SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

SUPPLEMENT FOR APRIL, MAY AND JUNE 1987

UNITED NATIONS

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Documents of the Security Council (symbol S/...) are normally published in quarterly *Supplements* of the *Official Records of the Security Council*. The date of the document indicates the supplement in which it appears or in which information about it is given.

The resolutions of the Security Council, numbered in accordance with a system adopted in 1964, are published in yearly volumes of *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council*. The new system, which has been applied retroactively to resolutions adopted before 1 January 1965, became fully operative on that date.

CHECK-LIST OF SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL–30 JUNE 1987

NOTE. The titles of the documents in the present *Supplement* appear in bold type. References are given for the other documents or they may be consulted in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.

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S/18570/ Add.12-25	3, 6, 16, 20, and 28 April, 4, 11, 18, and 26 May, and 5, 8, 18, 22 and 29 June 1987		Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration		
S/18773	1 April 1987		Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the deputy representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Security Council		
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S/18779	2 April 1987	e	Letter dated 2 April 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the President of the Security Council	Incorporated in the record of the 2740th meeting	
S/18780	**2 April 1987**	**b**	**Letter dated 27 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General**		**4**
S/18781	**3 April 1987**	**c**	**Letter dated 3 April 1987 from the representatives of Egypt and Iraq to the President of the Security Council**		**4**
S/18782	**3 April 1987**	**c**	**Letter dated 3 April 1987 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General**		**5**
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S/18784	**6 April 1987**	**b**	**Letter dated 6 April 1987 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General**		**6**
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S/18786	**7 April 1987**	**g**	**Letter dated 7 April 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General** [also concerning Vietnamese troops in Thailand]		**8**
S/18787	8 April 1987	e	Letter dated 8 April 1987 from the representatives of the Congo, Ghana and Zambia to the President of the Security Council	Incorporated in the record of the 2745th meeting	
S/18788	**8 April 1987**	**d**	**Letter dated 7 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General**		**8**
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S/18790	**9 April 1987**	**e, f, h, i**	**Letter dated 9 April 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General**		**9**
S/18791	**9 April 1987**	**d**	**Letter dated 9 April 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General**		**10**
S/18792	**9 April 1987**	**d**	**Letter dated 9 April 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General**		**10**
S/18793	**9 April 1987**	**i**	**Letter dated 9 April 1987 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General**		**11**

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S/18796	**10 April 1987**	**d**	**Letter dated 10 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General**		**12**
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S/18806	**15 April 1987**	**d**	**Letter dated 15 April 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General**		**17**
S/18807	**16 April 1987**	**c, e, h**	**Letter dated 13 April 1987 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General**		**18**
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S/18809	**16 April 1987**	**d**	**Letter dated 16 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General**		**19**
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DOCUMENT S/18774*

Letter dated 31 March 1987 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*1 April 1987*]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 31 March 1987 addressed to you by Mr. Özer Koray, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ilter TÜRKMEN
Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 31 March 1987 from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 26 March 1987 [*S/18762*] addressed to you by the representative of the Greek Cypriot administration and to reiterate the following.

The said overflights took place within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and as such did not, in any manner whatsoever, violate the airspace of the Greek Cypriot Republic in the south.

The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the sole sovereign entity equipped with legal jurisdiction to exercise control over its territory, airspace and territorial waters. Even the most fertile of imaginations which conjures up such superfluous protestations cannot alter this fact.

The Greek Cypriot side, which stands today before the international community as the side preventing dialogue and progress on the basis of your draft framework agreement of 29 March 1986 [*S/18102/Add.1, annex II*], should not have the temerity to talk about the "sensitive phase" of the Cyprus issue.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/984-S/18774.

DOCUMENT S/18775*

Letter dated 30 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*1 April 1987*]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Iran Embassy at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 4 p.m. on 28 March 1987, and the following protest note was presented to him.

"In spite of the protests of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan against the repeated acts of aggression by the Iranian regular forces in border areas between the two States, these acts of violation have not terminated.

"For instance, on 25 March 1987, from 9.58 a.m. to 10.03 a.m., two G-4 Phantom aircraft belonging to the Iranian armed forces violated the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at a point 40 kilometres north-east of Rabat Jaali. While protesting this act of aggression, which is contrary to accepted international norms and manifests a lack of concern for stability along the border between the two States, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan points out that such acts cannot serve the interests of the peoples of the two neighbouring countries and will not be of help in the process of improving relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Iran, which is the wish of the Government and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad DOST
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/203-S/18775.

DOCUMENT S/18776*

Letter dated 31 March 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[1 April 1987]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the latest information on the action taken by Israel during the months of January and February 1987 to establish settlements in the occupied Arab territories. This action included the confiscation of Arab lands with a view to implementing Israeli settlement plans aimed at evicting the Arab population and seizing their lands, in violation of the principles of international law governing military occupation, particularly the Hague Convention of 1907[1] and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.[2]

There is no need to dwell on the danger which the pursuit of such a policy poses for international peace and security and the prospects for peace in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex reproduced as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations

ANNEX

The setting up of Israeli settlements during the months of January and February 1987

A. The Israeli occupation authorities confiscated lands with a total area of 18,150 dunums in the West Bank in January 1987 for the purpose of establishing colonial settlements. The distribution of confiscated lands is as follows:

Area (in dunums)	*Location*	*Date*
200	Nahhalin village, Bethlehem district	2 January
120	Surif and Kharas villages, Hebron province	7 January
450	Husan village, Bethlehem district	9 January
20	Fridis village, Bethlehem district	12 January
300	Wadi Fukin, Bethlehem district	16 January
1,5	Sanniriya village, Qalqiliya region	17 January
16,000	Beit Lid, Kafr Qaddum and Qusin villages, east of Qalqiliya	18 January

B. 1. In February 1987, operating under heavy escort, Israeli bulldozers levelled an area of 1,000 dunums situated west of Beit Hanun and north of Beit Lahiya with a view to incorporating it in the neighbouring settlement of Nissanit in the Gaza Strip. In the village of Beit Amin, situated in the sector of Tulkarm, an area of 45 dunums was also bulldozed and the olive and fig trees growing there were uprooted.

2. David Levy, Israeli Minister of Housing, declared on 9 February that the Israeli Government had agreed to the return of the Jews to Hebron and said that there would be no freeze on the establishing of settlements in the "Land of Israel" within the borders laid down by the Torah. He added that the settlement of Jews in the middle of Hebron, close to the Central Market, had begun as the result of a decision taken by the Government in 1980. He also pointed out that that quarter was currently sheltering a number of Jewish families, including the family of Rabbi Moshe Levinger, one of the founders of the settlement of Kiryat Arba, which at present has a population of 5,000.

3. During the same month, a new Israeli plan was unveiled for the reorganization of the province of Jerusalem. This plan, which bears number 1/82, was prepared by the Israeli municipal administration with the aim of incorporating a large area of land in the West Bank into the province of Jerusalem. As a result, the province will extend north to the village of Sinjil (north of Ramallah), south to Beit Fajjar (near Hebron) and east to Kafr Aqab and Ram. It will measure some 45 kilometres from north to south and 15 kilometres from east to west, and will include the towns of Bethlehem, Beit Sahur, Beit Jala, Ramallah and Bira, as well as 49 Arab villages. The plan, which covers the period from 1982 to 2002, is aimed at reorganizing Jerusalem in order to ensure the so-called territorial balance within Israel. There will be a criss-cross pattern of roads dividing the lands in the occupied West Bank, and the reorganization of existing settlements. A north-south link will divide the occupied West Bank into two. The plan also has the following aims:

(i) Raising the number of Israelis until it is three times the size of the Arab population;

(ii) Designating large tracts of land as green belt or agricultural areas, in order to prevent the Arab population from building in them;

(iii) Fragmenting the occupied West Bank by means of a network of main highways;

(iv) Establishing what the Israeli authorities term "Great Jerusalem".

4. On 25 February the leaders of the movement Gush Emunim held a meeting at which they decided to begin preparations for establishing 12 new settlements in the occupied territories, including two to be established during the months of March and April 1987.

5. The Jewish Agency's budget for the 1987 financial year was adopted on 26 February 1987. The budget, which totals $427 million, includes an allocation of $78 million for the settlements, including $29 million for settlements that are in financial difficulty.

6. On 20 February the head of the Jewish Agency's Settlements Department, Mr. Nissim Zvili, stated that "over the past 10 years, $10 billion has been allocated for the Israeli settlements on the West Bank".

7. According to an Israeli parliamentary source, on 25 February the Financial Committee of the Knesset decided to give the kibbutz movement financial assistance and to grant it, by way of an initial subsidy, approximately 66 million shekels.

8. The Israeli Ministers of Finance and the Interior adopted a project designed to strengthen and develop the Jewish settlements on the West Bank. To that end, they decided to grant them 80 million shekels. The Financial Committee of the Knesset approved that decision in a meeting held on 28 February.

9. On 26 February official Israeli sources announced that an amount of $400,000 would be set aside for the development of a tourist centre at the Sossia settlement, near the village of Yatta in the Hebron district. Under this project, museums will be established in the grottoes located in the occupied territories that were confiscated for the purpose of constructing the above-mentioned settlement.

C. Moreover, in January and February settlers perpetrated 23 acts of aggression, as a result of which 12 people were injured, 10 houses were looted, windows of 20 cars were broken, two camps were attacked and their inhabitants were terrorized, three main roads were closed and 219 olive trees were uprooted. The attacks occurred in the following circumstances.

Date	*Details of the attacks*
6 January	80 olive trees were uprooted at Tarqumiya (Hebron district).
18 January	Two Arab children at Jerusalem were attacked.
..	A resident of Kiryat Yovel was arrested when he was transporting five incendiary bombs, which he was about to throw at the houses of Arab residents of the Old City of Jerusalem.
..	Four Arab residents of Jerusalem were attacked.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/204-S/18776.

Date	Details of the attacks
19 January	A resident of Jerusalem named Nidal Fadl Shahin was wounded.
23 January	400 saplings were uprooted in the village of Azzun, in the Qalqiliya region.
25 January	The land belonging to the inhabitants of the village of Sanniriya (Qalqiliya region) was razed.
29 January	An Israeli settler named Ben Zion Shatran shot at some youths from the Balata refugee camp.
..	1,350 olive trees were uprooted in the Abu Natur area in Al Taamra in the Bethlehem region.
..	60 olive saplings were uprooted on land near the Neve Daniel settlement, in the Bethlehem region.
30 January	The tyres of 25 vehicles belonging the residents of Silwān, at Jerusalem, were slashed.
2 February	40 olive trees were uprooted in the village of Rafidiya (Bethlehem district).
..	Two residents of Tulkarm were injured by attackers.
..	Three Arab citizens from the Maghazi camp, in the Gaza Strip, were injured by attackers. Residents of the camp were struck with sticks and rifle butts and were fired at. Moreover, the main road linking Dayr Al Balah and the camp was blocked.
8 February	Two residents of the Ofra settlement, in the Ramallah region, broke the windows of 10 vehicles belonging to Arab citizens, and houses belonging to the owners of the vehicles in question situated close to the settlement were looted.
..	64 olive trees were uprooted on land belonging to Qalqiliya.
9 February	93 olive trees on land belonging to Beit Furik (Nablus district) were uprooted.
12 February	The residents of Katif, a settlement near Khan Yunis, blocked several main roads in the Gaza Strip for a short time.
14 February	25 olive trees were uprooted in the Qalqiliya area.
..	The settlers who live on the site of Qabr Nabi Yosuf (Joseph's tomb) attacked the residents of the Balata camp and fired shots into the air.
..	Seven olive trees were uprooted in the village of Beit Amin, near Qalqiliya.
23 February	100 olive trees were uprooted in the village of Dhahiriya (Hebron district).
26 February	A group of settlers obstructed the main road linking Jerusalem with Hebron, near Halhul, preventing vehicles from passing through and stoning vehicles belonging to Arabs. The windows of 10 vehicles were broken as a result.

DOCUMENT S/18777

Letter dated 1 April 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*2 April 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our many letters concerning the Iranian régime's determination to continue to bombard purely civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18755, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian régime's artillery has continued to shell residential neighbourhoods in Basra.

—On 18 March 1987, the Iranian régime's artillery shelled residential neighbourhoods in the city, causing damage to private property.

—On 19 March bombardment by the enemy damaged a number of dwellings and private property.

—On 24 March the Iranian régime's long-range artillery shelled the city, causing damage to private property, dwellings, civilian buildings and shops.

—On 27 March the Iranian régime's artillery bombarded residential neighbourhoods in the city, damaging dwellings and private property.

—On 28 March bombardment by the enemy damaged privage property and dwellings.

—On 29 March the Iranian régime's artillery shelled residential neighbourhoods in the heroic city of Basra, causing damage to civilian buildings and dwellings.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18778*

Letter dated 1 April 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*1 April 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, addressed to you.

I have the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad DOST
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/205-S/18778.

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On 30 March 1987, around 11 a.m., a Democratic Republic of Afghanistan civilian aircraft, type Antonof G-26, carrying 40 passengers and crew, including 2 children, the full list of which is available, while flying over Tsamkani county, Paktia province, was forced to change its route after it was followed by two Pakistani air force fighters, type F-16. As you are aware, according to the confessions of the highest Pakistani

authorities, the civilian aircraft was shot down by air-to-air missiles fired by the two Pakistani F-16 fighters.

Such a provocative and irresponsible act, which is fully contrary to accepted international norms as well as to the principles of good-neighbourliness, will undoubtedly lead to further tension and deterioration of the situation. Furthermore, this act takes place at a time when the third phase of the seventh round of Geneva talks between the two countries has recently been concluded and when, with the continued and successful realization of the policy of national reconciliation, favourable conditions have been created for the solution of the situation around Afghanistan.

I would like to point out that resort to such aggressive and inhuman acts carried out for the sole purpose of justifying to world public opinion the baseless Pakistani allegations concerning the so-called airspace violations by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan air force will have grave consequences for the relations between the two countries and peace and stability in the region.

Strongly protesting against such an unlawful and inhuman act by the Pakistani authorities, I would like to request you to use your influence and draw the attention of the said authorities to the grave consequences of such irresponsible acts.

Abdul WAKIL

Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

DOCUMENT S/18780*

Letter dated 27 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*2 April 1987*]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at noon on 27 March 1987 and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"In spite of the continued protests of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the acts of aggression of the Pakistani armed forces against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are continuing.

"For instance, on 16 March 1987, the Pakistani armed forces opened artillery fire from Anarkay on the Khas Kolo residential area. Similarly, artillery fire was opened by the Pakistan armed forces four times, from 10 to 16 March from Terri Mangal on the Bainkhel post, on 8 March from Arando on the Barikot military post, and from 20 to 24 February on Pir Koti and Mitran of Wazir tribe. As a result, human and material losses were incurred and a number of homes were destroyed.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan lodges its strong protest with the Government of Pakistan for these acts of aggression committed by the Pakistani armed forces and demands from it that an end must be put to such hostile acts. Otherwise, the Pakistani authorities will bear full responsibility for the grave consequences of such acts.

"Likewise, in continuation of their baseless allegations, the Pakistani authorities have claimed that the air force of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has attacked South Waziristan on 23 March 1987. They have also claimed that the Arando and Torkham areas were attacked by the army of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 18 and 20 March, respectively. The concerned authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, having fully investigated the above claim, are rejecting categorically the allegations made by the Government of Pakistan. The authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan demand that an end should be put to such allegations which have no consequences other than increasing tension and causing a deterioration of the situation on the border areas between the two countries."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad DOST
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/206-S/18780.

DOCUMENT S/18781

Letter dated 3 April 1987 from the representatives of Egypt and Iraq to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]
[*3 April 1987*]

Upon instructions from our Governments, we have the honour to request an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in and around the refugee camps in Beirut.

(Signed) Abdel Halim BADAWI
Permanent Representative of Egypt
to the United Nations

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18782*

Letter dated 3 April 1987 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*3 April 1987*]

The letter addressed to you by the representative of Israel, dated 31 March 1987 and circulated as document A/42/202-S/18771, is nothing more than a ploy, doomed to failure, which forms part of the campaign orchestrated by Israel to divert attention from the crimes it commits daily against the population of the occupied Arab territories. There are hardly enough words to describe the repression, the torture, the arrests, the expulsions, the destruction of dwellings and the expropriation of Arab lands which Israel has carried out in the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967. These practices constitute a long horror story which all peoples and all countries of the world have condemned, and the lies and false allegations contained in the abovementioned letter are too crude to be dignified with a response. In his letter dated 10 March 1987, in document A/42/173, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic informed you of the acts of repression and terror which the Israeli occupation authorities have committed against the civilian population of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, which have increased in number in recent days, taking new innocent victims among the civilian population which resists the Israeli occupation and clings to its Syrian Arab identity by declaring its perpetual allegiance to its fatherland, Syria. The inhuman practices and the acts of terror which Israel has committed and which the United Nations and the Human Rights Commission have condemned cannot be hidden from the eyes of world public opinion by the specious allegations made by Israel.

I take this opportunity to draw your attention to the arbitrary judgements pronounced recently by an Israeli military tribunal in the case of five Syrian nationals of the Golan, judgements which are reminiscent of the terrible punishment inflicted by the racist régime of Pretoria on the sons of the South African people and those inflicted by the Nazis on the resistance fighters in Europe during the Second World War.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Mou'men AL-ATASSI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Syrian Arab Republic
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/208-S/18782.

DOCUMENT S/18783*

Letter dated 6 April 1987 from the representatives of Guatemala and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*6 April 1987*]

We have the honour to transmit to you the text of the joint communiqué issued by the President of the Republic of Guatemala, Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo, and the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Revolutionary Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, on the occasion of their meeting at Managua on 29 March 1987.

We should be grateful if you would arrange for circulation of this letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fernando ANDRADE-DÍAZ DURÁN
Permanent Representative of Guatemala
to the United Nations

(Signed) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Joint communiqué issued by the President of Guatemala and the President of Nicaragua in Managua on 29 March 1987

During his visit to Nicaragua on 29 March 1987, the President of the Republic of Guatemala, Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo, had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Revolutionary Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

The protracted talks took place in an atmosphere of great frankness and cordiality, as befits the leaders of Central American countries united by strong ties of descent and history exchanging viewpoints on sundry bilateral matters, the various peace initiatives proposed for dealing with the Central American situation and other subjects of common interest to the two nations.

In their discussions on the Central American crisis, the leaders reaffirmed their deep conviction that the peace to which all the peoples of the region aspire can be brought about only on the basis of respect for the conventions of coexistence between States, in particular those that uphold the right of peoples to self-determination, proscribe the use or threat of force and direct that solutions be found peacefully, through negotiation.

In that connection, the Presidents of the Republics of Guatemala and Nicaragua reiterated their firm support for the Latin American efforts for peace backed by the Contadora Group and its Support Group and agreed that dialogue and negotiation are indispensable means of strengthening coexistence, nurturing confidence and enhancing concord and understanding. President Vinicio Cerezo confirmed Guatemala's policy of neutrality and its rejection of military action as a means of resolving conflicts.

The leaders were in full agreement on the importance of swiftly establishing the Central American Parliament as a forum for dialogue, rapprochement and co-ordination among the Central American nations. President Ortega Saavedra reaffirmed his resolve to go on supporting and promoting this initiative by President Cerezo.

The Presidents of both countries acknowledged the importance of the presidential summit held at Esquipulas in May 1986 at the ini-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/211-S/18783.

tiative of President Cerezo and expressed their satisfaction at the decision to continue the dialogue in Guatemala at the meeting of regional Presidents to be held in June this year.

The leaders announced that they had decided to combine their efforts and agree on shared positions in economic matters in order to seek common approaches to the imbalances in their export prices, enhance bilateral trade, step up economic co-operation between the European Community and the countries of the region and give renewed impetus to the institutions responsible for Central American economic integration.

In this connection, the Presidents were in complete agreement that the problem of external debt requires political solutions which further the objectives of economic and social development during this, the period of greatest crisis and infirmity in the history of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Both Presidents expressed their interest in further strengthening the bonds of friendship and co-operation between the two Republics, while also proclaiming their unshakeable resolve to continue working for the establishment of the just and lasting peace which the Central American peoples, with every justification, demand.

DOCUMENT S/18784*

Letter dated 6 April 1987 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*6 April 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 2 April 1987 by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan on the bombing of Pakistani territory by the Afghan régime.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) K. KIKUCHI
Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 2 April 1987 by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

There has been no sign of improvement in the deplorable situation brought about by the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. It is most regrettable that the Afghan régime continues, and recently has even intensified, its bombing of Pakistani territory, resulting in the loss of many innocent lives.

At the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, efforts have been made towards a political settlement of the Afghan problem, and Japan has extended them its full support. The above-mentioned bombing attacks are incompatible with these international efforts.

Japan strongly denounces the bombing of Pakistani territory by the Afghan régime and calls for an immediate cessation of such acts.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/212-S/18784.

DOCUMENT S/18785

Argentina, Congo, Ghana, United Arab Emirates and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*7 April 1987*]

The Security Council,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 6 September 1985 [*S/17442*] and 31 March 1987 [*S/18767*] and the letter dated 12 June 1986 from the Secretary-General to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa [*S/18150*],

Having heard the statement by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,[3]

Having considered the statement by Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the South West Africa People's Organization,[3]

Commending the South West Africa People's Organization for its full co-operation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his special representative, including its expressed readiness to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa, in the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 on Namibia,[4]

Reaffirming the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of Namibia,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 269 (1969), 276 (1970), 301 (1971), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985),

Reaffirming the legal and direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for ensuring the immediate and unconditional implementation of its resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978),

Taking into consideration the final documens of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986,[5] of the twenty-second ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986,[6] of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, [*S/18392, annex*] including the special appeal on the question of Namibia, [*ibid., part I*] and of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the front-line States and those of the States members of the European Community on the political situation in southern Africa, held at Lusaka on 3 and 4 February 1986 [*S/17809, annex*],

Taking into account General Assembly resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, adopted at the Assembly's fourteenth special session, and Assembly resolutions 41/39 A to E, of 20 November 1986,

Gravely concerned at the Pretoria régime's continued illegal occupation of the Territory and increased repression of the people of Namibia,

Deeply concerned at the persistent refusal of the Pretoria régime to co-operate in the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on the question of Namibia,

Deploring the intransigent attitude of *apartheid* South Africa, which undermines the United Nations authority in implementing its resolutions and decisions on Namibia, in particular Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Further concerned at Pretoria's militarization and use of Namibia as a springboard for acts of aggression and destabilization of independent and sovereign States of the region, in pursuance of its policy of regional hegemony, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

Convinced of the urgent need to take effective measures for the prevention of all threats to international peace and security posed by racist South Africa's aggressive policies and actions in southern Africa,

Conscious of the obligation of Member States under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Conscious also of its responsibility under Article 41 of the Charter,

1. *Strongly condemns* racist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978);

2. *Reaffirms* the legal and direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people against the illegal occupation by the Pretoria régime, and calls upon all States to increase their political, material and moral support to them;

3. *Reiterates* that, in accordance with its resolutions 539 (1983) and 566 (1985), the independence of Namibia cannot be made conditional upon issues totally alien to Council resolution 435 (1978), and calls upon those countries insisting on extraneous and irrelevant issues to desist from doing so;

4. *Also reiterates* that its resolution 435 (1978), embodying the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia;

5. *Once again condemns* the Pretoria régime for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia in flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions and decisions, particularly resolution 435 (1978), and reiterates, in accordance with resolution 566 (1985), its declaration of such action as illegal, null and void;

6. *Calls upon* all States once more not to accord recognition to this or any other entity imposed on the Namibian people by the Pretoria régime in violation of the United Nations resolutions and decisions on Namibia, and reiterates its demand that the racist régime of South Africa rescind this and similar illegal and unilateral actions;

7. *Determines* that:

(*a*) South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes a breach of international peace and security in violation of the Charter of the United Nations;

(*b*) The persistent refusal by racist South Africa to comply with Security Council and General Assembly resolutions and decisions on Namibia, and its violation thereof, constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security;

(*c*) The militarization of Namibia and the repeated armed attacks perpetrated from Namibia by South Africa against independent and sovereign States in southern Africa constitute grave acts of aggression;

8. *Decides*, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

9. *Calls upon* all States, in conformity with Article 25 of the Charter, to implement the present resolution and all the other relevant Security Council resolutions relating to Namibia;

10. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies to ensure the effective implementation of the present resolution and all the other relevant Security Council resolutions on Namibia;

11. *Urges* States not members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution as well as the principles stated in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations;

12. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council to monitor the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Calls upon* States Members of the United Nations to report to the Secretary-General on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress in the implementation of the present resolution and to submit his report not later than 31 August 1987.

DOCUMENT S/18786*

Letter dated 7 April 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*7 April 1987*]

Upon the instructions of my Government and pursuant to my letter dated 29 January 1987 [*S/18646*], I have the honour to bring to your attention the recent acts of armed aggression committed by the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea in violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, as follows.

1. Since January of this year, several hundred Vietnamese troops have intruded into Thai territory from Kampuchea and entrenched themselves on Hill 408, Hill 382 and Hill 500 in Nam Yuen District, Ubon Ratchathani province. From these hills, located about 2 kilometres inside Thai territory, the Vietnamese troops have launched military operations, including the planting of land-mines in a wide area of Thai territory, causing heavy loss of life and properties to the Thai authorities and civilians in the area.

2. Between 25 and 30 March Viet Nam reinforced its entrenchment by sending in more troops with heavy artillery support. After a clash on 25 March the bodies of 19 Vietnamese intruders were found on Thai soil.

3. From January to March the Vietnamese forces committed more than 350 cases of violations against Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, resulting in the loss of life of innocent Thai civilians and their properties.

These acts of Vietnamese aggression constitute a serious breach of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, contrary to Viet Nam's pronouncements of respect for Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns these unprovoked and deliberate hostile acts by the Vietnamese forces against Thailand and reaffirms its legitimate right to safeguard sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as the lives and properties of innocent civilians in Thailand, by every means, for which the Vietnamese Government must bear full responsibility.

I have the honour to request that the text of this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. L. Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/213-S18786.

DOCUMENT S/18788

Letter dated 7 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*8 April 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the rulers in Baghdad, in continuation of their persistent violations of the norms of international law governing the conduct of armed hostilities, resorted to chemical warfare on 7 March 1987. The chemical agent was shelled at the Iranian position at 0145 hours on 7 March in the Karbala-5 operational theatre and injured three Muslim combatants.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18789*

Letter dated 8 April 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*9 April 1987*]

Further to our letter of 2 March 1987 [*S/18734*], I have the honour to draw your attention to the message of 26 March 1987 addressed to you by Mr. Abdul Wakil [*S/18763*], making baseless allegations that Pakistan has used intimidation and other measures to prevent the Afghan refugees from returning to Afghanistan. Paki-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/215-S/18789.

stan rejects these unfounded allegations and condemns the frequent abuse of the United Nations forum by the Kabul authorities for making false propaganda.

More than three million Afghan refugees, representing the world's largest concentration of refugees, have sought shelter in Pakistan. These refugees, who constitute a substantial portion of the Afghan population, have not left their homeland at the instigation or invitation of Pakistan. They have been forced to flee their homes because of persecution and the intolerable conditions created by the seven-year-old foreign military occupation of Afghanistan.

The international community, which firmly opposed the occupation of Afghanistan, has repeatedly called for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from that country. The international community has also expressed its sympathy with the millions of uprooted Afghans, mobilized resources with a view to alleviating their hardships, and called for the creation of conditions under which they could return to their homes in safety and honour.

Pakistan would like to see the earliest return of the Afghan refugees to their homes in safety because their presence is an enormous responsibility and a huge burden on its limited resources. They are free to return whenever they so desire, but Pakistan cannot push them into Afghanistan against their will. The established humanitarian obligations forbid Pakistan to take such action.

It is easy to understand why the Afghan refugees who have fled from their land, on account of persecution and foreign military intervention, are not willing to go back to their country until the realization of a settlement ensuring the early withdrawal of foreign troops, bringing this intervention to an end and creating conditions for their safe and voluntary return. In the absence of such a settlement, these refugees find little encouragement to return to Afghanistan. The pronouncements of a régime sustained by foreign troops inspire little confidence among them.

The fact that seven thousand to eight thousand Afghan nationals are still pouring into Pakistan every month is a resounding refutation of the charge that Pakistan is preventing the Afghan refugees from returning to their country. Even inside Pakistan, these refugees have become the victims of ruthless air attacks by Afghan military aircraft, as a result of which hundreds are killed and many more injured. Kabul cannot deceive the international community by protestations when its military aircraft continue to bomb refugee camps, inflicting death and devastation on this uprooted mass of humanity.

Several international organizations, as well as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, are fully engaged in efforts to provide relief assistance to the Afghan refugees in 325 refugee tent villages all over the northern region of Pakistan bordering Afghanistan. The representatives of these international organizations are on the spot and are in contact with the refugee population on a daily basis. They would know the feelings of the Afghan refugees. I will reiterate the offer made in our letter addressed to you and circulated in document S/18734, that the United Nations and its agencies can ascertain for themselves whether the refugees desire to return to their country under the prevailing circumstances. In this context, we will also welcome having Mr. Felix Ermacora, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, investigate this matter for presentation as part of his comprehensive report on the human rights situation in Afghanistan.

I request that you have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18790*

Letter dated 9 April 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*9 April 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit the text of the joint communiqué of the Government of Nicaragua and the South West Africa People's Organization dated 29 March 1987.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and the annex thereto to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Julio ICAZA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Joint communiqué by Nicaragua and SWAPO issued in Managua on 29 March 1987

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Revolutionary Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, and the President of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), Mr. Sam Nujoma, yesterday issued the following joint communiqué.

At the invitation of the Government of Nicaragua, the President of the South West Africa People's Organization, Mr. Sam Nujoma, paid an official visit to the Republic of Nicaragua from 25 to 29 March 1987.

The President of SWAPO and his delegation held a series of talks with the President of the Republic, Revolutionary Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, and other government and party officials.

The meetings at all levels were marked by an atmosphere of fraternity, comradeship and trust appropriate to two leaders who share the same principles and objectives in the just struggle for liberty,

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/217-S/18790.

independence and peace between all the world's nations irrespective of their economic and political systems.

President Nujoma told President Ortega, during their talks, of the current status of the liberation struggle in Namibia in particular, and in southern Africa in general. President Ortega informed his counterpart of the continual acts of aggression and intervention by the Reagan Administration, which was using the contras to attack the Nicaraguan revolution. The two leaders were in complete agreement on all the most important matters of common concern to them.

Both unanimously and vehemently condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African racist régime and the Reagan Administration's interventionist policy against Nicaragua, stating that they constituted flagrant violations of international law.

They described the struggles by their respective peoples in the setting of principles and rights which all the peoples of the world held inalienable, such as self-determination and national sovereignty and independence.

They reffirmed their firm resolve to bring about the dismantling of the cruel and inhuman *apartheid* system in South Africa. The leaders agreed that until the racist régime is eradicated from both Namibia and South Africa, the actual causes of the conflict in southern Africa will remain unchanged.

They announced that all aid to the ignominious Pretoria régime should cease, for such aid sustained the régime's terrorist policy and acts of aggression against the front-line States and other neighbouring countries, while also prolonging the illegal occupation of Namibia.

President Ortega reiterated his firm and resolute support for the struggle by the people of Namibia against the brutal colonial occupation of their territory and renewed his expressions of gratitude to the wise and valiant leadership of SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of Namibia.

The Presidents of SWAPO and Nicaragua categorically condemned the racist South African régime for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which envisions a plan for the independence of Namibia. They rejected attempts by the United States and the Pretoria régime, through the policy of so-called constructive engagement, to delay Namibian independence.

They also reaffirmed their support for Security Council resolution 566 (1985), which states that the decision to install a so-called interim government in Namibia is null and void and contravenes resolution 435 (1978).

They reaffirmed the close bonds of unshakeable friendship and solidarity linking the peoples of Namibia and Nicaragua and expressed their unanimous conviction that the just causes of the common people will prevail over interests seeking to perpetuate the suppression and destruction of aspirations to freedom and independence among the peoples of the third world.

DOCUMENT S/18791

Letter dated 9 April 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*9 April 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and in reference to our many letters —the most recent of which was circulated as document S/18777—on the Iranian régime's artillery pounding of residential areas within Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that on 8 April 1987 the Iranian régime used heavy artillery to bombard residential areas in the Shoaiba sector and Zubayr district of Basra governorate. Two civilians were left dead, including one child, and nine wounded, including one woman and two children; one dwelling and two vehicles were damaged.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for distribution of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18792

Letter dated 9 April 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*9 April 1987*]

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to forward herewith communiqué No. 2632, issued on 7 April 1987 by the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces, concerning the latest act of aggression against Iraq by Iran, which the brave armed forces of Iraq managed to repulse and turn to failure.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for distribution of this letter and the annex thereto as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué No. 2632, of 7 April 1987, of the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces

As is its wont, the Zionist Khomeini régime has once again tried its luck in vain against the solid defensive wall thrown up by the men of Iraq with their enlightened ideas, their tireless efforts, their indomitable energy and their firepower. To restore its escutcheon, tarnished by the stinging defeat it has suffered in this decisive year, the Iranian régime at dawn on 7 April 1987 launched a huge attack against the sectors of the front defended by three valiant divisions of the heroic Third Corps of the Iraqi army, the Qoteiba, the Al-Muthanna and the Muhammad Al-Qassim.

The forces of the enemy were completely annihilated in the sector defended by the Qoteiba division without even getting close to the

Iraqi front lines, but did manage to occupy positions in the sectors defended by the Al-Muthanna and Muhammad Al-Qassim divisions.

The fighting raged from dawn this morning and throughout the day. The raids launched by the intrepid wings of our air force, the devastating fire of our artillery and the slashing assaults of our infantry, commandos and tanks reduced the enemy forces to smoking ruins. With God's help all the positions captured in the Al-Muthanna division sector have been liberated and the situation has settled down definitively in our favour.

In the sector of the front defended by the Muhammad Al-Qassim division, our brave army has managed to crush the forces of the aggressor and recapture the positions that had been taken with the exception of a small number where it is currently flushing out the last pockets of the enemy and harrying them constantly.

So the offensive launched by the enemy to disrupt the holidays which the people of Iraq are now celebrating and, as mentioned above, to restore its escutcheon has failed, leaving it to savour once again the bitter fruits of defeat.

DOCUMENT S/18793

Letter dated 9 April 1987 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 April 1987]

I have the honour to draw your attention to the following text of an urgent message conveyed to the Government of Botswana on 8 April 1987. Similar messages were also conveyed to the Governments of Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

"The South African Government has reliably learned of an African National Congress offensive which is being planned to disrupt the general election through violence. The plan involves the infiltration of several groups of heavily armed terrorists who have assembled in Zambia, from where some have already left on their way to South Africa via Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The South African Government urges the Government of Botswana to prevent these terrorists from passing through its territory.

"The South African Government wishes to live in peace with all its neighbours and has offered friendship and co-operation to all countries in the region. The South African Government, however, cannot allow terrorists to enter the Republic of South Africa from neighbouring countries. This should not be construed as a threat. However, if these armed terrorists are allowed to pursue their violent designs the South African Government will be forced to take whatever action deemed necessary to protect its people and its borders.

"The South African Government regards this matter in a very serious light and trusts the Government of Botswana will most urgently take effective action to counter this particular plan of the African National Congress."

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. L. MANLEY
Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18794

Letter dated 9 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 April 1987]

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to state the following.

One of the main concerns of the United Nations in connection with the Iran-Iraq war, as expressed in decisions of the Security Council and in your statements, has been the fear of the spread of the war. The Islamic Republic of Iran has supported the position of the United Nations and it has expressed that it will spare no effort to prevent the spill-over of the war.

The Government of the United States—for whatever purpose, whether internal consumption or redemption of international prestige—has heightened the tension in the region by increasing its military presence in the Persian Gulf area, under the guise of maintaining freedom of navigation.

While reiterating the unequivocal fact that the safety of navigation in the area as well as the security of the region as a whole is the responsibility only of the States of the region, the Islamic Republic of Iran believes that United States military presence in the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz, which is aimed at supporting the aggressor régime of Iraq, is the only source of instability and tension in the region, which would undoubtedly expand if the United States presence were to continue. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran shall not be intimidated by such manoeuvres and is fully prepared to thwart any aggressive move or interference by foreign Powers in the Persian Gulf area. Of course, the responsibility for the consequences must be shouldered by the United States Government itself.

In order to give effect to the position of the Security Council and to your own position, it is hereby requested that you adopt appropriate measures to deal with the potential danger created by the United States military presence and provocative actions in the region. Needless to reiterate, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will support any measure aimed at strengthening the freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf and the peace and security of the region as a whole.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18795*

Letter dated 9 April 1987 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[10 April 1987]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of April 1987, I have the honour to forward herewith a letter dated 9 April 1987, addressed to you by Mr. Nasser Al-Kidwa, Alternate Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and the annex thereto to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mahmoud MESTIRI
Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 9 April 1987 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, I am requested to bring the following to your urgent attention.

Four thousand Palestinian detainees in Israeli gaols have been on a hunger strike since 25 March 1987 in protest over the inhuman conditions to which they are still being subjected, and in particular against the use of torture by the Israeli prison authorities. Among their other complaints are the problems of overcrowding, inadequate ventilation as a result of prison authorities' blocking windows with asbestos sheets, inadequate and poor food and lack of proper medical care. The deteriorating health of some of the prisoners on the hunger strike is causing their families grave concern.

In addition to protesting the conditions under which they are being detained, Palestinian prisoners are also raising the issue of Israel's repressive "iron fist" policy in the occupied Palestinian territories.

Since Wednesday, 8 April, a general strike has been in effect in Jerusalem, Ramallah and El-Bireh in support of the Palestinian detainees on the hunger strike and against Israel's "iron fist" policy in the occupied Palestinian territories. Demonstrations and protests have spread throughout the occupied territories, and Israeli occupation troops have responded with violence. Live ammunition and tear-gas have been fired at unarmed Palestinian protestors and several injuries are reported.

We are bringing the aforementioned to your attention so that you may be kept apprised of the deteriorating situation in the Israeli-occupied Palestinian territories.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/218-S/18795.

DOCUMENT S/18796

Letter dated 10 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 April 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to my letter of 7 April 1987 [*S/18788*], I have the honour to bring to your attention further manifestations of Iraqi total disregard for the universally recognized norms of international law governing the conduct of armed hostilities.

Since 7 April Iraqi war criminals have resorted to chemical warfare in the Karbala-8 operational theatre three times, injuring more than 13 combatants. Details are provided in the annex. This indicates a resumption of resort to banned chemical warfare on a large scale by the Iraqi régime, which necessitates prompt and meaningful action on the part of the pertinent international forums, keeping in mind that nothing in international law can justify Iraqi violations of the most basic laws of armed conflict accepted by the international community.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

ANNEX

Details of Iraqi resort to chemical warfare in Karbala-8 operational theatre, 7-9 April 1987

Time	*Date*	*Agent*	*Means of delivery*	*Casualties*
		Location: Pentagon		
Morning	7 April	Mustard gas (new compound), blister agent	2 artillery shells	6 wounded

Time	*Date*	*Agent*	*Means of delivery*	*Casualties*
		Location: south-east of Fish Canal (Lake)		
Morning	8 April	Blood agent (fatal)	2 chemical rockets	Total of 7 wounded in all attacks
10 a.m.	..	Unknown chemical agent	Helicopter gunships	
Evening	..	Blood agent	2 chemical rockets	
Evening	..	Blister agent	3 artillery shells 5 rockets	
Morning	9 April	Mustard gas	Artillery shells	

DOCUMENT S/18797*

Letter dated 11 April 1987 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*13 April 1987*]

I have the honour to bring to your urgent attention and that of the membership of the Security Council and the General Assembly certain grave developments in Cyprus, perpetrated by Turkey, which are in direct violation of Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) of 18 November 1983 and 550 (1984) of 11 May 1984.

According to the Turkish Cypriot press (*Bozkurt* of 10 April 1987), Mr. E. Kumcuoglou presented his "credentials" to Mr. Denktaş on 9 April as Turkey's new "ambassador" to the illegal offspring of its aggression in the occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus.

This provocative action, which constitutes yet another example of Turkish arrogance and intransigence, tends to undermine even further any efforts exerted towards finding a just and lasting solution to the problem of Cyprus.

Turkey's manifest defiance of the solemn decisions of the Security Council seriously debilitates the authority and erodes the credibility of the United Nations.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus strongly denounces this new Turkish illegality, which it considers null and void, as being in direct violation of the letter and spirit of Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984). Paragraph 2 of resolution 550 (1984) specifically declared that the Security Council "condemns all secessionist actions, including the purported exchange of ambassadors between Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership, declares them illegal and invalid and calls for their immediate withdrawal".

Upon instructions from my Government, I wish to protest most emphatically this new Turkish affront, which comes at a critical phase of the Cyprus problem that is already aggravated by the increased militarization of the areas occupied by Turkey.

It is earnestly hoped that you will find ways and means to arrest and reverse such Turkish illegalities that so blatantly violate international law and the Charter of the United Nations, thus posing a serious threat to peace and security in Cyprus, as well as in the eastern Mediterranean region.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as an official document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/985-S/18797.

DOCUMENT S/18798

Letter dated 13 April 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*13 April 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and in reference to our previous letters concerning the Iranian régime's bombing of purely civilian areas, the most recent of which was issued under the symbol S/18792, I have the honour to inform you that, on 7 April 1987, that régime bombed the residential districts of the Al Maqil region in the governorate of Basra and that it also bombed the industrial area of that governorate. The enemy bombing caused a certain amount of damage to civilian property and to some houses.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18799*

Letter dated 13 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*13 April 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my previous letters of 7 and 10 April 1987, contained in documents S/18788 and S/18796, respectively, I have the honour to bring to your attention further details concerning the use of chemical weapons by Iraq.

On 10 and 11 April two artillery shells and 40 chemical rockets containing mustard gas were deployed, resulting in the martyrdom and injury of 120 people. On 11 April chemical agents were deployed in two aerial attacks against Khorramshahr's Department of Water, causing the martyrdom and injury of more than 20 innocent civil servants.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/219-S/18799.

DOCUMENT S/18800*

Letter dated 13 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*13 April 1987*]

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the text of the letter addressed to you Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 13 APRIL 1987 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I wish to inform you, with a great sense of sorrow, that the Iraqi régime repeatedly resorted to chemical warfare on a very large scale on 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 April 1987. Residential areas were the main target of these Iraqi chemical attacks, as a result of which in the cities of Abadan, Khorramshahr and the village of Mared at least 100 civilians were injured by chemical agents. Furthermore, new chemical agents and compounds have been employed in the recent attacks.

Chemical warfare against civilian quarters and installations, as well as the deployment of new chemical agents, constitute dangerous and grave developments adding to the long and deplorable record of Iraqi war crimes which require a decisive approach totally different from those adopted on previous occasions.

You are cognizant that, when in the face of the repeated resort by Iraq to these illegal and internationally unacceptable methods of warfare, the international community and particularly the United Nations have failed to react in an effective and practical manner in order to prevent further occurrences of these savage acts of lawlessness; they have not only encouraged Iraq to continue its criminal policies, but have also in reality eroded the authority of all rules and principles of international humanitarian law, as well as other rules of international law governing the conduct of armed hostilities. The shameless continuation of the resort to chemical weapons by Iraq when the draft convention on chemical weapons is in its final preparatory stages cannot be considered as anything but a clear travesty of this valuable international effort, which will cause irreparable damage to international endeavours in this humanitarian field.

It is distressing to note that, despite the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare,[7] and despite the statements made in the Security Council on 30 March 1984 [*S/16454*], 25 April 1985 [*S/17130*] and 21 March 1986 [*S/17932*], as well as your statement of 6 January 1987, the Iraqi régime continues its criminal policies with impunity.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/220-S/18800.

International organizations, competent international authorities and all Governments, particularly those with membership in the Security Council, should recognize their grave moral and constitutional responsibility in the face of this dangerous qualitative and quantitative escalation of the use of chemical weapons by Iraq. Adoption of immediate and tangible measures, including the demand, in no ambiguous terms, for a commitment on the part of the Iraqi régime to refrain from the use of chemical weapons, as well as a mandatory embargo on the export to Iraq of chemical agents and the technology necessary for the production of these illegal weapons, can prove effective in preventing further use of such weapons.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran expects you seriously to take all necessary steps in order to prevent the continuation of Iraqi war crimes and to dispatch immediately a United Nations team to investigate the results of the most recent chemical attacks.

Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/18801*

Letter dated 13 April 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*14 April 1987*]

Further to our letter dated 30 March 1987 [*S/18770*], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side that occurred on 8 April. On that date, at 2010 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired five tank rounds that landed in area Khar Gali approximately 8 kilometres west of Landikotal in Khyber Agency, as a result of which two Pakistan nationals were injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 13 April, and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack. The Chargé d'affaires was asked to inform his authorities that, if such attacks did not cease, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad Nasser MIAN
Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/221-S/18801.

DOCUMENT S/18802*

Letter dated 14 April 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*14 April 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a statement dated 12 April 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea condemning the genocidal crimes of the Vietnamese aggressors of using poisonous chemicals against the innocent Kampuchean people.

I should be most grateful if you would have the text of the statement distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 12 April 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

As their total impasse situation in Kampuchea is getting worse, the Vietnamese enemy have intensified the use of poisonous chemicals to perpetrate genocidal crimes against the innocent Kampuchean civilians in their temporarily controlled areas. Actually, during the month of March this year, they ordered their secret units surreptitiously to put poisonous chemicals into water sources used by the Kampuchean population. Subsequently, a great number of Kampuchean civilians have died or been seriously poisoned.

To this day, the concerned authorities of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) have received reports about these most criminal Vietnamese acts of using poisonous chemicals as follows.

1. On 10 March, in the communes of Som and Ta Aur, district of Kirivong, province of Takeo, 800 Kampuchean civilians died and another 130 were seriously poisoned.

2. On 12 March, in the village of Damnak Trayoeung, commune of Khcheay, district of Touk Meas, province of Kampot, 20 people, including one Buddhist monk, died and many others were seriously poisoned.

3. On 13 March, in the market of the district seat of Touk Meas, 38 people, including one Buddhist monk, died and many others were seriously poisoned.

4. On 28 March, in the commune of Beng Sala, district of Touk Meas, 84 other people died and another 133 were seriously poisoned. Other cases of poisoned people have reportedly become critical.

5. On 29 March, in the same commune of Beng Sala, 17 other people, including two Buddhist monks, died and another 18 were seriously poisoned.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/222-S/18802.

Thus, in only five localities in the provinces of Kampot and Takeo, according to preliminary reports from 10 to 29 March last, the Vietnamese aggressors killed 959 innocent Kampuchean civilians and seriously poisoned many hundreds more.

On behalf of the families of the victims and the Kampuchean people as a whole, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the CGDK condemns in the most indignant way these genocidal crimes of the Vietnamese aggressors. We would like to appeal to the conscience of the whole of mankind, to the United Nations, to the Governments of peace- and justice-loving countries in the world and to all the humanitarian relief agencies to give due consideration to this very grave situation, as the Vietnamese aggressors have been using internationally banned poisonous chemicals against the innocent Kampuchean civilians. We would also like to call on them to condemn strongly these Vietnamese genocidal crimes and to take any effective measures in order to prevent the Vietnamese aggressors from using Soviet-supplied poisonous chemicals in Kampuchea.

The best and most effective measure is to increase pressure on the Vietnamese aggressors' authorities so that they are compelled to implement the successive United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the Kampuchean problem which call for the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese aggression forces from Kampuchea and the exercise by the Kampuchean people of their inalienable right to self-determination free from any foreign interference or coercion.

DOCUMENT S/18804*

Letter dated 14 April 1987 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 April 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you a press release and a statement issued by my Government concerning a bomb explosion in the capital of my country, Gaborone. It is requested that they be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Legwaila J. M. J. LEGWAILA
Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Press release issued by the Office of the President of Botswana concerning a bomb explosion at Gaborone

At about 2 a.m., a bomb exploded in a South African–registered Combi, No. JKT 735T, which was parked in Gaborone West. The explosion killed three people (one woman and two children) and injured seven others. All the people who were killed were Botswana citizens. Their names will be released as soon as their next of kin have been informed.

One house was completely demolished, while another was extensively damaged. Nineteen houses in the area have been damaged in varying degrees by the bomb explosion.

Investigations are continuing to find those who are responsible, and everyone who may be contacted or knows something about the explosion is urged to give the police maximum co-operation.

The Government of Botswana wishes to express its outrage at this act of murder of an innocent woman and children and destruction of property.

Seven bombs have exploded in Botswana in the past, which have killed two people and destroyed properties. Members of the public are once again urged to be vigilant and report suspicious people to the police. In this way crime will be prevented and innocent lives spared.

ANNEX II

Statement by the Government of Botswana concerning a bomb explosion at Gaborone

The Department of External Affairs, this morning, received a telex message from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of South Africa alleging that the African National Congress (ANC) was planning to launch an offensive aimed at disrupting the forthcoming South African elections for whites by violence and that, to this end, groups of armed ANC cadres were being infiltrated into South Africa via Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The same message then threatened dire consequences for Botswana and other neighbours of South Africa if ANC should carry out the alleged violent activities.

By the time this message was received, its contents had long been released to the press by the South African authorities.

The Department of External Affairs has, in its response to the South African message, reiterated the well-known policy that Botswana does not allow itself to be used either as a base for armed attacks on its neighbours or as a transit route for armed infiltration into neighbouring countries, including South Africa. Consequently, the Botswana Government has asked the South African authorities to provide detailed information on their allegations.

The Department of External Affairs wishes to recall that in the past similar messages from the South African Government have been followed or accompanied by raids on Botswana and/or other countries neighbouring South Africa.

On every such occasion in the past, South African raids into this country have been shown to have been totally unjustified. Invariably, such raids have been carried out not because of any hostile acts on the part of Botswana, but rather simply because those who authorized them saw the raids as serving some internal political purpose, such as placating certain political elements within their society.

With the forthcoming white elections in South Africa and the temptation to seek to attract, especially, the right-wing votes, given the stiff competition for right-wing support in the election campaign, it is not surprising that familiar accusations and threats relating to ANC are once again coming out of South Africa.

The Department of External Affairs urges the South African Government to restrain itself, to avoid the temptation of blaming its neighbours for the problems of South Africa and to address seriously and coolly the root of these problems, which is *apartheid*.

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* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/223-S/18804.

DOCUMENTS/18805

Letter dated 14 April 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[14 April 1987]

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the resolution concerning the evolution of the conflict between Iraq and Iran which the Ministerial Meeting of the Council of the League of Arab States adopted unanimously at its eighty-seventh session, held at Tunis from 4 to 6 April 1987.

In paragraph 2 of the resolution the Arab Ministers for Foreign Affairs request the Security Council to abide by the will of the international community by fulfilling the responsibility incumbent upon it under the Charter of the United Nations, in other words, to take effective and mandatory measures to establish a global and lasting peace between the two countries in accordance with the principles set forth in the relevant resolution.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and the annex thereto to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Resolution by the Council of the League of Arab States

International issues

Evolution of the conflict betwen Iraq and Iran

The Council of the League,

Taking into account, on the one hand, the disquiet expressed in the resolutions which have been adopted and the statements which have been made at successive sessions devoted to the conflict between Iraq and Iran, concerning the continuation of this conflict, which imperils the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a member State and violates the principles of international law, of the Charter of the United Nations and of resolutions of the Security Council and, on the other hand, the defiance of all initiatives and all Arab and international efforts to arrive at a peaceful, just and honourable settlement of the conflict that would guarantee, on the one hand, the legitimate rights of the two parties and the establishment of relations of good-neighbourliness between them and, on the other hand, the region's security and stability in the interest of the Arab nation and the Islamic world,

Recalling the pledges made by the Council to observe the provisions of the Pact of the League of Arab States in expressing its solidarity with Iraq in the legitimate efforts it is making to defend its sovereignty and the inviolability of its territory and to establish a global and just peace,

Considering that this conflict is in the forefront of the concerns of the Arab nation because of the terrible dangers which continuation of that conflict and the risk of its extension pose for the Arab nation and for the sacred causes which it defends, and categorically rejecting the occupation of a part of Iraqi territory,

Decides:

First, to call upon Iran to heed the appeal for peace and to agree to a peaceful settlement of the conflict, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law and on the basis of Security Council resolution 582 (1986) of 24 February 1986, in which the following principles were set forth:

(1) Cessation of all hostilities on land, at sea and in the air;

(2) Complete and unconditional withdrawal to the internationally recognized boundaries;

(3) General and comprehensive exchange of prisoners;

(4) Non-intervention in internal affairs.

Secondly, to request the Security Council to abide by the will of the international community by fulfilling the responsibility incumbent upon it under the Charter of the United Nations, in other words, to take effective and mandatory measures to establish a global and lasting peace between the two parties in accordance with the above-mentioned principles and without delay;

Thirdly, to charge the follow-up committee established by the Council of the League to pursue contacts with the member States of the Security Council, particularly with its permanent members, in order to state the Arab position and to urge them to fulfil their responsibilities.

DOCUMENT S/18806

Letter dated 15 April 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[15 April 1987]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the letter from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the criminal Iranian régime's use of chemical weapons against our armed forces in the war of aggression which it is waging against our country.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 14 APRIL 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the armed forces of the Iranian régime, while renewing their attempts to invade Iraqi territory, on 10 and 11 April 1987 carried out chemical raids against Iraqi forces defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq in the southern part of the battlefront. As a result of these raids, 9 soldiers were killed and 376 were wounded. It became clear after careful investigation that the chemical agent used was phosgene.

The aggressive and expansionist Iranian régime was under the delusion that this despicable method would save it from the fatal plight and predicament which it brought on itself as a result of its dogged pursuit of the policy of war and aggression against the people of Iraq. However, it was heedless of the fact that the Iraqis are not intimidated by this weapon, since they are upholding the right to defend the sovereignty of their country and its territorial integrity, its dignity and its way of life.

In calling your attention and that of world public opinion to these facts, we cannot overemphasize the necessity that the Security Council take all the firm action and measures laid down in the Charter of the United Nations to halt the Iranian régime's stubborn pursuit of its criminal policy and to endeavour to put an effective end to the war through a comprehensive settlement that would guarantee the legitimate rights of both parties.

I request you to have this letter distributed as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tariq Aziz
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/18807*

Letter dated 13 April 1987 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*16 April 1987*]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a communiqué issued on 13 March 1987 at the end of the working visit paid by Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, head of State and President of the Republic of Zambia, to the Republic of Ghana on 12 and 13 March.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) J. V. GBEHO
Permanent Representative of Ghana
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Joint communiqué issued on 13 March 1987 by the head of State and President of Zambia and the head of State and Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana

Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, head of State and President of the Republic of Zambia, paid a working visit to the Republic of Ghana on 12 and 13 March 1987. Mr. Kaunda and the delegation which accompanied him were given a warm and fraternal welcome by the people and Government of Ghana.

The head of State and Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) of the Republic of Ghana, Flight-Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, and Mr. Kaunda held discussions during which they reviewed bilateral relations, major African problems and the present international situation.

Concerning bilateral relations, the two heads of State reviewed the strong bonds of friendship established between their two peoples at the dawn of Ghana's independence under the late President Kwame Nkrumah and at a time when the people of Zambia, under the dynamic leadership of Mr. Kaunda, were struggling to free themselves from the shackles of colonialism and imperialism. The two heads of State noted with satisfaction that these bonds had continued to grow from strength to strength since the attainment of independence by Zambia. They pledged their determination to diversify and strengthen them further to the mutual benefit of their two countries and peoples. In this connection, they agreed to establish a cultural exchange programme.

On African problems, the head of State of Zambia briefed the head of State and Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council on the grave situation prevailing in southern Africa. The two heads of State vehemently condemned the obnoxious *apartheid* policy of the minority régime in Pretoria. They expressed the view that *apartheid* was an affront, not only to the black people of South Africa but to the black race generally. *Apartheid* was also a crime against humanity. It was thus imperative for black people throughout the world to unite in the struggle to dismantle *apartheid* completely and to redeem the dignity of the black race. In this connection, they hailed the heroic struggle being waged against the diabolical Pretoria régime by the African National Congress with the aim of establishing a free, non-racial, democratic society in South Africa. The two leaders also called for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the racist Pretoria régime and in this connection vehemently condemned the use of the veto in the United Nations Security Council by the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the vote of the Federal Republic of Germany against sanctions.

The two heads of State reiterated their total and unconditional support for the Namibian people in their just struggle for freedom and independence under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole authentic representative. In this respect, they reaffirmed their support for Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 as constituting the only acceptable basis for a just and final solution of the Namibian problem. Accordingly, they unreservedly rejected any theory or policy linking the independence of Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola.

The head of State and Chairman of the PNDC praised the head of State of Zambia for his leadership role in the struggle of the front-line States to safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity, which had been under constant threat and attack from the *apartheid* forces of Pretoria.

For his part, the head of State and President of Zambia expressed his deep appreciation for the active support given by the Republic of Ghana under the dynamic leadership of the head of State and Chairman of the PNDC to the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

Referring to the Solidarity Fund for the Front-line States established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the two leaders launched an urgent appeal to all the countries and organizations dedicated to peace, liberty and justice to give their effective support to this Fund.

The two heads of State noted with regret the existence of areas of tension in other parts of the African continent, particularly Chad and the Western Sahara. They agreed on the need for intensified efforts to find lasting solutions through peaceful negotiations.

The two leaders highlighted the grave economic situation prevailing in Africa and noted with concern the disastrous effect of the world economic crisis and of drought, desertification and famine on African countries. They drew special attention to the crushing burden of external debt repayments which African countries are compelled to face while they at the same time have to meet the demands of their economic development. Against this background, they called upon the major creditor countries and institutions to respond positively to the request of the Assembly of Heads of State

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/224-S/18807.

and Government of the Organization of African Unity for an international conference on Africa's external indebtedness. They applauded the decisions taken by that Assembly at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions, as well as the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa. The two leaders pledged resolutely to make every effort to implement Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990.[3] They also called upon the international community to lend their active support to Africa's own efforts for the attainment of the objectives of the Programme.

The two heads of State reaffirmed their unflinching faith in the Organization of African Unity and their determination to adhere to the principles of its charter. They called upon all members of the organization to give it their maximum support in the progressive realization of its ultimate objective: continental union of African States.

On the Middle East, the two leaders noted that the Palestine issue was the core of the Middle East crisis and therefore called upon Israel to restore the rights of the Palestinian people. In this connection, they reaffirmed their total solidarity with the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the recognition of these rights, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish their own sovereign and independent State of Palestine under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), their sole and legitimate representative. Accordingly, they called for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/49 D of 11 December 1984, on the holding of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East, in which all parties concerned, including PLO, would participate. Furthermore, they called for the withdrawal of Zionist troops from all occupied Arab territories.

The two leaders emphasized the need for total nuclear disarmament as an essential factor in the reduction of world tension and the maintenance of international peace and security. In this respect, they welcomed the positive moves made recently by the two super-Powers towards arms-control agreement. They expressed the hope that this trend would continue and open the way to a general nuclear disarmament so that the vital resources that are now being wasted on nuclear arms could be released for economic and social development, particularly of the developing world.

The two heads of State renewed their commitment to the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations. They pledged to continue to make their contribution towards the maintenance of peace and international security and the establishment of a new international economic order.

On his own behalf and on behalf of his delegation, Mr. Kaunda thanked the people and Government of Ghana and, in particular, Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings for the warm and brotherly welcome accorded them during their stay in Ghana.

Mr. Kaunda invited Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings to pay an official visit to the Republic of Zambia. This invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

For the Republic of Ghana
Flight-Lieutenant Jerry John RAWLINGS
Head of State and Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council

For the Republic of Zambia
Kenneth KAUNDA
Head of State and President

DOCUMENT S/18809

Letter dated 16 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*16 April 1987*]

Pursuant to my letter of 10 April 1987 contained in document S/18796, I have the honour to inform you of further despicable war crimes committed by the régime of Iraq.

On this day, 16 April 1987, war-planes of the Iraqi régime dropped chemical bombs on two border villages of Iran, the villages of Kandar and Aloot in the vicinity of the city of Baneh. Ten villagers who were injured during the bombing were transferred to a hospital in Baneh for treatment. This latest war crime of the Iraqi régime is an abhorrent addition to the universally known and documented persistence of the Iraqi aggressors in the use of chemical weapons, whose dimensions have been dangerously widened in recent days by the use of such weapons against innocent civilians. This despicable record cannot be concealed by producing baseless allegations such as those contained in document S/18806.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18810

Letter dated 16 April 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*16 April 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our letter of 15 April 1987 [*S/18806*], I have the honour to inform you that the armed forces of the Iranian régime again used chemical weapons on 12 and 13 April during their attacks on the Iraqi forces which were defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq in the southern sector of the front. On inquiry it was found that, in addition to using the chemical agent known as phosgene, they also used mustard gas.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18812*

Letter dated 15 April 1987 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*16 April 1987*]

As Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of April 1987, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 14 April from Mr. Nasser Al-Kidwa, Alternate Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, addressed to you.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mahmoud MESTIRI
Permanent Representative of Tunisia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 14 April 1987 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization to bring the following to your immediate attention. Yesterday, 13 April 1987, Israeli occupation troops opened fire on protesting Palestinian students from Bir Zeit University at Ramallah. Twenty-three-year-old Musa Hanafi was shot dead and seven other students suffered bullet wounds. Israeli occupation troops at military check-points in the area delayed the arrival and departure of ambulances even though they were aware of the critical nature of the injuries sustained by the Palestinian students.

The Israeli occupation authorities have ordered Bir Zeit University closed for four months.

Al-Najah University is under siege from Israeli occupation troops and armed settler vigilantes. Several hundred Palestinian students are inside the campus.

Three prominent Palestinian intellectuals have been arrested under Israeli administrative detention laws providing for imprisonment charge or trial for up to six months. Those arrested are Faisal Husseini, President of the Arab Research Society in Jerusalem, Mamoun Al-Said, former Editor-in-Chief of the Palestinian newspaper *Al-Fajr*, and Salah Zaheeka, member of the Administrative Committee of the Arab Journalists' League.

The Israeli occupation authorities have imposed a curfew on the Palestinian town of Qalqilya. Israeli occupation troops and armed settler vigilantes are surrounding the town.

At Ramallah, El-Bireh, Dura' and Rafah, Gaza, where protests by Palestinians continue, armed settler vigilantes have entered into the towns, physically attacking Palestinian residents and shooting at their property, causing fear and attempting to provoke panic in the Palestinian population under occupation.

The situation in the Israeli occupied Palestinian territories is highly volatile and deteriorating rapidly; it consequently necessitates an immediate response from the international community.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/229-S/18812.

DOCUMENT S/18813

Letter dated 17 April 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-Genreal

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*17 April 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and pursuant to our earlier letters, the most recent of which was circulated in document S/18806, about the bombardment of purely civilian targets in Iraq by the aggressive forces of Iran, I have the honour to inform you that those forces are persisting in their criminal acts against our civilians and their property. On 11, 12 and 13 April 1987 they shelled purely civilian residential districts in the city of Basra and its outskirts. The attacks caused material damage.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for distribution of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18814

Letter dated 17 April 1987 from the representative of South Africa to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]
[*17 April 1987*]

At the request of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, I forward herewith the text of a letter dated 17 April 1987 which he has addressed to you.

It would be appreciated if this letter together with the South African Foreign Minister's letter could be circulated as documents of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. L. MANLEY
Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 17 APRIL 1987 FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the statement on South Africa issued by you on 16 April 1987 [*S/18808*].

The South African Government rejects the standpoint contained in that statement.

It is the duty of the South African Government to maintain law and order in South Africa. The Security Council of the United Nations knows very well that the African National Congress and its fellow travellers want to gain power in South Africa through violence and death. The African National Congress and its front organizations in the Republic of South Africa do not care in the least for democracy or for fundamental human rights. In fact they abuse democracy in order to destroy freedom. It is their avowed policy to maim and kill people without trial.

It is for you and for other Member States of the United Nations to indicate clearly whether they approve of necklace murders or not. It is unacceptable to the South African Government that the African National Congress should be permitted to get away with murder while no stone is left unturned to criticize the South African Government whenever steps are taken to protect South Africans against violence.

It is a matter of great concern to the South African Government that steps of this nature have had to be taken. The limitations apply, however, to security-related matters and are aimed at countering confrontation and violence and promoting peace and stability. The South African Government cannot back away from this responsibility. No one in South Africa who differs from the Government in a normal civilized manner and who might adopt a different standpoint could feel inhibited by the restrictions. I am convinced that the vast majority of South Africans expect it of the South African Government to take steps to advance peace and stability in the country.

R. F. BOTHA
Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa

DOCUMENT S/18815*

Letter dated 16 April 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*20 April 1987*]

I am sending you the most recent information on Israeli settlement activity in the occupied Arab territories during March 1987. This activity, which violates the principles of international law relating to military occupation and, in particular, the Hague Convention of 1907[1] and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949,[2] includes the confiscation of Arab land for the purpose of implementing Israeli settlement schemes to expel members of the Arab population from their land and to appropriate that land.

I need not stress the danger of the continuation of such a policy for international peace and security and for the prospects for peace in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/230-S/18815.

ANNEX

Israeli settlement operations, confiscation of Arab land and attacks on Arab citizens and their properties during March 1987

During the month of March, the Israeli authorities confiscated 1,750 dunums in the occupied West Bank and laid the foundation stone for a new settlement city north of the city of Jerusalem.

Jewish settlers damaged some 29 vehicles belonging to Arab citizens and uprooted some 667 olive trees in various parts of the occupied West Bank.

Details of the Israeli practices are as follows:

1. *Settlement and confiscation of land*

On 25 March Israeli Minister of Housing David Levy laid the foundation stone of a new settlement city called Beitar on the road between El Rom and the village of Mikhmas, with a capacity of 8,000 residential units. Spokesmen for the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department said that the establishment of this settlement city fell within the scope of a plan to consolidate and expand the so-called "settlement belt" around Jerusalem.

At the beginning of March the Israeli military authorities confiscated a 250-dunum plot of land belonging to the village of Shufa in Tulkarm district which is owned by the citizen Abd al-Fattah Ahmad

and his brother. The authorities also uprooted some 500 olive trees from this plot.

On 25 March the Israeli authorities informed the *mukhtar* and inhabitants of the village of Bani Hassan, Nablus, of their decision to confiscate 1,500 dunums of land belonging to the village and lying to its north-west. The land is owned by 15 members of the village population and is planted with olive trees.

2. *Attacks on Arab property*

On 5 March settlers from Kiryat Arba smashed the windows of some 20 vehicles belonging to Arab citizens in Halhul. The settlers entered the town in 10 vehicules to carry out an armed demonstration.

On 1 March unidentified persons cut down 12 olive trees belonging to the citizen Wajdi Abu al-Asal from the village of Zawiya in Tulkarm district.

On 1 March the Israeli military authorities informed 17 heads of households that their houses, to the south of Khan Yunis, Gaza, would have to be destroyed on the grounds that they had been constructed without permission.

On 4 March three settlers used inflammable materials in an attempt to light a fire in a prayer area within the "Abraham the Patriarch" compound in Hebron.

On 11 March settlers from the Shilo settlement uprooted the remaining productive olive trees on the 12 dunums of land belonging to Hamad Badawi Abd al-Hayy in the village of Qaryut, Nablus district. They then planted apple trees in place of the olive trees and annexed the land to the Shilo settlement.

On 12 March a certain Marco Ben Shaban, in charge of the property of absent persons in Hebron, uprooted 105 olive trees on the land of citizen Mahmud Yunis Harb, located in Arab al-Ramadin, Dhahiriyah district.

Extremist Jewish settlers slashed the tyres of nine vehicles on the outskirts of Jerusalem on 20 March.

3. *Settlement news*

At a meeting on 1 March the Israeli Government decided to extend the authority of the Israeli ministerial committee with responsibility for monitoring Israeli settlement affairs along the line of confrontation so that it should include Jewish settlements in the Jordan Valley area. It was also decided to extend privileges, to be discussed by the committee, for settlements on the border with Lebanon and in the Syrian Golan Heights area to settlements in the Valley.

On 2 March the Knesset Financial Committee decided to allocate the sum of 6 million shekels for aid to settlements in the occupied territories during the Jewish Passover. A spokesman for the Committee said that the settlements which were to be established were "legal" because the previous Likud Government had given its approval.

On 5 March a spokesman for the Amnah group, the settlement wing of the Gush Emunim movement, said that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir would submit a plan for the establishment of six new settlements in the occupied territories to the Israeli Government at its next meeting. Agreement had been reached on a timetable for the establishment of the settlements, and practical preparations for the establishment of two such settlements had reached an advanced stage.

On 18 March the newspaper *Hatzofeh* quoted the head of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department as saying that the Department would launch a wide-scale campaign to solicit urgent assistance for Jordan Valley settlements in order to remedy their financial problems.

The Israeli newspaper *Ma'ariv* stated on 5 March that Jewish settlers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip would in the near future enjoy additional advantages under Israeli law as a result of an initiative by Israeli Minister of Labour and Social Welfare Moshe Katzav, who proposed that permanent laws should be enacted in this connection.

Israeli press sources reported that since the Likud bloc had taken power in Israel in 1977, it had made great efforts to Judaize areas along the political borders around the city of Jerusalem, namely the area extending from the Etzion bloc, south of Bethlehem, as far as the Shilo settlement, north of Ramallah. Many Jewish settlements had been established and the Ma'ale Adumim, Efrat, Phatzael and Beit-El settlements had been expanded. They reported that these efforts had led to a reduction in the Jewish population of Jerusalem.

Mattityahu Drobles, the head of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department, drew up a plan to move thousands of Jewish settlers working in the aviation industry and El Al from the Lod Airport area and the coast to the Jerusalem area. It was his aim to alter the demographic situation, since the number of Arab residents is approximately the same as the number of Jewish residents in the Jerusalem area.

The magazine *Nekuda*, the organ of the settlers in the occupied Arab territories, stated, under a headline reading "Establishment of new settlements without government assistance", that the Gush Emunim secretariat's Settlements Council had, at a special meeting held in Jerusalem, included two important items on its agenda. The first concerned the achievement of tangible progress with respect to settlement in the West Bank and the second related to participation by the Gush Emunim movement in the so-called struggle for Jewish immigration from the Soviet Union.

The movement's secretariat proposed to 42 representatives of settlements who came to Jerusalem to attend the meeting that decisions should be taken with a view, initially, to beginning preparations for the establishment of 12 new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the participants adopted decisions which were more extremist than those proposed by the movement's secretariat. They decided to begin immediately on the establishment of two settlements which had been approved by the Government and to draw up a timetable for the prompt establishment of the remaining settlements.

The following are the basic ideas and principles of the other decisions adopted at the meeting with respect to settlement:

—The secretariat is to work through official and popular channels for the establishment of new official settlements in the West Bank.

—The starting point for such settlements will be new settlements, which will be made permanent.

—The old settlements will be used as sources for instructors, volunteers and all other requirements for the establishment of new settlements, even if this conflicts with the absorption of new families.

—For the purposes of settlement operations, 100,000 shekels will be allocated from the movement's joint budget, while a special settlements tax amounting to 70 shekels per family will be imposed.

—A wide-scale publicity campaign will precede the settlement operation with a view to attracting broad popular support for the operation.

—The Settlements Council will extend its hand to the Housing Minister and support his position, following his announcement in Hebron that his Ministry will establish six settlements this year without any further decision from the Government. The secretariat will do all in its power to establish initial settlements which will conform with the statements.

—The secretariat will encourage and proceed with the establishment of industrial complexes and agricultural units in the settlements, with emphasis on small and remote settlements.

—The Council will work to establish the Eitan, Atra, Ginat and Eilon settlement points.

On 18 March four Jewish residents of Tel Aviv were found to be posing as Arabs carrying out acts of deception and forgery in land deals in the West Bank. The Israeli police said that the four had transferred title to the land, which they sold although it did not belong to them. They were involved, in conjunction with others, in at least 30 cases of land sale, deception and forgery. The case is continuing to grow and the police are still detaining suspects in the case after initiating some 300 investigations. The investigations, which have continued over a period of two and a half years, are not yet complete.

Thirty-six investigations of acts of forgery by two lawyers from Tel Aviv have been referred to the office of the public prosecutor. The Military Court in Nablus is investigating land dealer Ahmad Awdah, who committed acts of fraud and forgery and passed bribes in order to complete the illegal sale and purchase of the land in the West Bank, in conjunction with Israeli companies and with help from government officials.

DOCUMENT S/18817*

Letter dated 20 April 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 April 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, comments of the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, dated 17 April 1987, on Nguyen Van Linh's true political face.

I should be most grateful if you would have the text of the said comments distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations

ANNEX

Comments of the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea issued on 17 April 1987

Recently, Nguyen Van Linh, the new Secretary-General of the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP) who has replaced Le Duan, has attempted through the official Vietnamese news agency to justify Viet Nam's attitudes and to mislead the international public opinion on a number of issues, including the Kampuchean problem. He allegedly said that the Kampuchean problem will be quickly solved once Democratic Kampuchea—one of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's partners—is eliminated.

To that allegation, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) would like to make the following observations and clarifications.

I. *Observations*

1. Nguyen Van Linh spoke exactly the same language as Le Duan.

2. That was a worn-out language reflecting the deep-rooted VCP's "Indo-China Federation" strategy ever since the year 1930. Thus Nguyen Van Linh's policy towards Kampuchea is to obstinately pursue the same strategy of annexing her into the "Indo-China Federation".

3. The world community has already perceived with disregard the meeting of such an often-repeated call for the elimination of Democratic Kampuchea and continues to condemn Viet Nam's aggression against Kampuchea.

4. By repeating Le Duan's hackneyed language, Nguyen Van Linh has clearly revealed his real face and colours. He continues to pursue the same strategies whose implementation he has all along actively taken part in, namely:

— The "Indo-China Federation" strategy, including the present war of aggression and occupation of Kampuchea;

— The "Medium-sized Indo-China Federation" strategy, which includes 16 Thai provinces; and

— The "Great Indo-China Federation" strategy, which encompasses the whole of Thailand and the straits of Malacca.

At the very start of the funeral speech for Le Duan, Nguyen Van Linh stressed in earnest that all Vietnamese Communists will fully abide by Ho Chi Minh's last will. He further said that all Vietnamese Communists are determined to follow the example of Le Duan, who had been Ho Chi Minh's excellent apprentice. He thus revealed at that time what the people of Kampuchea and the overwhelming majority of the peoples in the world already knew: as the aggressors of Kampuchea, the Hanoi authorities have trampled upon justice, international law and the Charter of the United Nations and have become for ever criminals in the eyes of the peoples of Kampuchea, Viet Nam and the world, and before the United Nations. They will never be able to erase this verdict of history for their genocidal crimes.

II. *Clarifications*

Like the peoples of the world and the Vietnamese people, the Kampuchean people cherish their national independence, sovereignty, honour and dignity, which have been the ultimate motivation of their successive historical struggles. The same things apply to the historical struggles of the Vietnamese people and to the peoples of the world who have fought the warmongers during the First World War and the Second World War. This has been an inalienable right for all peoples.

1. Therefore, no one can deny the Kampuchean people's right to wage the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until their total withdrawal from Kampuchea.

2. Yet, prompted by their commitment to peace, the people of Kampuchea and their CGDK eagerly wish to reach a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem with Viet Nam and to restore for ever peaceful coexistence between the two countries for the benefits of the two peoples and nations and those of South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific, in conformity with the present world geo-political context. Hence, the successive CGDK proposals that have lately been incorporated into a comprehensive eight-point peace plan for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem [*S/17927, annex II*], taking fully into account the interests of all parties concerned, including those of the Vietnamese aggressors. By accepting our proposal Viet Nam will be able to safeguard peacefully its interest and to benefit from all kinds of assistance from the world community.

During the past more than eight years, the Hanoi authorities have sent to Kampuchea several hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops, thousands and thousands of Vietnamese agents to serve in the Vietnamese administrative apparatus and more than 700,000 Vietnamese settlers. Even so, have the Hanoi authorities succeeded in annexing Kampuchea? How deep is their bogged-down situation in Kampuchea? How acute are their political and economic difficulties in Viet Nam itself? How hard hit are the living conditions of the Vietnamese people? How drastically serious is the unresolved rift within the VCP and among the Vietnamese top leaders? How strong is the world-wide condemnation at the United Nations and other international forums of their aggression and their warmongering attitude that undermine peace in South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific?

In such a situation, what benefits can the Hanoi authorities hope to achieve in their continued occupation of Kampuchea? Can peace and security of South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific be restored? Even the Vietnamese people, including an increasing number of the Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea, have called upon the Hanoi authorities to put an end to their war of aggression in Kampuchea so that the Vietnamese people, youth and soldiers can enjoy peace among their families. The Hanoi authorities themselves know full well the Soviet Union's view on the heavy burden it has had to shoulder for many decades, especially during Viet Nam's present war of aggression against Kampuchea. They must clearly realize the above-mentioned situation and put an end immediately to that war on the basis of the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal and the relevant United Nations resolutions of the past eight consecutive years.

The world community, the United Nations, the Vietnamese people and youth and even the Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea are watching out for their concrete gesture.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/233-S/18817.

DOCUMENT S/18818*

Letter dated 20 April 1987 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Chinese/English*]
[*21 April 1987*]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the statement issued on 15 April 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China concerning the illegal occupation by the Vietnamese authorities of some of China's Nansha Islands.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the full text of its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LI Luye
Permanent Representative
of the People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 15 April 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China

Recently the Vietnamese authorities have once again encroached upon China's territorial integrity and sovereignty by brazenly sending troops to Bojiao Island of China's Nansha Islands and illegally occupying it. The Chinese Government has stated on many occasions that Nansha Islands as well as Xisha Islands, Zhongsha Islands and Dongsha Islands have always been China's sacred territory and that China has the indisputable sovereign right over these islands and their adjacent waters, which brook no encroachment by any country under whatever excuse and in whatever form. The Chinese Government strongly condemns the Vietnamese authorities for their illegal invasion and occupation of some islands of China's Nansha Islands and firmly demands that the Vietnamese side withdraw its troops from all the illegally occupied islands of Nansha Islands. The Chinese Government reserves the right to recover these occupied islands at an appropriate time.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/236-S/18818.

DOCUMENT S/18819*

Letter dated 21 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*21 April 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to my previous letters, I have the honour to reiterate the serious nature of the recent dangerous escalation of Iraqi war crimes. The resort to chemical warfare, its recent use against innocent civilians, the development and deployment of new and more deadly chemical compounds and the establishment of an extensive machinery in Iraq for the production of these illegal chemical weapons constitute serious obstacles to international endeavours for the prevention of further use and production of such weapons. In this context, Iraqi chemical weapon production facilities not only have been the focus of international outrage in the recent past, when such facilities were employed to arm the aggresive war machinery of the Iraqi régime, but also present a grave threat to the authority and integrity of the rules of international law in this field as developed in previous conventions and protocols and through ongoing international humanitarian efforts. Therefore, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran deems it necessary to call on the United Nations expert team—which for the first time has been given the opportunity to visit Iraq—to inspect these facilities. The provision of the necessary mandate to the expert team to visit and prepare a report on such facilities would illustrate your commitment to deal effectively with the problem at its foundations in order to prevent further use of these illegal weapons. My Government is prepared to provide the team with the location addresses of the facilities.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/237-S/18819.

DOCUMENT S/18820*

Letter dated 21 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 April 1987]

I have the honour to forward to you the text of the statement issued on 18 April 1987 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning Iraqi use of chemical weapons and their baseless allegation of the use of such weapons by Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 18 April 1987 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran

The aggressor régime of Iraq, during the more than six years that have passed since the inception of the imposed war, has uninterruptedly violated international rules and regulations as well as principles of international humanitarian law in different fields, the most dangerous and important one of which violations is undoubtedly the repeated resort to chemical warfare by this criminal warmonger régime. Such Iraqi violations have, every time, been brought to the attention of world public opinion and relevant international authorities by the Islamic Republic of Iran, and they have led to statements by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Security Council, which confirmed the use of chemical weapons by Iraq and condemned such acts.

The régime of Iraq, disregarding the rules of international law, has again widely deployed different types of chemical weapons on 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 April 1987.

The repeated resort to such crimes clearly indicates that the aggressor Iraqi régime is not prepared, under any circumstances, to respect and implement the principles of international law, particularly the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.[1] The Iraqi repeated resort to such anti-human weapons in its imposed war against the Islamic Republic of Iran further proves the aggressive and lawless nature of the Iraqi régime and also its desperation. Iraq's use of chemical weapons at this juncture, when the draft of a new convention on chemical weapons is in the final stages of preparation, is a move which irreparably weakens this international effort.

In connection with the baseless allegation of Iraq as to the use of chemical weapons by Iran, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while categorically denying such allegations, wishes to recall that this is not the first time that the Iraqi régime, in order to lessen the international pressure against its war crimes, has resorted to such propagandist lies. Iraq had made a similar claim before the statement of 21 March 1986 by the Security Council [*S/17932*], in which the use of chemical weapons by Iraq was condemned. The report of the United Nations team of experts dated 12 March 1986 contained in document S/17911, confirming the use of chemical weapons by Iraq not only against Iranian forces but also against Iraqi forces illustrates that the Iraqi régime is willing to expose its own forces to chemical weapons only to produce unfounded allegations against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran hereby calls upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations and other relevant international authorities to live up to their important international responsibilities and to take urgent and effective measures in order to prevent the continuation of anti-human crimes by the Iraqi régime. Members of the international community, especially the members of the Security Council, may be reminded that the prevention of war crimes in general and the use of chemical weapons in particular is an international responsibility and that the Security Council is obligated to take more practical steps in this connection.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/238-S/18820.

DOCUMENT S/18821*

Letter dated 22 April 1987 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[22 April 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you the attached press release issued by my Government regarding repeated threats made by the South African Government. It is requested that the press release be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Legwaila J. M. J. LEGWAILA
Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press release dated 22 April 1987 issued by the Department of External Affairs of Botswana

On Thursday, 9 April 1987, the Department of External Affairs issued a statement responding to an allegation by the South African authorities to the effect that the ANC was planning to launch an

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/239-S/18821.

offensive aimed at disrupting the forthcoming South African elections for whites by violence and that to that end groups of armed cadres were being infiltrated into South Africa via Botswana.

The Department of External Affairs responded to the South African allegation by reiterating Botswana's well-known position that Botswana does not allow itself to be used either as a base for armed attacks on its neighbours or as a transit route for armed infiltration into neighbouring countries, including South Africa. In addition Botswana asked the South African authorities to provide more detailed information on their allegation.

Tuesday, April 17, this Department received another message from Pretoria repeating the same allegation about the ANC but without giving the details which the Department had requested last week. This afternoon another message was received from Pretoria still without giving the requisite details.

DOCUMENT S/18823*

Letter dated 23 April 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 April 1987]

Further to my letter of 26 March 1987 [*S/18763*], I have the honour to draw your attention to the letter dated 8 April 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations [*S/18789*], in which, evading the realities with regard to the return of the Afghans residing in Pakistan, he tried instead to make some baseless allegations against the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. To set the record straight, I felt constrained to address this letter to you.

Condemning the attempt of the Pakistan authorities by different illegal and inhuman means not to allow the return of the Afghans from Pakistan, and rejecting the unfounded allegations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, I would like to make it clear that the Pakistan authorities cannot escape the responsibility for the Afghans' leaving or being displaced inside the country. This is a fact manifested by the terrorist and subversive activities of the armed extremist bands trained and equipped in Pakistan and sent to Afghanistan to destroy homes and towns, killing and terrorizing innocent people. The hostile propaganda of imperialist and reactionary Governments and circles and various allurements and pressures are in excess to the aggressive acts coming from Pakistan.

By now, it is an open secret that the "refugees" in Pakistan have been used by the Pakistan authorities as a lucrative source of income, which in addition to its misuse in different ways also fills some pockets there. Not only this, the "refugees" have always been used as a means of wild propaganda against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its great friend, the Soviet Union. For the pilgrims of imperialist quarters visiting Pakistan, a selected camp has been turned into a showcase, while other places have been used as a bargaining chip. It is not out of place that the United States authorities, while considering the $4,020 million aid package to Pakistan, referred so often to the "refugees" in Pakistan. It is also a well-known fact that the camps are being used as a reserve place for recruiting the extremists to perpetrate bloodshed inside Afghanistan. Nor does the question of so-called humanitarian help for keeping the Afghans in Pakistan hold water because, had it been so, the best place for such help would have been to the thousands of Pakistanis residing in Bangladesh.

Pakistan, of course, cannot be a safe haven for the Afghans there, while the people of Pakistan themselves are living under widespread political and communal strife and increasing oppression. The incidents of explosions and other violent acts near the Afghan frontiers are the direct result of such a policy and the outcome of interference in the tribal areas.

Cynically enough, the Pakistan authorities seem to be acting as a spokesman for the "refugees", attempting to determine if and when they should return to their homes. Realistically speaking, the Pakistan authorities have no right to pose as spokesman for the "refugees".

The Afghans residing in Pakistan have welcomed the call of the popular democratic Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for national reconciliation, general amnesty and provision of further facilities to them on their return. As a result of this and other positive developments in the country, 53,000 Afghans so far have returned home. Having witnessed the cruel treatment meted out to them by the Pakistan authorities, including the threat of being jailed, they tell stories of their miserable and humiliating life in the detention camps in which they were put, of how they managed to escape and of the desire of their remaining fellow countrymen still to return.

Instead of resorting to unwarranted rhetoric, it would have been more appropriate for the Pakistan authorities to desist from erecting obstacles in the way of the Afghans who want to return home. This, we are sure, would have had a positive impact on the talks at Geneva and on normalizing the situation in the region.

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad DOST
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/240-S/18823.

DOCUMENT S/18824*

Letter dated 27 April 1987 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 April 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your urgent attention, and that of the members of the Security council and the General Assembly, the recent provocative statements of the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Turqut Özal, and of the Foreign Minister of Turkey, Mr. Vahit Halefoglu.

The Turkish Prime Minister, in a statement to the illegal Bayrak Radio-TV on 23 April 1987, said: "In Cyprus the territories have already been defined . . . The coexistence of the two communities (Greek and Turkish Cypriot), with different language and religion, has no meaning".

Furthermore, the Foreign Minister of Turkey recently said that Turkey has the defensive right to protect the illegal Denktaş régime in the Turkish-occupied part of Cyprus from military attacks. "Every country", Mr. Halefoglu said, "has military weapons to defend its own interests".

The above brazen statements of the Turkish officials undoubtedly reveal, once again, the Turkish separatist and expansionist policies. Mr. Özal and Mr. Halefoglu do not even maintain the basic pretexts. The Republic of Cyprus, with its internationally recognized Government, is an independent State Member of the United Nations, and any linkage of this sovereign State with the so-called "interests" of Turkey or with her alleged defensive rights is unacceptable and condemnable. The persistent non-compliance of Turkey with solemn Security Council decisions on the question of Cyprus clearly reveals the segregationist and partitionist designs of the Turkish aggressors, having as a goal the annexation of the occupied areas. No wonder their deliberate contempt and outright undermining of the implementation of the United Nations resolutions aiming at the finding of a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem.

The continuing massive transfer of Turkish settlers to colonize the occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus is reminiscent of South Africa's policies of separation and bantustanization, while the quantitative and qualitative increase of the Turkish occupation army, as well as the persistent creation of new *faits accomplis* and new threats and blackmails on the part of Turkey, are an outright affront to the prestige of the Security Council, the provisions of the Charter and the United Nations in general.

Ankara's actions and words demonstrate once more, if that were necessary, its arrogance and duplicity and prove that its policy in Cyprus continues to be based on separatist and *apartheid*-like policies and expansionism. Mr. Özal can rightly claim the title of the promoter of racism and *apartheid*-like policies, which for decades now the international community has been striving to eradicate.

In strongly protesting the above statements of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of Turkey, I wish to point out that they not only obstruct any positive developments but constitute yet another stumbling-block to your efforts to find a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as an official document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/986-S/18824.

DOCUMENT S/18825*

Letter dated 27 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 April 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to my previous letters, I have the honour to inform you that on 21 April 1987 the Iraqi régime deployed chemical weapons in the Baneh and Sardasht areas, injuring 60 people. This persistence in using illegal methods of warfare, especially on the eve of the investigative mission of the United Nations team of specialists to Iran and Iraq, is a clear testimony to Iraqi total disregard for international humanitarian norms and endeavours. It is an abhorrent behaviour which needs to be seriously considered and dealt with in a tangible manner, such as that referred to in the letter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran dated 13 April 1987 and addressed to you [*see S/18800*].

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/253-S/18825.

DOCUMENT S/18826

Letter dated 27 April 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[27 April 1987]

On instructions from my Government and pursuant to our many letters concerning the bombardment of purely residential areas in Iraq by the criminal Iranian régime, the latest of which was the letter contained in document S/18813, I have the honour to inform you that the régime's forces are continuing to carry out acts of aggression. We enclose details of enemy bombardment operations against residential areas during the period from 29 March to 24 April 1987.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

ANNEX

Enemy artillery bombardment of residential areas from 29 March to 24 April 1987

29 March	Enemy bombardment of the city of Basra caused damage to a number of private buildings and houses.
31 March	Enemy bombardment of the city of Basra caused damage to civilian property and houses.
6 April	Enemy bombardment of the city of Basra caused damage to houses and civilian property.
7 April	Enemy bombardment of the city of Basra caused damage to some property.
8 April	Bombardment of the city of Basra killed one child and one civilian citizen, wounded one civilian citizen and caused damage to civilian property and houses.
10 April	Enemy bombardment of the city of Al-Uzair caused damage to houses and civilian properties.
13 April	Enemy bombardment of the city of Basra caused damage to civilian property and houses.
14 April	Enemy bombardment of the city of Qurnah killed two citizens, wounded another and caused damage to houses and civilian property.
18 April	Bombardment of the city of Basra killed one civilian citizen, wounded 10 others and caused damage to a number of houses and stores.
19 April	Enemy long-range artillery bombardment of the city of Basra caused damage to houses and civilian property.
22 April	Long-range artillery bombardment of the city of Basra by the enemy forces caused damage to houses and civilian property.
24 April	Long-range artillery bombardment of residential areas in the town of Chwartah by the treacherous Iranian forces wounded two children and caused damage to a number of houses.

DOCUMENT S/18827

Letter dated 27 April 1987 from the representative of Zambia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 April 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement issued by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia on the South African commando raid on the border town of Livingstone, Zambia, on 25 April 1987.

I request that the statement be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Joel M. NGO
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Zambia to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zambia

On 25 April 1987, at about 0300 hours Zambian time, the *apartheid* régime of South Africa carried out commando raids against Zambia, killing innocent and defenceless Zambian civilians in the border town of Livingstone.

As Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, I strongly condemn this unprovoked and wanton attack on Zambia. The racist régime wants to use Zambia as a scapegoat for the very grave and explosive situation now existing inside South Africa. Such attacks are desperate attempts by the South African régime to divert attention from the ever-growing internal and international resistance to the system of *apartheid*.

This act of aggression and State terrorism against Zambia by the racist régime of South Africa would not deter Zambia and all the other peace-loving countries the world over from calling for the immediate abolition of the evil system of *apartheid*. On the contrary, our resolve to eradicate *apartheid* would be increased, for we know that it is only by abolishing *apartheid* that South Africa's acts of aggression and State lawlessness against the neighbouring countries will come to an end.

I wish to stress that the solution to the South African problems lies in the immediate abolition of the anachronistic system of *apartheid* and not in attacking Zambia or any of the front-line States or neighbouring States.

DOCUMENT S/18828*

Letter dated 27 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*28 April 1987*]

I have the honour to bring to your attention the following news from the Islamic Republic News Agency at Bakhtaran on 27 April 1987 concerning the Iraqi inhumane and criminal use of chemical weapons, which not only has led to the injury of Iranian combatants but has also victimized Iraqi people themselves.

Thirty-five chemically wounded Iraqi villagers, who later underwent medical treatment at a hospital at Bakhtaran on 26 April, were the victims of Iraqi warplanes that bombed 24 villages in the Shaqlava region of Erbil province on 4 April. Several Iraqi villagers were also martyred, while the number of wounded so far treated in the Bakhtaran hospital alone has reached 135.

According to the testimony of the wounded, 12 Iraqi war planes carried out the actual bombings, and Iraqi commanders subsequently forced the villagers to tell a United Nations-dispatched probe team that they had been targeted by Iranian planes carrying chemical bombs.

The criminal régime of Iraq thus continues its abhorrent use of illegal chemical weapons against Iranian and Iraqi civilians in contravention of all rules of international humanitarian law.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/255-S/18828.

DOCUMENT S/18829*

Letter dated 28 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*28 April 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 27 April 1987 [*S/18828*], I have the honour to inform you of the details of the chemical bombardment by Iraqi war-planes against the Islamic Republic of Iran. These attacks are in continuation of the consistent Iraqi criminal use of chemical weapons in contravention of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.[1]

Date	*Time*	*City*
11 April	—	Abadan
15 April	1900 hours	Kooh-e-Noori area (Sardasht operational theatre)
22 April	1900 hours	Baneh and surrounding villages

Many other reports concerning the abhorrent violations of international humanitarian law by Iraq in the conduct of war have so far been made to you. It is our sincere hope that this, yet another such report, will somehow awaken the consciousness of the international community and induce the latter to take immediate and serious steps to revive the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol by preventing further perpetration of such abominable crimes by the Iraqi régime.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/257-S/18829.

DOCUMENT S/18830*

Letter dated 28 April 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Orginal: English]
[28 April 1987]

Further to my letter dated 13 April 1987 [*S/18801*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan's territory and airspace from the Afghanistan side that occurred on 23, 24 and 25 April 1987.

On 23 April:

(*a*) At 0940 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 18 rounds of artillery, which landed in the Shilman area of Khyber Agency. As a result, one person was injured.

(*b*) Between 1350 hours and 1710 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 51 rounds of artillery, which landed in the Ghakhai area of Bajaur Agency. As a result, two civilians (Pakistan nationals) were injured.

On 24 April at 1000 hours (Pakistan standard time), six Afghan fighter aircraft penetrated Pakistan's airspace by 5 kilometres, dropped six bombs and fired 30 rockets in the Ghakhai area of Bajaur Agency. As a result, two personnel of Bajaur Scouts were injured.

On 25 April at 0825 hours (Pakistan standard time), six Afghan fighter aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace and dropped 12 bombs and rockets in the area of Nawa Pass in the Mohmand Agency. As a result, one member of the Frontier Corps was injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 28 April and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform his authorities that, if such attacks did not cease, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad Nasser MIAN
Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/258-S/18830.

DOCUMENT S/18831*

Letter dated 29 April 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[29 April 1987]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention, and the attention of members of the Security Council, to the current explosive situation in the region of southern Lebanon resulting from Israel's escalation of its acts of aggression during the past weeks. These have included both direct acts by its military forces and indirect aggression through the so-called "South Lebanon Army". Available information on this dangerous escalation and its objective indicates that Israel is likely, at any time, to launch a major military attack north of the so-called "security zone" still occupied by Israel inside Lebanese territory, thereby violating Security Council resolutions, Articles of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of international law.

I enclose a list of the latest Israeli acts of aggression during the period from 7 to 24 April 1987. I would be grateful if you would have this letter and the enclosed list circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/259-S/18831.

ANNEX

List of Israeli practices and acts of aggression during the period from 7 to 27 April 1987

1. On 7 and 8 April the Israeli air force flew low over the city of Sidon and its outskirts, spreading fear and terror among the civilian population.

Four previous Israeli air raids against southern Lebanon had taken place since the beginning of 1987, on 9 and 12 January and 20 and 23 March, killing 10 civilians and wounding 17 others.

2. On 13 April Israeli warships intercepted a commercial cargo vessel sailing under the Panamanian flag off the port of Sidon and carried out an inspection of the vessel. They then prevented it from entering the port and warned it against making a further attempt to return there.

3. Also on 13 April, the Israeli army began to lay a 22-kilometre road inside Lebanese territory along the edge of the eastern sector of the so-called "security zone", with a view to isolating the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages from their agricultural land adjacent to the zone.

4. On 14 and 15 April Israeli warships intercepted four commercial vessels bound for the port of Sidon. After inspection of the vessels and close questioning of their crews, particularly Arab crew members, they were prevented from proceeding to the port. The naval blockade of the Sidon harbour has, thus, now entered its second week, causing basic foodstuffs to disappear from the markets.

Also on 15 April, three Israeli air force formations flew together over the capital (Beirut), the city of Sidon and its outskirts, the mountains and the Bekaa Valley, breaking the sound barrier over Beirut.

5. On 16 April Israeli war-planes carried out mock raids over the city of Sidon and neighbouring areas, dropping flares. These raids coincided with manoeuvres by Israeli warships along the southern coast, during which their heavy automatic weapons directed bursts of fire at the coastal city of Tyre, as a result of which a Lebanese citizen suffered injuries which necessitated his hospitalization.

6. On 18 April Israeli military helicopters bombarded the Rashidieh camp on the outskirts of the city of Tyre, aiming at a one-storey building.

7. On 19 April the Israeli forces bombarded the town of Zillaya in the western Bekaa with heavy artillery and automatic weapons and also bombarded 14 villages in the south, injuring a number of people and causing serious material damage.

8. On the afternoon of 21 April, Israeli war-planes broke the sound barrier over Beirut, in the mountain region and south of the capital. Two helicopters also flew a reconnaissance mission lasting one half hour over the region in the south adjacent to the so-called "security zone".

Five civilians were killed or injured as a result of bombardment of the two villages of Yatar and Kafra by the so-called "South Lebanon Army". The person who died was an old man, and the injured consisted of another old man, two women and a four-month-old child. The number of civilians killed as a result of Israeli bombardment of the two villages thus rose to 71.

9. On 22 April the so-called "South Lebanon Army" shelled the two villages of Jarjouh and Arab Salim in the central sector, destroying 12 houses.

The Israeli air force flew over the city of Sidon while an Israeli vessel continued to prevent ships from entering the city's port.

10. On 23 April the Israeli air force flew over the south, particularly over the cities of Sidon and Tyre and their outskirts. It carried out three mock raids between 10 a.m. and 10.45 a.m. (Lebanese time). Four military helicopters then bombarded the outskirts of Sidon, aiming at two inhabited buildings. The same aircraft had carried out a similar raid on the night of 22/23 April. The number of air raids since the beginning of 1987 thus rose to 11, while the number of civilian victims rose to 15 dead and 36 wounded.

11. On 23 April Israeli aircraft dropped pamphlets with a message of warning from General Yossi Peled, Commanding Officer of the Northern Front, addressed to residents of Nabatiye and Tyre. Meanwhile, Israeli naval units continued their blockade of the Sidon harbour and the Israeli air force made further sorties over southern Lebanon.

On the night of 23 April the Israeli air force carried out criminal raids against the outskirts of the city of Sidon, the Ein el-Hilweh and Mieh Mieh camps, Jebel el-Halib and Darb es Sim. More than 30 bombs and rockets were fired during the raids, resulting in injuries to a number of civilians and serious material damage to property.

12. On 24 April the Israeli army and the so-called "South Lebanon Army" bombarded the outskirts of the villages of Yatar, Kafra and Sribbine, where 24 mortar shells were registered as having fallen. Three artillery projectiles from tanks were also recorded as having fallen near the village of Baraachit. Projectiles from heavy automatic weapons struck the positions of the Nepalese unit in the village of Yatar.

The Israeli navy also maintained its blockade of the Tyre and Sidon harbours, while artillery bombardment of villages in the south continued for a full 24 hours.

13. Military and civilian officials persisted in their warnings and threats, particularly former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and General Rafael Eitan, who referred on 24 April to the need to expand the area of the "security zone" in order to guarantee the security of Israel's northern border.

DOCUMENT S/18832*

Letter dated 29 April 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 April 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a document entitled "The situation in Kampuchea during the ninth dry season (October 1986–April 1987)".

I should be most grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations

ANNEX

The situation in Kampuchea during the ninth dry season (October 1986–April 1987)

(Excerpts from the statement of 15 April 1987 by Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of the Kampuchean traditional New Year (B.E. 2530) and the twelfth anniversary of the founding of Democratic Kampuchea)

We have in the past, especially in April last year, summed up three major difficulties of the Vietnamese enemy as follows:

1. They have been driven into a total impasse on the battlefield of Kampuchea;

2. They have been facing mounting difficulties in Viet Nam itself because of their defeats in Kampuchea;

3. They have been suffering increasing isolation in the international arena.

So far, Viet Nam has not been able to solve any of these three major difficulties; on the contrary, they have been more acute than before and have openly broken out at the end of last year. To this day, they remain unresolved and there is no sign of their solution in sight.

Viet Nam's most striking difficulties which have openly broken out have been on the home front:

1. Viet Nam's economy has plunged to the bottom of its pitch and still remains there;

2. The living conditions of the Vietnamese people have been hardest hit, which has affected the whole Vietnamese society;

3. A grave rift exists among Vietnamese top leaders in the party, as well as in the State organs.

Of all Viet Nam's three home-front difficulties, the one that has suffered most drastic deterioration has been the unresolved rift among its top leaders. Besides, the gloomy situation of its economy and the very poor living conditions of its people have added up to more pressure on the Vietnamese leadership.

What are the causes of all these Vietnamese home-front difficulties? It is the successive defeats of Viet Nam's war of aggression in Kampuchea.

I. *The military situation during the 1986-1987 dry season*

On the battlefield in Kampuchea throughout this current dry season, the Vietnamese aggressors have been able to carry out operations only at platoon, company or battalion levels. Only in Pailin (province of Battambang) were they able to launch attacks at regiment level. Yet even in Pailin, our forces have successively repulsed their operations, which are going to be definitively put out of action. Such a situation clearly indicates that during the current

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/260-S/18832.

ninth dry season, the Vietnamese military strength has, to an important extent, further worn down.

As far as we are concerned, we have been more active and efficient in dismantling the Vietnamese administrative centres in villages and communes throughout the country and around cities or towns, especially the provincial chief towns of Battambang, Siemreap and Kompong Thom and the capital city of Phnom Penh.

By attacking the Vietnamese enemy in such a way, we have been able significantly to transform the situation in all fields. The political and military maps have thus drastically changed. On the one hand, the Vietnamese forces have been compelled to concentrate mainly in cities or towns in order to cope with our attacks. On the other hand, the Kampuchean people have more actively participated with our army in the fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors. Another most noticeable development has been the fact that the forcibly enlisted Khmer soldiers have now become an important force which joins us to fight back against the Vietnamese enemy. Thus the Vietnamese troops have been more and more like fish out of water, unable to contain our attacks around major towns or cities or to seal off the border. In addition, their already low morale has further worn out.

So Viet Nam's difficulties in its war of aggression in Kampuchea are not limited to one or two fronts but are due to the overall situation. The co-operation of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea with the other two patriotic forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and especially their co-operation with the local population and the forcibly enlisted Khmer soldiers to attack and dismantle the Vietnamese administrative centres in villages and communes has every day dried up the supply sources of the Vietnamese war of aggression in military, political and economic fields, as well as in food supplies. The situation has indeed far-reaching repercussions in Viet Nam itself, where difficulties have become more and more acute with each passing year. With such a development of the situation on the battlefield, we can clearly see that Viet Nam's already serious difficulties will only worsen. Therefore, we now can see the light of the final victory of our national liberation struggle.

All this has been the result of the hard struggle of our National Army and people and of all patriotic forces, with the assistance and support of all our friends, near and far, throughout the world.

However, the Vietnamese enemy are still trying desperately to hang on. They are not yet willing to let go their hold of Kampuchea. But no matter how hard they try to hang on, the situation on the battlefield, together with the pressure of the international community, will drive them to face unbearable difficulties compelling them to negotiate with the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

II. *CGDK's stand on the political settlement of the problem of Kampuchea*

We would like to take this opportunity to point out once again the following.

1. The problem of Kampuchea has been created by the Vietnamese war of aggression against Kampuchea. If Viet Nam wants to seek a political solution to the Kampuchean problem, it has to negotiate with the CGDK, the sole legal and legitimate representative of the people of Kampuchea, who, as the victims of the Vietnamese war of aggression, have been waging a national liberation struggle. The Vietnamese aggressors cannot, through deceitful diplomatic manoeuvres, legalize their war of aggression in Kampuchea and refuse to negotiate a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem with the CGDK.

2. The Vietnamese aggressors will never succeed in their attempt to resort to a "national reconciliation" slogan for misleading purposes or to force the Kampuchean people to lay down their weapons and abandon their sacred struggle. National reconciliation can only come about within the framework of an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea free from foreign occupation.

On 17 March 1986, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, formally announced, on behalf of the CGDK, the eight-point peace proposal for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem [*S/17927, annex II*] which, if adopted, would provide an honourable way for the Vietnamese to withdraw in an orderly manner and would clear the way for national reconciliation among all Kampucheans. That peace proposal constitutes another important historic victory for the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. It has been one of the results of the development of the great national union forces. It also constitutes a firm foundation upon which the great national union can be consolidated and developed at present in our struggle until the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and in the future, after the Vietnamese withdrawal.

Later on, at the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk again painstakingly dwelled on the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal.

On 18 February 1987, the CGDK again issued an appeal to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to accept the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal. That appeal pointed out among other things that:

"By accepting the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (SRVN) would not 'lose face':

"1. The CGDS's eight-point peace proposal would allow the SRVN enough time and the necessary conditions to withdraw its forces safely and in an orderly manner from Kampuchea.

"2. As far as its 'protégés' in Kampuchea are concerned, the SRVN would have time to consolidate them. They would not only be assured of no reprisal, but would take part, within the framework of the policy of national reconciliation and great union, in a quadripartite coalition government entrusted with organizing free and United Nations–supervised elections.

"3. Our two countries would re-establish good relations through a treaty of friendship, co-operation and non-aggression.

"4. Kampuchea would not ask for war damages."

We would like to urge the SRVN to heed the voice of reason and to respond favourably to the sincere friendship of the people of Kampuchea and the CGDK by accepting the CGDK's peace proposal.

As for the Soviet Union, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, during his recent tour to some countries in South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific, was himself made aware at first hand that all the countries of the region would judge the Soviet policy towards South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific through its actual attitude on the Kampuchean problem. In this respect, the CGDK appeal of 18 February clearly indicated that:

"By ending its assistance to Viet Nam's occupation of Kampuchea, the USSR's interests in this region would not only be secured but further consolidated and expanded in the economic, political and diplomatic fields. Its old friends would not be lost while it gained new ones in South-East Asia and in the world. Its interest in South-East Asia and in Asia-Pacific would not be questioned from all quarters as is today the case. It would only be acclaimed for this concrete attitude, which would be a clear indication of its peaceful gesture."

* * *

The Vietnamese are facing increasingly serious difficulties in their continued war of occupation in Kampuchea. Yet they are not willing to let go their hold of Kampuchea.

They still continue to massacre the Kampuchean people and to plunder their properties. They still continue to implement their "K.5" scheme by rounding up the Kampuchean people and sending them to die in western border regions. They still continue to conscript forcibly the sons of the Kampuchean people into their army and send them to die in their places.

The Kampuchean people cannot undergo such suffering and misery under the iron grip of the Vietnamese aggressors. They must live as the masters of their own motherland.

On this auspicious occasion, we would like to renew our deep gratitude to all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world for their assistance in and support for the just cause of the Kampuchean people. We would also like to call upon them to continue to do so and especially to support the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal. An independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea, free from any foreign military base on her soil, which will emerge as the result of the implementation of the CGDK's peace proposal, will be an important factor in the balance of power that will guarantee peace, security and stability in South-East Asia and in Asia-Pacific.

DOCUMENT S/18833*

Letter dated 27 April 1987 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[29 April 1987]

We have the honour to request you to arrange for the text of the communiqué issued at Buenos Aires on 13 April 1987 by the Foreign Ministers of the countries which are members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Marcelo E. R. DELPECH
Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations

(Signed) George A. MACIEL
Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations

(Signed) Carlos ALBÁN-HOLGUÍN
Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations

(Signed) Mario MOYA-PALENCIA
Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations

(Signed) Jorge E. RITTER
Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations

(Signed) Carlos ALZAMORA
Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations

(Signed) Julio César LUPINACCI
Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations

(Signed) Andrés AGUILAR
Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué issued at Buenos Aires on 13 April 1987 by the Foreign Ministers of the countries members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group

The Foreign Ministers of the countries members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group, meeting at Buenos Aires on 13 April 1987, state the following.

1. The Central American crisis is a conflict which has an impact on the entire region and affects the security, stability and harmonious relations of our countries and peoples,

2. They note with great concern the deadlock which has persisted in the negotiating process aimed at the signing of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America since June 1986, when the Contadora Group handed over the draft Act [*S/18184, annex II*]. They further recall the undertaking given by the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States to assist in the operation of the machinery for verification and control provided for in the peace Act,

3. Their commitment to work for peace is bolstered by such developments as the forthcoming meeting of the five Central American presidents to be at Esquipulas, Guatemala, in June,

4. They also attach importance to the proposal put forward by President Arias, which reflects the determination to give renewed impetus to the Contadora negotiation process, as stated in the letter which the Government of Costa Rica, through its Foreign Minister, transmitted to the Contadora Group and the Support Group on 8 April of this year, which reads in part as follows:

> "Costa Rica wishes on this occasion to express to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Contadora and Support Groups, as it has already indicated on various occasions, that this proposal forms part of the overall Contadora negotiating effort and that one of its chief objectives is precisely to create a set of conditions within a clearly defined and short period of time so that negotiation on the Act can be resumed and brought to a successful conclusion within a framework of democracy, peace, freedom and security in each and every one of the Central American States.
>
> "In that connection, the Government of Costa Rica wishes to state that it intends at the presidential meeting to be held at Esquipulas to promote an agreement between the five countries, together with the signing of the proposal, or as part of the proposal, on the resumption of negotiations on the Act as a logical consequence of the implementation of the Costa Rica plan."

5. The Contadora and Support Groups express their willingness to co-operate actively to ensure the success of the Esquipulas meeting through a process of information and consultation, and towards that end they have agreed to contact the Government of Guatemala with a view to studying measures which would promote that aim,

6. They are convinced that all have a moral duty to help create a climate conducive to dialogue among the Central American States and that in the time remaining before the Esquipulas summit circumstances which might undermine such a climate must be avoided. They urge the countries directly and indirectly involved in the conflict to refrain from any action or act of force or intimidation which may influence the outcome of the forthcoming Esquipulas meeting,

7. Lastly, they agree to meet, in addition to the times connected with the initiatives described above, following the Esquipulas meeting to assess the results of that meeting and to examine the forms of co-operation which would help to implement the agreements reached at the summit meeting of Central American Presidents for the resumption of negotiations on the Contadora Act.

(Signed) Dante CAPUTO
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina

(Signed) Roberto ABREU SODRE
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil

(Signed) Julio LONDOÑO PAREDES
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia

(Signed) Bernardo SEPÚLVEDA AMOR
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico

(Signed) Jorge ABADÍA ARIAS
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panama

(Signed) Allan WAGNER TIZÓN
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru

(Signed) Enrique V. IGLESIAS
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uruguay

(Signed) Simon Alberto CONSALVI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/261-S/18833.

DOCUMENT S/18834

Letter dated 29 April 1987 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: French*]
[*30 April 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a document entitled "The battle of Ouadi-Doum".[9]

Like the document dealt with in my letter of 13 February 1987 [*S/18693*], "The battle of Ouadi-Doum" provides yet additional proof of the expansionist and hegemonist policies of the Tripoli régime with regard to Chad.

The mobilization of such a volume of *matériel* as that captured from the Libyan invasion forces by the valiant soldiers of the Chadian national armed forces clearly indicates the intentions of the Libyan terrorist régime, Ouadi-Doum serving as a vivid example of its gratuitous aggression.

In fact, that base, which the Libyans had assumed the right to set up in Chadian territory without the prior consent of the Government of the Republic of Chad, is a perfect illustration of the nature of the Tripoli régime. Without the determination, sacrifice and courage of the Chadian national armed forces, equipped with paltry military equipment in comparison with the complete array deployed by the invasion forces, the latter would still be in the region, forcefully occupying more than half of the national territory of Chad.

Despite the rout, the Libyan régime has nevertheless not given up its ambitions. Its forces still occupy a part of Tibesti, in addition to the 114,000-square-kilometre area of Chad commonly known as the Aouzou Strip, while its air force continues the indiscriminate bombing of towns recently reclaimed by the Chadian national armed forces.

Thus, it is clear that Libya certainly does not intend to establish good-neighbourly relations with Chad, as would be dictated by their common history and by common sense.

Consequently, the Government of the Republic of Chad is once again obliged to call on the Security Council and thereby the international community to ensure that the relevant principles of the Charter of the United Nations are respected. The Security Council is duty-bound to assume its responsibilities and maintain peace in the region by compelling the terrorist Tripoli régime to act in accordance with the norms and principles of international law.

Therefore, I should be grateful if you would arrange for this publication to be circulated as a document of the Security Council and to be placed in the Chad-Libya file of which the Council remains seized.

(Signed) Mahamat Ali ADOUM
Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18835

Letter dated 30 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*30 April 1987*]

I have the honour to inform you that on 28 and 29 April 1987 the war-planes of the aggressor régime of Iraq, in continuation of the latter's consistent violations of rules of international humanitarian law, bombarded the following non-military areas, causing the martyrdom and injury of a number of civilians.

Area	*Date*	*Time*	*Martyrs*	*Wounded*
Shooy village (north-west of the city of Baneh)	28 April	1241 hours	5	10
Chooran, Booyin-Sofla villages (east of Baneh)	29 April	1310 hours	—	—
Chapara village (south of Baneh)	29 April	1500 hours	2	6

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18836*

Letter dated 29 April 1987 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 April 1987]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement issued by the Government of Ghana following the attack on Zambia by South African forces on Saturday, 25 April 1987.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) J. V. GBEHO
Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Government of Ghana on 27 April 1987

The news has reached the Government of Ghana that, over the weekend, the racist minority régime of South Africa mounted yet another brutal and senseless attack on a front-line State. This time it was a raid on the southern town of Livingstone, in the Republic of Zambia, which resulted in the death of innocent men and the destruction of valuable property. The excuse given by the *apartheid* régime for this dastardly act was to destroy facilities of the African National Congress (ANC) in Zambia. Prior to this event, the murderous régime had falsely accused the ANC of preparing to disrupt the impending bogus all-white elections in South Africa. However, the whole world knows that this false allegation had been made only to serve as an excuse for an imminent, premeditated attack on the front-line States in the hope of impressing the white electorate of South Africa and thereby boosting the electoral chances of the Botha clique. The raid on the friendly State of Zambia is thus a cowardly and dishonest act, which is totally unjustified. The Government of Ghana expresses its most profound indignation at this senseless raid and condemns it unreservedly. The attack is yet another demontration of the evil nature of the *apartheid* Pretoria régime and of the urgent need for the imposition of world-wide comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that régime.

It is not enough for those States that are still holding out against sanctions to condemn the *apartheid* régime for its acts of destabilization against the front-line States. Words of condemnation should be matched by effective deeds aimed at suppressing the mischief of *apartheid* and/or bringing its perpetrators to their senses.

The people and Government of Ghana convey their profound sympathies and solidarity to the Government and brotherly people of Zambia and more particularly to the families of the innocent victims.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/262-S/18836.

DOCUMENT S/18837*

Letter dated 30 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 April 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to my letter dated 27 April 1987 [*S/18828*], in which the Iraqi resort to chemical warfare inside Iraqi territory and against Iraqi citizens was brought to your attention, I have the honour to inform you that, in the view of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United Nations team of specialists that is currently investigating allegations of the use of chemical weapons inside Iraq has an obligation to visit the sites of the above-mentioned chemical attacks and present its findings to the international community. Failure to employ this opportunity would only lead to the production of a seriously incomplete report.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/263-S/18837.

DOCUMENT S/18838*

Letter dated 30 April 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 April 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement dated 27 April 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea condemning the military raids of the South African régime on a border town in Zambia.

I should be most grateful if you would have the text of the statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/265-S/18838.

ANNEX

Statement dated 27 April 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

On 25 April 1987, the South African racist régime once again carried out military raids against the territory of Zambia, killing four Zambian civilians and injuring a number of others.

Concurrently with its large-scale repressions, detentions and massacres against the black majority people who are struggling against *apartheid* for their freedom and human dignity, the South African racist régime has time and again committed savage acts in violation of the territorial integrity of neighbouring African States. It has done so in an attempt to intimidate or threaten those African States that have expressed their solidarity with their brothers and sisters in South Africa, victims of the bloody racist Pretoria régime.

The people of Kampuchea and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) would like to express their steadfast solidarity with the people and Government of Zambia and to condemn in most severe terms this violation of Zambian sovereignty and territorial integrity by the Pretoria authorities. The people of Kampuchea and the CGDK call on the latter to cease without delay their acts of violation of the territories of Zambia and all other African front-line States.

The people of Kampuchea and the CGDK would also like to take this opportunity to renew their fraternal solidarity with and their firm support for the just struggle of the people of South Africa for their right to live in honour and dignity within a democratic, united and non-racial South Africa and to take part in deciding their own destiny.

DOCUMENT S/18839

Letter dated 30 April 1987 from the representative of Zambia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 April 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a communiqué issued at the end of the Summit of Heads of State on the Rehabilitation of the Benguela Railway on 30 April 1987.

I request that the statement be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) J. M. NGO
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Zambia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué issued at the end of the Summit of the Heads of State on the Rehabilitation of the Benguela Railway on 30 April 1987

1. The Summit of Heads of State on the Rehabilitation of the Benguela Railway took place in Lusaka on Thursday, 30 April 1987.

2. Participating in the Summit were President José Eduardo Dos Santos of the People's Republic of Angola, President Mobutu Sese Seko of the Republic of Zaire, a representative of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and President Kenneth David Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia.

3. The leaders met to continue deliberations on the modalities of the rehabilitation of the Benguela Railway following the decision reached at their meeting at Luanda on 16 April 1987.

4. The heads of State held comprehensive discussions which centred on the need to strengthen alternative routes available to the southern African countries, particularly in the event of sanctions imposed on or by South Africa.

5. The leaders emphasized the necessity for creating new joint ventures and strengthening existing ones. To this effect, the heads of State signed a declaration of intent on the rehabilitation of the Benguela Railway.

6. The Angolan Government invited Zaire and Zambia to take up shares in the new Benguela Railway consortium on terms and conditions to be agreed upon. The Summit further directed all concerned national institutions in their respective countries to go all out to mobilize funds for the Benguela Railway.

7. The Summit reiterated its appeals to the international community to render all possible support and assistance to the efforts aimed at reactivating the strategic transportation route.

8. The leaders took advantage of the Summit to review developments in the southern African region. They expressed grave concern at the fact that the situation inside South Africa continued to deteriorate as a result of mounting repression by the racist régime of innocent people and opponents of *apartheid*. The leaders further noted that the continuation of the state of emergency, imposed in defence of *apartheid*, continued to exacerbate tension in South Africa. The leaders condemned continued severe press censorship, the inhuman detention of innocent and harmless children and the clamp-down on all forms of protest and resistance against the minority racist Government. In this connection the leaders reiterated their demand on the racist régime to dismantle *apartheid*, end the state of emergency, abolish press censorship, free Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners and detainees and initiate dialogue with the true representatives of the oppressed people to establish a just, democratic and representative Government.

9. The Summit expressed outrage at the recent violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia, the murder of innocent citizens and the destruction of property by the racist South African defence forces. In this regard the leaders strongly condemned this barbarous act of aggression against a peace-loving State.

10. The Summit reiterated its appeals to the international community to render all possible support and assistance to all States in the region in the face of repeated and unprovoked aggression.

11. The Summit reiterated its special appeals to the international community to increase its support and assistance to the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia in their just struggle against *apartheid* and South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

12. The leaders expressed their thanks and appreciation to the Government and the people of the Republic of Zambia for the warm hospitality accorded to them during their stay in Zambia.

DOCUMENT S/18840*

Letter dated 1 May 1987 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*1 May 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement issued in Luxembourg by the 12 Governments of the countries members of the European Community, of which Belgium is the current President, concerning South Africa's military action in Zambia on 25 April 1987.

I should be grateful if you would kindly arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) E. DEVER
Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the 12 Governments of the States members of the European Community

The Twelve strongly condemn South Africa's military actions on Zambian territory on 25 April 1987.

These were both a serious violation of Zambia's sovereignty and a grave threat to peace and stability in the region as a whole.

The Twelve deeply regret the loss of human lives which resulted from this action.

They deplore and are seriously concerned by South Africa's repeated threats to attack her neighbours, despite the reiterated appeals of the Twelve and of the international community as a whole. Such actions are damaging and reduce the chances of finding a solution to the serious problems which confront South Africa.

The Twelve wish to recall on this occasion the declaration made by the European Council at The Hague on 25 June 1986 which outlined conditions in which it would be possible to find a solution to the problem of South Africa.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/266-S/18840.

DOCUMENT S/18841*

Letter dated 30 April 1987 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*1 May 1987*]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of April 1987, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 29 April 1987 addressed to you by Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would kindly arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mahmoud MESTIRI
Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 29 April 1987 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, I am requested to bring the attached resolution of the Palestine National Council to your attention. As you are aware, the Palestine National Council was held with the full participation of all Palestinians.

The decision on the International Peace Conference was adopted unanimously, and it is our contention that the issue of "who represents the aspirations of the Palestinian people" should not be a controversial issue and should not be a matter for discussion. The Palestinian people adhere to the Palestine Liberation Organization as their sole and legitimate representative, and the General Assembly of the United Nations has already determined that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the representative of the Palestinian people.

Chairman Arafat expresses his hope that the endeavours taken by you to convene the International Peace Conference will be both fruitful and successful.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/267-S/18841.

Enclosure

The Palestine National Council in its 18th session, held in Algiers from 20 to 26 April 1987,

Taking into consideration United Nations resolutions 38/58 C and 41/43 regarding the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, and the United Nations resolutions regarding the question of Palestine;

Supports the convening of the International Peace Conference within the framework of the United Nations and under its auspices, with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and the concerned parties to the conflict in the region, including the Palestine Liberation Organization on an equal footing with the other parties;

Stresses the necessity that the International Conference should have full authority;

Expresses its support for the proposal regarding the establishment of the Preparatory Committee (initiating committee) and requests that its establishment and convening should be expedited;

Highly appreciates the resolution in this matter of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, which took place in Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987; and of the Eighth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, and its Co-ordinating Committee (the Committee on Palestine); and of the conference of the Organization of African Unity held at Addis Ababa which supported the convening of the International Conference, the Preparatory Committee and the efforts made for convening the Conference.

DOCUMENT S/18842

Letter dated 4 May 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*4 May 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our repeated letters on the bombardment of purely residential neighbourhoods in Iraq by the forces of the aggressor Iranian régime, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18826, I have the honour to inform you that, on 2 May 1987, the forces of this régime shelled residential neighbourhoods in the indomitable city of Basra, using long-range artillery. The shelling caused damage to some houses and civilian property.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18843*

Letter dated 1 May 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*4 May 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 29 April 1987 [*S/18831*], I have the honour to inform you as follows.

During the last week of April 1987, Israel continued its attacks against Lebanon and its violation of the integrity of its territory and its airspace and territorial waters.

On 1 May Israel proceeded to perpetrate a terrible massacre: at 1645 hours (local time), the Israeli air force carried out a savage raid, in the course of which it bombed, in three sorties lasting 15 minutes each, the eastern outskirts of the city of Sidon, the camps of Ein el-Hilweh and Mieh Mieh and the villages of Jinsnaya, Ain ed Delb and Qrayyeh, using 1,500-kg bombs. The raid killed no fewer than 14 people, including 2 children under four years of age, wounded 37 people and destroyed more than 15 houses. The outskirts of Sidon were thus subjected in one week to two Israeli raids and have, since the beginning of 1987, been subjected to eight Israeli raids, while the number of Israeli raids against Lebanese villages and towns since the beginning of the year has totalled 13.

On the same day, at 1430 hours (local time), the Israeli forces, from their positions in the village of Alman, directed heavy machine-gun fire against the positions of the Finnish unit in the village of Udayyisah in the central sector of the so-called "security zone". The machine-gun fire also hit a position of the Norwegian unit in the village of Blat in the eastern sector.

The Israeli air force still continues its flights in the airspace over the south, Mount Lebanon and the capital, Beirut, while the Israeli navy continues its patrols inside Lebanese territorial waters and continues to intensify its siege of the ports of Sidon and Tyre.

The Lebanese Government stresses that the Israeli military escalation in southern Lebanon is aimed at causing an explosion of the situation there, and it points to Israel's intentions of preparing for large-scale military aggression against it. The Lebanese Government strongly condemns the Israeli attacks and warns of their consequences for the peace and security of southern Lebanon and its inhabitants and for the peace and security of the region and the world. The Lebanese Government reserves its right to call for a meeting of the Security Council at any time it deems appropriate.

I request you to have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/268-S/18843.

DOCUMENT S/18844*

Letter dated 4 May 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[4 May 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my previous letters, I have the honour to bring to your attention the attached details of abhorrent chemical attacks between 11 and 21 April 1987 against the Islamic Republic of Iran by the criminal Iraqi régime, which continues its illegal and indeed abominable course in the conduct of the war despite all rules of international humanitarian law and in blatant contravention of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.[1]

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Details of chemical attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran

Area	*Time*	*Date*	*Means of delivery*	*Number of bombs*	*Contaminated area*	*Agent*	*Wounded*
Shalamcheh	0100	11 April	Aircraft	—	5 km	Asphyxiating agent	5
Shalamcheh	0120	..	Helicopter	—	—	Nerve agent	20
Shalamcheh	0300	..	Helicopter and artillery	—	15 km	Nerve and mustard agents	25
Shalamcheh	0347	..	Artillery	3 shells	9 km	Nerve and mustard agents	5
Dolkan (Sardasht)....	1845	15 April	Aircraft	4 bombs	—	Mustard agent	12
Kooh-e-Rooyeh (Sardasht)....	1000	16 April	Aircraft	4 bombs	10 km	Mustard agent	6
Sakhre-Sangi (Sardasht)....	1000	..	Aircraft	2 bombs	—	Mustard agent	2
Kandeh Soor (Baneh).....	1200	21 April	Aircraft	2 bombs	1 km	Mustard agent	10

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/269-S/18844.

DOCUMENT S/18845*

Letter dated 1 May 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[4 May 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the message of Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, addressed to you.

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this message as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad DOST
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/271-S/18845.

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Recently, through several letters, I have drawn your attention to the fact that with the announcement of the policy of national reconciliation and its continued implementation in practice, a considerable number of Afghan refugees have returned to the country, and an increasing number wish to return to their homeland pending the elimination of obstacles raised by the Pakistani and Iranian authorities.

In my previous letters addressed to you, I have conveyed to you a number of proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, explaining the moral and material possibilities that have been created in the light of the humane policy of national reconciliation for the return of the Afghan refugees to their country. I have also provided concrete information on the living conditions of the Afghan refugees and the manner in which they are treated by Pakistani and Iranian authorities.

We have made these proposals with due consideration of their impact on the process of the Geneva talks for the speedy solution of the situation around Afghanistan.

At the same time, on the basis of the principles of the peaceful foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the principles of peaceful coexistence, we have taken, through diplomatic channels, necessary steps towards normalization of relations with the neighbouring countries of Pakistan and Iran, aimed at promoting understanding with the authorities of the said countries.

Taking into consideration the fact that the Pakistani and Iranian authorities have not come forward with a reply based on good will to the steps taken by us but, to the contrary, have intensified the creation of obstacles to the return of our refugee compatriots to their homeland, I would like to propose not what the Pakistani and Iranian authorities might term a propaganda effort, but a concrete and practical proposal.

I would like to request you to contact Pakistani and Iranian authorities and, relying on our good will for having good-neighbourly relations with them, kindly inform them that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is interested that the said authorities should allow a delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to visit Pakistan and Iran.

The delegation, composed of representatives of the Supreme High Commission of National Reconciliation and other social organizations, will visit Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan and Iran. Getting a true picture of the living conditions of the Afghan refugees and acquainting itself with their wishes and demands, the delegation will propose to the Pakistani and Iranian authorities concrete and constructive proposals based on facts and realities.

We believe that such visits will facilitate differentiation between *bona fide* refugees and extremist opponents, creating at the same time the possibilities of direct contact—as an inalienable right of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan—with Afghan refugees detained in certain camps by Pakistani and Iranian authorities because of different factors. The delegation will explain to them the humane and realistic measures adopted, in pursuance of the policy of national reconciliation, for their return to their homeland.

On the other hand, if it is assumed that the claim made by the Pakistani and Iranian authorities to the effect that the existence of Afghan refugees in their countries has created problems and difficulties for them is true, the visit of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will undoubtedly create the necessary conditions for Afghan refugees to express freely their wishes to the said delegation. This will result in the adoption of further measures, through consultation with the Pakistani and Iranian authorities, towards creating objective conditions for the unimpeded return of Afghan refugees.

No doubt, this will assist your efforts towards the speedy solution of the situation around Afghanistan and the re-establishment of good-neighbourly relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries of Pakistan and Iran, as well as the ensuring of peace and stability in the region.

I am confident that you will inform us of the result of your good offices in this regard.

(Signed) Abdul WAKIL
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Afghanistan

DOCUMENT S/18846*

Letter dated 4 May 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*5 May 1987*]

I have the honour to draw your attention to document S/18823 dated 24 April 1987, circulating a letter addressed to you by the Kabul representative. The allegations made against Pakistan in this communication represent baseless propaganda and an unfortunate misuse of the United Nations forum.

It is regrettable that the representative of the Kabul régime has again tried to obfuscate the reality of the unmitigated sufferings imposed on the Afghan people by the continuing foreign military occupation of their country. In making false accusations against Pakistan, the Kabul régime harbours the illusion that it can distract attention from the death and destruction being wrought in Afghanistan. The international community, which has clearly and repeatedly pronounced its views on the situation in Afghanistan, cannot be deceived by pious declarations of intent while the massacre and the painful exodus of the Afghan people continue. By injecting extraneous issues the Kabul régime is deluding no one but itself.

As already conveyed in our letters of 2 March 1987 [*S/18734*] and of 8 April 1987 [*S/18789*], addressed to you, my Government has categorically stated that over three million Afghan refugees, who have sought shelter in Pakistan to escape the brutal oppression resulting from the foreign military occupation of their country, are free to return to their homes whenever they so desire. We would welcome their voluntary return, but we will not use coercion to push them back against their will to become again the victims of the repression which in the first place forced them to seek refuge outside their homeland.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/274-S/18846.

It is understandable why these millions of Afghan refugees are willing to undergo the rigours of exile rather than return to Afghanistan. The conditions which forced them to flee their homes—in particular, the foreign military occupation of their country—still persist. Once these conditions are changed by a settlement based on the withdrawal of the foreign troops, the refugees will have no incentive to continue their stay in Pakistan.

Meanwhile, Pakistan continues to receive an influx of Afghan refugees. In fact, last month witnessed a sudden increase because a few thousand refugees trekked all the way to Pakistan to escape the ruthless military reprisals carried out in the northern provinces of Afghanistan during March and early April this year.

Pakistan has never spoken nor does it intend to speak on behalf of the Afghan refugees. The only considerations which have guided its actions over the past seven years to extend relief and succour to the refugees are purely humanitarian in character. In this endeavour, the international community itself, recognizing the immensity of the tragedy, has worked hand in hand with the Pakistani authorities to provide valuable assistance to alleviate the sufferings of the Afghan refugees. To expose the Kabul régime's propaganda my Government had earlier proposed that the United Nations agencies, including UNHCR, which is in daily contact with the refugees in 325 refugees tent villages in Pakistan, could ascertain from the refugees whether they wished to return to their homes under the present circumstances. Such a survey will directly convey to the United Nations the true feelings of the Afghan refugees on the question of their return under the present circumstances, as also on the foreign military occupation of their country.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad Nasser MIAN
Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18848*

Letter dated 7 May 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*7 May 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to my previous letters concerning Israel's escalation of its air, sea and land attacks against southern Lebanon, I have the honour to inform you that the Israeli air force renewed its bombing of the south-eastern suburbs of the city of Sidon at dawn on Wednesday, 6 May 1987, aiming at a number of peaceful Lebanese villages in the area and at Palestinian camps, particularly the Ein el-Hilweh camp located south of the city's port. According to the latest information, the bombing killed 15 people and wounded 30 others, all the victims being civilians.

Israeli naval units also stepped up their blockade of the ports of Tyre and Sidon and continued their acts of sea piracy against commercial vessels inside Lebanese territorial waters with a view to preventing them from entering the two harbours. Reports indicate that Israel is taking steps to make the port at Ras Naqoura, on the border between Lebanon and Israel, into a naval base as an alternative to the port of Haifa.

The Lebanese Government strongly condemns these vicious Israeli attacks and holds Israel fully responsible for the explosion of the situation in southern Lebanon. It draws the attention of the international community, as represented by the United Nations and its organs, particularly the Security Council, to the community's responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security.

The Lebanese Government has already warned that condonation of Israel's acts of aggression will encourage it to continue to scorn the resolutions of the Security Council, the Charter and international laws, to persist in its aggression and to carry out its designs against Lebanon in the southern area of that country. The Lebanese Government therefore reserves the right to call for a meeting of the Security Council at any time that it should see fit.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/276-S/18848.

DOCUMENT S/18849*

Report of the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*7 May 1987*]

1. The present report is submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/43 D of 2 December 1986 on the question of convening an international peace conference on the Middle East. The operative part of the resolution reads as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/277-S/18849.

". . .

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Determines* that the question of Palestine is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East;

"3. *Reaffirms once again* its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of the resolution 38/58 C;

"4. *Stresses* the urgent need for additional concrete and constructive efforts by all Governments in order to convene the Conference without further delay;

"5. *Endorses the call* for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the General Assembly not later than 15 May 1987;

"7. *Decides* to consider at its forty-second session the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution."

2. In accordance with the request contained in paragraph 6 of the resolution, consultations were held with the members of the Security Council individually during the period from February to May 1987. The purpose of these consultations was to determine their views on the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East as called for by the General Assembly. The consultations also addressed the question of how such a conference should be prepared, with special reference to the proposal for setting up a preparatory committee, endorsed in paragraph 5 of the resolution.

3. All members of the Security Council were concerned about the Middle East problem, and all expressed support for a continuation of the Secretary-General's efforts to bring about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Moreover, in contrast with the experience of recent years, none of the Council members opposed in principle the idea of an international conference under United Nations auspices. It was clear, however, that wide differences still existed regarding the form that a conference should take. It was also generally agreed that the positions of the parties themselves remained far apart on a number of issues of procedure and of substance but that in recent months there had been indications of greater flexibility in attitudes towards the negotiating process and that this should be encouraged.

4. The members of the Council also agreed that a conference would have to be carefully prepared, but opinions were divided on the proposal for the establishment of a formal preparatory committee. Some members of the Council favoured early establishment of such a committee; others opposed the proposal or felt that further consultations would be required on this question and that the views of the parties themselves would be of especial importance in this context.

5. A first round of consultations was also held with representatives of the parties, namely the Member States directly concerned—Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic—and the Palestine Liberation Organization. These consultations, which were held in New York during March and April, were exploratory, with the objective of ascertaining the positions of the parties on the convening of the International Conference and of seeking their views as to how it should be prepared. All the parties showed interest in a settlement of the conflict in the Middle East, and some viewed it as a matter of great urgency. Again, views differed both on the form the Conference should take and on how it should be prepared, but there appeared to be a general readiness to consider options for an acceptable negotiating formula.

Observations

6. While it is apparent from this first round of consultations that at present sufficient agreement does not exist to permit the convening of the International Conference as called for in resolution 41/43 D, I am determined to continue my efforts to establish a process that will lead to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. I am encouraged by the increased interest on the part of the international community in the idea of a conference that would be convened under United Nations auspices on a basis acceptable to all. I am also encouraged by the indications of greater flexibility on this issue amongst the parties, since obviously their views are of crucial importance in this matter. At the same time, it is evident that very deep differences remain between the parties, and I do not underestimate the difficulties involved in resolving those differences and in creating agreement on procedures that will permit effective negotiations to the satisfaction of all concerned. To this end, I intend, in the months to come, to intensify my contacts with the parties, in order to try to find ways of bridging the gaps between them.

7. Ever since I was first appointed Secretary-General, I have been strongly committed to the search for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem, and I have been exploring ways of achieving such a settlement. Since I last reported on this subject to the General Assembly and the Security Council [*A/41/768-S/18427*], I have had the opportunity to meet a number of leaders from the region, all of whom have encouraged me to make a special effort to promote the start of a negotiating process that would lead to a just and durable peace in the region. If these efforts are to prove successful, they will need the full support and understanding not only of the parties but also of the Security Council, with whose members I will continue to consult. I am convinced that it is my responsibility as Secretary-General to strengthen the resolve of those who seek a peaceful solution.

8. I will keep the General Assembly and Security Council fully informed of my continuing efforts to make progress towards a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

DOCUMENT S/18850*

Letter dated 7 May 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[7 May 1987]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to draw your urgent attention to the recent air raids carried out by the Israeli air force against Palestinian refugee camps near Sidon in Lebanon.

According to information published by *Agence France Presse* (AFP) on 6 May 1987 and corroborated by other press agencies, in the early morning of that day four Israeli fighter-bombers attacked the Palestinian refugee camp of Ein el-Hilweh while people were still sleeping, killing 8 civilians and wounding 28 others, including several children and women. The AFP correspondent was able to ascertain in person that 10 houses were destroyed and another 15 were severely damaged.

This was reportedly the second attack in less than a week; an earlier raid on 1 May against the Palestinian refugee camp of Mieh Mieh in the same area resulted in 14 dead and 37 injured persons, again among the civilian population.

In the opinion of the Committee, these attacks against the Palestinian refugee camps have to be seen in the context of the intensification of the measures taken by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, as well as the general military escalation in south Lebanon in recent weeks. The situation that is being created in the area is a most explosive one, which cannot but arouse the greatest concern on the part of our Committee and the international community as a whole.

In the light of these grave developments, the Committee wishes to express once again its deep concern at the actions of the Israeli authorities, which continue to heighten tension in the region and pose a serious obstacle to international efforts towards achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the question of Palestine, which is at the core of the Middle East conflict.

The Committee therefore wishes to reiterate its appeal to you to continue to do all in your power to promote such a solution and to bring about the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ
Chairman of the Committee
on the Exercise of the
Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/278-S/18850.

DOCUMENT S/18851*

Letter dated 7 May 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[7 May 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that yet again on 28 April 1987, at 1215 hours (local time), the Sardasht and Mavoot operational theatres came under chemical bombardment by three Iraqi war-planes.

It is now more than apparent that even the trip by the United Nations specialist team to the area has failed to arouse the slightest sense of embarrassment or caution in the minds of the criminal rulers of Baghdad, who shamelessly and without the slightest reservation are continuing their criminal violation of rules of international law by deploying chemical weapons. There is no doubt that if the international community confronted the war crimes perpetrated by Iraq with a more serious and indeed condemnatory attitude devoid of political considerations, the régime of Iraq would be unable to count on the indifference of the international community *vis-à-vis* such abominable and blatant violations.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/279-S/18851.

DOCUMENT S/18852 AND ADD.1

Report of the mission dispatched by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq: note by the Secretary-General

*DOCUMENT S/18852**

[*Original: English/Spanish*]
[*8 May 1987*]

1. The Secretary-General regrets to inform the Security Council that chemical weapons continue to be used in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq in violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol.[1] This is the unanimous conclusion of the mission of specialists which recently completed its field investigations in both countries.

2. These investigations were in continuation of those originally undertaken in March 1984 and conducted further in April 1985 and February 1986, the circumstances of which were summarized in the Secretary-General's note on the last report [*S/17911*].

3. The four specialists who had conducted the preceding field investigations in March 1984 and February 1986 were requested by the Secretary-General to undertake the present investigation. They are:

Dr. Gustav Andersson, Ph.D.
Senior Research Officer
Deputy Head, Chemical Division
National Defence Research Institute
Umea, Sweden

Dr. Manuel Domínguez
Colonel, Army Medical Corps, and specialist in nuclear, biological and chemical weapons injuries
Professor of Preventive Medicine
Universidad Complutense de Madrid
Madrid, Spain

Dr. Peter Dunn, A.M., D.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons), FRACI
Superintendent, Organic Chemistry Division
Material Research Laboratories
Defence Science and Technology Organization
Department of Defence
Melbourne, Australia

Col. Ulrich Imobersteg, Dr. Phil. Chem.
Former Chief, Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons Defence Division
Ministry of Defence
Gunten, Switzerland

Mr. Iqbal Riza, Director, Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs, again was assigned the responsibility of co-ordinating the tasks of the specialists and of dealing with the relevant authorities in the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq.

4. The specialists submitted a joint report to the Secretary-General on 6 May 1987. The Secretary-General wishes to place on record his deepest appreciation to the members of the mission for the exemplary dedication and efficiency with which they completed their assigned responsibilities, despite the pressures of time and limited resources. He wishes in particular to commend their sense of duty in conducting their investigation in the combat zone in hazardous conditions, notwithstanding the safety assurances provided by the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq for which he records his gratitude. He also wishes to express his appreciation to the Governments of Australia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland for the services of the specialists and for the facilities of their laboratories.

* * *

5. In transmitting the report of the mission of specialists (see annex) to the Security Council, the Secretary-General cannot but express his deep dismay at the mission's conclusions about the continued use of chemical weapons in the conflict between Iran and Iraq. The specialists' findings that chemical weapons were again used against Iranian forces by Iraqi forces, also causing injuries to civilians in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and that now also Iraqi forces have sustained injuries from chemical warfare must add new urgency to the grave concern of the international community. The fact that the use of chemical weapons continues despite repeated appeals by the Security Council and the Secretary-General gives rise to the fear that such use could escalate and seriously undermine the Geneva Protocol, which has heretofore been considered one of the most worthy and successful attempts by the international community to mitigate the effects of war.

6. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the Council to the comment of the specialists that, having now undertaken several missions, "technically there is little more that we can do that is likely to assist the United Nations in its efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons in the present conflict". It is indeed evident that only concerted efforts at the political level can now hold out any hope of maintaining commitment to this vital Protocol, especially in the present conflict. The Secretary-General has repeatedly made clear that he considers the violation of the Geneva Protocol to be one of the gravest infringements of international norms and that he strongly and unequivocally condemns the use of chemical weapons whenever and wherever this may occur. He urges the parties concerned and all Governments to direct their full attention to the implications of the present report.

7. The Secretary-General, at the same time, reaffirms that his paramount objective is to bring this protracted and ruinous conflict to the earliest possible end through a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement. He remains convinced that ultimately this is the only way to end the appalling loss of life, to prevent the spread of the conflict and to ensure regional and international peace and security. The Secretary-General recalls that he has presented specific ideas to the parties and to the Security Council and reaffirms his readiness to assist in the search for such a settlement. He appeals to both Governments urgently to respond to the efforts of the United Nations to restore peace to the peoples of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq.

ANNEX

Report of the specialists dispatched by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq

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* Incorporating document S/18852/Corr.1 of 26 May 1987.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Geneva, 6 May 1987

We have the honour to submit herewith our report on the investigations you requested us to undertake concerning continued allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the Iran-Iraq conflict.

In order to undertake the investigation we visited the Islamic Republic of Iran for the third time from 22 to 29 April 1987 for the purpose of carrying out on-site collection and examination of evidence. We also visited Iraq from 29 April to 3 May for the first time in order to carry out an investigation in that country. Although we were appointed in our individual capacities, we all agreed to work as a team and our conclusions were reached unanimously.

In preparing our report we have taken into account the reports of investigations undertaken by us in 1984, 1985 and 1986 [*see S/16433, S/17127 and Add.1 and S/17911*] at your request. As the conclusions of the present report are not in conflict with those of earlier missions, a summary statement has been included at the end of the present report.

Although the number of chemical casualties we saw in the Islamic Republic of Iran and the severity of their injuries were considerably less than seen by us in 1986, we were very disturbed to find that there now have been numerous civilian casualties as a result of attacks by mustard gas. In a hospital in Tehran we saw the effects of mustard gas on a peasant family, particularly a mother and her two small daughters aged two and four years. We had the distressing experience of witnessing the suffering of the four-year-old child less than two hours before her death. In addition, we saw the very damaging effects of mustard gas on the young mother, who was four months pregnant.

As a result of the present mission to both the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq, we view with great concern the continuing resort to chemical warfare in spite of the fact that both countries are signatories to the 1925 Geneva Protocol.[7] While we are fully aware that all weapons are lethal and destructive, we wish to emphasize that chemical weapons are inhumane, are indiscriminate in their action and cause long-term disabilities and suffering. It is vital to realize that the continued use of chemical weapons in the present conflict increases the risk of their use in future conflicts. In view of this, and as individuals who witnessed firsthand the terrible effects of chemical weapons, we again make a special plea to you to try to do everything in your power to stop the use of such weapons in the Iran-Iraq conflict and thus ensure that they are not used in future conflicts.

The undersigned team members have now conducted three missions to the Islamic Republic of Iran and one to Iraq. We all firmly believe that, at the specialist level, we have done all that we can to identify the types of chemicals and chemical weapons being used in the Iran-Iraq conflict. If, in the future, a further mission is requested, then we will of course all be ready to respond. However, we now feel that technically there is little more that we can do that is likely to assist the United Nations in its efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons in the present conflict. In our view, only concerted efforts at the political level can be effective in ensuring that all the signatories of the Geneva Protocol abide by their obligations. Otherwise, if the Protocol is irreparably weakened after 60 years of general international respect, this may lead, in the future, to the world facing the spectre of the threat of biological weapons.

In undertaking the present mission we received support from many organizations and individuals. In particular we would like to record our thanks to the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq for the co-operation and assistance provided throughout our mission.

Our special thanks are due to the United Nations–designated laboratories in Switzerland and Sweden, which assisted us in the technical aspects of this mission. We also wish to express our very sincere appreciation for the assistance we received from the Secretariat of the United Nations, particularly from Mr. Iqbal Riza of the Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs, who accompanied us on this and previous missions. His assistance and contacts with senior government officials in both the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq were invaluable.

Finally, we wish, Mr. Secretary-General, to express our gratitude to you for the continued confidence you have again reposed in us.

(Signed) Dr. Gustav ANDERSSON
(Signed) Dr. Manuel DOMÍNGUEZ
(Signed) Dr. Peter DUNN
(Signed) Col. Ulrich IMOBERSTEG

I. TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. The mission was requested by the Secretary-General to determine, to the extent possible, whether there had been renewed use of chemical weapons in the conflict between Iran and Iraq and, if so, the extent and circumstances of their use. It was also indicated that the mission's investigations were in continuation of those first conducted by it in March 1984 and February 1986. In accordance with the itinerary arranged by the United Nations, our investigations were conducted both in Iran and Iraq.

II. REVIEW OF DOCUMENTATION

2. In preparation for the drafting of the present report, we reviewed the following United Nations documents:

(*a*) Report of the specialists appointed by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations by the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the use of chemical weapons, of 26 March 1984 [*see S/16433*];

(*b*) Letter dated 17 April 1985 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council concerning the medical examinations conducted in April 1985 [*see S/17127 and Add.1*];

(*c*) Report of the mission dispatched by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq, of 12 March 1986 [*see S/17911 and Add.1*];

(*d*) Letters concerning chemical weapons from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General since the issue of the report of 12 March 1986 [*S/17925, S/17944, S/17949, S/18028, S/18036, S/18104, S/18322, S/18334, S/18549, S/18553, S/18555, S/18556, S/18557, S/18574, S/18577, S/18600, S/18605, S/18614, S/18626, S/18628, S/18635, S/18657, S/18675, S/18676, S/18679, S/18698, S/18723, S/18757, S/18788, S/18796, S/18799, S/18800, S/18809, S/18819, S/18820, S/18825, S/18828, S/18829, S/18837* and *S/18844*];

(*e*) Letters concerning chemical weapons from the Government of Iraq to the Secretary-General since the issue of the report of 12 March 1986 [*S/17922, S/17934, S/18806* and *S/18810*];

(*f*) Statements by the President of the Security Council and by the Secretary-General relating to the use of chemical weapons [*S/17932, S/18305* and *SG/SM/3953*].

3. During the drafting of our report, we referred to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925.[7]

III. Methodology

4. In order to carry out our task, we adopted, as required, the following approaches:

(*a*) Interviews with government officials in Tehran and Baghdad in order to obtain information regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons;

(*b*) Visits to war zones in Iran and Iraq in order to examine evidence of weapons used in alleged chemical attacks and to collect samples for chemical examination in specialized laboratories located in Europe;

(*c*) Clinical examinations of, and interviews conducted with, a number of patients who were allegedly exposed to an attack of chemical warfare agents. The clinical examinations were conducted both in the war zone and in hospitals in Tehran and Baghdad, to which patients had been evacuated.

5. We must point out that the relatively long intervals between the alleged attacks and our actual arrival in the areas to collect samples for chemical analysis resulted in the degradation and evaporation of chemical agents. This made our task of detecting such agents much more difficult, as it is essential that samples be obtained as quickly as possible after their use.

6. The type of sampling, detection and protective equipment used by the mission in 1986 (and described in our last report) was again used by members during the present mission. This equipment included the Chemical Agent Monitor (CAM, Graseby Ionics Ltd.) that we used for the first time in 1986. Team members confirm that the type of equipment used is ideal for the operations to be performed, since it is self-contained, is readily transportable and provides adequate protection for participants.

7. The team spent six days in Iran and three days in Iraq (for the chronology of activities, see appendix I). In Tehran, we paid visits to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to several hospitals. A visit was made to the war zone in south-west Iran by travelling to the Iranian air force base at Omidiyeh by aircraft and then to Khorramshahr by road. Weapon components found in the area and identified by us were transported back to Tehran for critical examination. One visit to the war zone around Baneh and Alout on the north-west border had to be abandoned because of bad weather. A second attempt to visit the area several days later also had to be abandoned, when the mission was approaching Baneh in a military helicopter, because of safety considerations associated with Iranian military operations started the previous day in the area.

8. In Iraq, the team examined chemically injured patients in a military hospital in Baghdad. Some members then visited an army depot to examine weapon fragments that had been returned from the war zone around Basra. The team was prevented from travelling to the war zone by military helicopter because of a severe, unexpected dust storm in the Baghdad area. Because of time constraints relating to safe-conduct arrangements, the team then travelled to Shoaiba air base, Basra, by small jet aircraft and then to the war zone, East of Basra Sector, Third Corps Operations Zone, by road. The return journey from Basra to Baghdad was also made by jet aircraft.

9. At all times during our visits to the war zones in both Iran and Iraq we were heavily guarded and special attention was paid to the provision of timely and adequate protection. The visits to the war zones around Khorramshahr and Basra were made in very hot conditions with temperatures in the range of 35° to 38°C, which accelerate the evaporation and degradation of chemical agents.

10. In Iran, it was unfortunate that, on one occasion, weather conditions and, on another, safety considerations, prevented us from reaching a site for inspection in the north-west border region. These delays and repeated organizational problems in relation to our itinerary and movements resulted in the ineffective utitilization of time available. Team members were also placed under considerable stress by the frequent changes of plans. In Iraq, the programme for the visit was straightforward and arranged in a very effective manner.

11. It is interesting to note that while the mission was in Iran it received considerable local publicity. Regular press reports appeared and on all occasions the team was accompanied by media representatives and photographers, which, despite our repeated protests, on occasion made our work difficult. By contrast, in Iraq there was no report of our mission in the local press and no media representatives or photographers were present during our inspections. Mission members preferred this latter approach.

IV. Investigations in Iran

A. *Medical aspects*

12. The medical aspects are based on very careful examinations carried out on 23 April on five civilian patients hospitalized in the Baghiyat-Allah Hospital in Tehran, 25 admitted to the Loghmaan Hospital in Tehran, and 16 admitted to the Labbafi-Nejad Hospital on 26 April. The patients examined were selected by the medical specialist on the mission from among those whom the hospital physicians said had been exposed to chemical agents. The study was conducted by questioning, through an interpreter, and examining the patients and by reading some clinical histories. The opinions of various hospital physicians were also heard.

13. The study showed that these patients could be classified into three clinically different groups.

14. The first group was composed of five civilian workers at a water installation located north of the city of Khorramshahr who were exposed on 10/11 April to an attack by eight rockets launched from a helicopter, resulting in about 100 victims (including 20 workers from this installation); 15 of the victims died, including five workers. The rockets exploded at a distance of between 100 and 150 metres from the workers, who protected their faces with wet handkerchiefs. They saw white or greyish-white clouds issuing from the rockets with an odour which some described as pungent, others as onion- or garlic-like, or as very unpleasant.

15. The case histories showed that the patients had bradycardia, arrhythmia, acute miosis which did not change with darkness or use of atropine, generalized trembling and sometimes convulsions. Some patients developed rhinorrhea, excessive salivation, sweating and respiratory insufficiency, sometimes resulting in respiratory failure. The viewing of a video recording taken a few hours after the exposure confirmed some of these data. It could be seen that the torpor and drowsiness of these patients were more marked than those found in the patients seen in 1984 and 1986. At the time of the examination they had completely recovered, with only one exhibiting moderate conjunctivitis with discrete photophobia. Effective treatment was achieved with atropine in initial doses of 6 mg, increasing to 40-60 mg and in some cases 700 mg by the end of the treatment, together with Pralidoxime, oxygen therapy and diapepam in cases of convulsions.

16. As a result it was concluded that these patients had suffered from exposure to an acetylcholine esterase-inhibiting substance which, in view of the histories observed in the patients in 1984 and 1986, could be assumed to be the result of tabun intoxication.

17. An Iranian physician who had immediately attended to the victims insisted that, in the attack in question, he had treated persons exposed to hydrocyanide, usually considered to be a haematic weapon although incorrectly so, since it affects the tissues. He based his opinion on the absence of miosis and successful treatment with the inhalation of amyl nitrite and the injection of thiosulphate. From our observation we cannot affirm that this gas was used; indeed, its use could have been medically proven only at the time of the attack itself.

18. The second group of patients is composed of 12 combatants who were exposed on 10/11 April to a rocket attack at Khorramshahr; 5 civilians (including 2 women and 2 girls aged two and four) exposed on 16 April in the town of Alout in the Baneh area to an attack by missiles of unknown origin and means of launching; 4 persons exposed on 20 April in Sardasht to an attack by bombs dropped from aircraft, all of whom had been admitted to Loghmaan Hospital; and 14 patients admitted to the Labbafi-Nejad Hospital, 3 of whom were from Khorramshahr and had been exposed on 10/11 April, 10 from Sardasht and 1 from Baneh exposed on 21 April. The patients had been exposed to chemical agents spread by various means which gave off, as they fell, a cloud with an odour of garlic, according to many of the victims.

19. The examination of the patients took place from 2 to 12 days after their exposure, and the lesions were therefore in various stages of development.

20. Initially a very acute conjunctivitis developed which caused severe ocular pain, with extreme photophobia and lachrymation. The conjunctivitis was very persistent and was visible in most of the patients at the time of examination. In some cases rhinorrhea was present.

21. Itching appeared early on, which began to be painful in extensive cutaneous areas. In many cases there was nausea and vomiting.

22. Erythema developed immediately, covering cutaneous areas of various sizes. The erythema quickly darkened and became most acute in the armpits, groin and genitals. The skin became completely black, especially in the above-mentioned areas. Blisters also formed, ranging from a few millimetres to several decimetres in diameter, in rounded shapes which adapted to the area in which they were located. The palms of the hands and soles of the feet, and almost always the scalp, remained unaffected.

23. The blisters were filled with a clear, amber liquid which maintained pressure on the dome of the blister. When the wall of the blister broke, a lesion was left resembling one that would result from second-degree burns, with dark or blackened edges.

24. Acute leucopenia was observed in only one case.

25. Some patients developed pharyngo-laryngitis, cough, expectoration which was in some cases haemoptysic, and acute respiratory insufficiency with functional examinations showing lower readings. A four-year-old girl (case B-12) suffered only a pulmonary pattern of bronchiolitis and oedema, with no cutaneous lesions of any type and no conjunctivitis. About 90 minutes after being examined, the girl died of respiratory insufficiency, despite the tracheotomy which had been performed to assist her in breathing. When the bomb fell, the child had been in her house and her mother (case B-11) had gone in to save her; it is possible that the inhalation of the chemical agent, which had been absorbed by the mother's clothes, was the source of the girl's exposure.

26. In general, the lesions were somewhat less acute and serious than those seen in 1984, 1985 and 1986.

27. As a result of the examination of the patients, it was unquestionably concluded that these patients had been exposed to mustard gas (yperite).

28. The third group of patients consists of those exposed to chemical weapons between February 1986 and March 1987. Three persons (cases B-4, B-24 and B-25) were exposed at Shalamcheh on 21 January and one (case B-20) at Abadan on 26 March, and were treated at the Loghmaan Hospital; one patient was exposed in January at Khorramshahr (case C-5) and another (case C-6) in February 1986 at Al-Faw.

29. None of these patients exhibited active skin lesions. Among them, only the one exposed in March had conjunctivitis. The patients suffered from a persistent, irritative and productive cough, cyanosis and concave fingernails; some had drumstick fingers. Thoracic percussion indicated a tightness in the chest, and auscultation revealed crepitant and sibilant rale in both hemithoraxes. Respiratory functional tests showed an insufficiency. The pattern corresponded to a chronic bronchitis developing into pulmonary fibrosis.

30. The retrospective examination of these patients demonstrated that they had been exposed on the dates cited to mustard gas and that at the time of the examination they had developed progressive pulmonary fibrosis as a result of the exposure to this chemical agent.

B. *Chemical aspects*

31. It is again important to record that there was a delay of about two weeks between the dates of the alleged attacks to be investigated and the arrival of the mission at the site of the attacks. A detailed inspection of sites in the Khorramshahr area was made on Friday, 24 April. Attempts to visit attack sites in the Baneh area on Saturday, 25 April, and Monday, 27 April, were not successful (see appendices I and II).

32. In the Khorramshahr area, five specific attack sites were inspected. The first site was a housing complex, which was reached at about 1200 hours. The alleged attack had taken place on the night of 11 April at 2330 hours and had lasted about three hours. It was stated that bombs, artillery shells, rockets and mortars had been used. We examined several craters near to and within a building and noted the smell of mustard gas degradation and by-products. A positive indication of the presence of mustard gas was also obtained by the use of CAM. In addition, we recovered the suspension lug and filler plug assembly of a mustard gas bomb similar to those examined by the team in 1984 and 1986.

33. At the second site, about 50 m from the first site, we found a rocket motor case (90-mm diameter) in a crater. About 3 km from this site in an area known as the waterworks (site 3) we examined another rocket (122-mm diameter) in a crater adjacent to a building. Although it was claimed to be a chemical rocket we were unable to detect the presence of toxic agents in the area. A number of animals (cat, frog, pigeon) that were stated to have died as a result of the chemical attack were shown to us. Several hundred metres away at site 4 we examined another rocket (122-mm diameter) embedded in the gutter of a road. The final site visited was about 4 km from site 4 and was the site of a field hospital built near some fortifications. Craters resulting from rocket attacks were examined and a rocket (122-mm diameter) was recovered for return to Tehran for further investigation, along with the rocket cases and remnants recovered from sites 2, 3 and 4.

34. Although we detected traces of mustard gas at one site, the concentration level was so low because of the length of time since the attack and the decontamination of the area that it was not reasonable to take a sample for laboratory analysis.

35. On Tuesday, 28 April, we visited the Abali military base at Tehran to examine weapon fragments returned from the Khorramshahr area. Using CAM, a vapour concentration of 1.0-4.0 mg/m^3 was measured adjacent to a twisted piece of the case of a chemical bomb recovered from the alleged attack that occurred on 11 April. The vapours were collected by drawing air through two separate XAD-2 sample tubes (SKC Inc.) with an air pump. A total volume of about 3 litres was sampled through each tube. The tubes were delivered to the National Defence Research Institute (FOA 4), Umea, Sweden, for chemical analysis. In addition, a dark-coloured solid substance was scraped from the bomb case and placed in four screw-capped glass bottles. Each bottle was then placed in a separate screw-capped plastic jar containing activated charcoal as an adsorbent. Samples No. 1 and 2 were delivered to the AC Laboratories, Spiez, Switzerland, for chemical analysis. Samples No. 3 and 4 were also delivered to the Swedish National Defence Research Institute for chemical analysis.

36. The air samples were shown to contain between 3 and 7 mg/m^3 of mustard gas bis-(2-chloroethyl)-sulphide. The major component of the solid samples was also identified as mustard gas. In addition, some minor by-products were also identified. The results from the AC Laboratories in Switzerland and those from the Swedish National Defence Research Institute, which are similar, are given in appendices IV and V. Spectra, chromatograms and other experimental details can be obtained from the laboratories on request.

C. *Munitions aspects*

37. During the inspection of attack sites in the Khorramshahr area as detailed in paragraphs 31 to 33 above, two types of rockets were shown to us by the Pasdaran and then were subsequently returned to Tehran for further examination. It is now believed that the recovered, damaged, 90-mm rocket is an air-to-surface missile and that the two recovered, exploded, 122-mm rockets are surface-to-surface rockets fired from a BM21 multiple rocket launcher. We did not locate fuses for either type of rocket. It should be noted that the design of the 122-mm rocket is such as to make it ideal as a vehicle for carrying chemical agents.

38. Except for the bomb suspension lug and filler plug assembly mentioned earlier, no other bomb components were recovered. The bomb fragments that we sampled at the Abali military base, Tehran, on Tuesday, 28 April, were collected by Iranian authorities.

39. Also at the Abali military base we were shown two unexploded (and unfired) 155-mm artillery shells, which the authorities claimed were chemical shells. Markings on the bomb indicated this claim to be a possibility. Under our supervision, one of the shells was disassembled and shown to contain a high-explosive filling and not a chemical agent, as thought.

V. Investigations in Iraq

A. *Medical aspects in Iraq*

40. The medical aspects are based on examinations carried out on 30 April on 15 patients of a total of 52 admitted to the Al-Rasheed Military Hospital in Baghdad for exposure to chemical weapons, study of the autopsies performed on five cadavers, observation of three cadavers of a total of 17, examination of eight patients treated at the Basra Military Hospital and, lastly, examination of nine soldiers back on duty at the front.

41. The study was conducted by examining the case histories of the exposure and the initial symptoms, by examining the patients and, in those whose symptoms were mainly respiratory, by studying a series of chest X-rays.

42. In Iraq there were two groups of cases which were clearly distinct from a clinical standpoint.

43. The first group was composed of five patients hospitalized in the Al-Rasheed Military Hospital in Baghdad, having been exposed between 10 and 13 April (cases D-1 to D-5), one cadaver in cold storage in the morgue, and nine soldiers examined at the front who exhibited primarily skin lesions.

44. The pattern was one of conjunctivitis which ranged from very discrete to one very serious case with photophobia, lachrymation and palpebral oedema. There was a blackening of various areas of the skin, desquamation and lesions resembling those produced by second-degree burns. The extent and shape of the lesions were variable. The general state of health ranged from good to, in two cases, seriously affected. The genitals were black, oedematose and painful in the majority of cases. In two cases there was acute bronchial affection with expectoration.

45. These results clearly indicated that these patients had been exposed to mustard gas.

46. The second group of patients was made up of 10 persons exposed between 9 and 11 April (cases D-6 to D-15) who were seen at the Al-Rasheed Military Hospital, two cadavers in the morgue of that hospital, another five out of a total of 16 cadavers autopsied, and eight patients treated at the Basra Military Hospital (cases E-1 to E-8).

47. The symptoms appeared from a few seconds to some five minutes after the exposure. In all cases an affection of the eye occurred, with lachrymation, photophobia and in some cases a burning feeling. In one case, increased nasal secretion developed. Vomiting was very frequent, containing blood in a fair number of cases; in one patient there was abdominal distension.

48. There appeared obstructive respiratory difficulty, with an irritative, persistent cough and the expectoration of a mucosal, foamy and yellowish sputum containing blood in most cases. Those affected suffered from tightness of the chest.

49. In most cases there was loss of consciousness for about 30 minutes, although some only collapsed without losing consciousness; in others this lasted only a few minutes, but there was one case in which the patient remained unconscious for four days. Some patients had convulsions. Cyanosis was also exhibited in some cases.

50. Some patients felt dizzy, disoriented, weak or in pain, with a contraction of the leg muscles. One patient had the feeling that his body was swollen. Another had blood in the urine and a painful penis. None exhibited skin lesions.

51. The X-rays showed characteristics of acute bronchitis with pulmonary oedema.

52. Respiratory insufficiency was the cause of death in nine cases a few minutes after the attack, in three cases within 24 hours and in two within 48 hours of exposure. In one case death occurred 15 days after the intoxication. In the non-fatal cases, treatment based on corticoids, aminophylline, antibiotics and oxygen therapy was effective. Although the sputum in some cases became purulent, at no time did secondary bacterial pneumonia occur.

53. The results of autopsies on five cadavers showed no traumatic lesions, except in one case. In no case were there changes in the skin. All cases exhibited pulmonary oedema with increased lung weight. The lung showed petechial haemorrhages, both on the surface and in the cuts made. There were ruptured alveoli. The cutting released a foamy liquid. The bronchi were dilated and haemorrhagic. The rest of the viscera were normal, except for a slight bluish tint. One cadaver had petechiae in the brain and erosion of the gastric mucosa.

54. On the basis of the foregoing, the conclusion was reached that these patients had undoubtedly been exposed to a highly aggressive irritant, probably phosgene.

B. *Chemical aspects*

55. A detailed inspection of sites in the East of Basra Sector, Third Corps Operations Zone, took place during the afternoon of Friday, 1 May. Although an attack with shells and mortar rounds filled with phosgene had allegedly taken place on the night of 10/11 April, we were not able to visit the attack site close to the front to examine any weapon remnants because of dangers associated with the presence of snipers. Further, we should point out that phosgene, because of its volatility, can in practical terms be detected only within a few hours of its dissemination.

56. In the East of Basra Sector, about 8-10 km from the front line, five attack sites were inspected. The first site was a building made of concrete blocks, which allegedly had been hit and destroyed by a chemical shell during an attack at 2330 hours on 12 April. The areas had been decontaminated and there was no odour of mustard gas degradation and by-products present. We were shown the base section and two large fragments of a 130-mm shell recovered from the rubble. At site 2, we were shown a mud-walled house with a hole in the roof where a 130-mm shell had penetrated and exploded. It was stated that the shell recovered from this site was the one we had examined in Baghdad the previous day. The damaged house had been decontaminated. The third site inspected was several kilometres away from sites 1 and 2, and we were shown a crater claimed to have been caused by the explosion of a chemical shell (see para. 60 below). There was a slight smell of mustard gas decomposition products in the area and we were shown detector tubes which had given a positive indication of the presence of mustard gas vapour in the crater. The fourth site inspected was similar to the third site.

57. At site 5, about 0.5 km from site 4, two shells had exploded in flat, hard ground about 30 m apart. The shell craters were similar to those seen at sites 3 and 4. No weapon fragments were shown to us. The Iraqi authorities requested us to take soil samples from one of the craters. Under our observation, an Iraqi soldier using his own detection equipment obtained a positive response for the presence of mustard vapour in the crater. Some soil was removed from the bottom of the crater and a sample of contaminated soil was then collected. About 0.5 kg of sample was packed by us and transported back to Baghdad. In Baghdad, we repacked four small samples of soil (each about 20 grams) for safe transportation back to the laboratories already identified.

58. The soil samples were shown on analysis to contain between 0.5 and 3.0 µg/g of mustard gas together with some minor by-products. The samples also contained a large amount of thiodiglycol, which is a degradation product of mustard gas as well as a precursor in the production of mustard gas. The results from the AC Laboratories in Switzerland and those from the Swedish National Defence Research Institute, which are similar, are given in appendices IV and V.

C. *Munitions aspects*

59. Following the claim by Iraqi authorities that they had been attacked by phosgene and mustard gas in the Basra area on 10/11 and 12 April respectively, we had the opportunity on Thursday, 30 April, at a military depot in Baghdad, to examine a recovered 130-mm artillery shell claimed to have been a mustard gas shell. According to the Commanding General of the Chemical Defence Section, mustard gas had been detected on the shell in the field and later by laboratory analysis in Baghdad, and after that the shell had been decontaminated. The wall thickness of the shell around the mid-section position was about 20 mm. Such shells are normally used for filling with high explosives. The shell had no internal chemical-resistant coating and we could not find any trace of mustard gas on it. Fragments of a similar 130-mm shell shown to us in the East of Basra Sector also had no chemical-resistant coating on the interior surfaces.

60. The crater in the third site (see para. 56 above), typical of several in the area, was about 60 cm in diameter and 1-1.5 m in depth. The escorting Iraqi officials pointed out that the angle of entry of the shell indicated clearly that it had been fired by opposing forces. It is relevant to note that craters of this depth and diameter are not normally associated with ordnance designed to disperse chemical agents over a surface area.

61. In addition to the Iraqi claims concerning the use against Iraqi forces of artillery shells filled with mustard gas and phosgene, Iraqi officials also said that mortar bombs filled with either phosgene or tear-gas had been used against them. No evidence was presented to substantiate this claim.

62. In discussions, senior officials stated that the chemical attacks on the night of 10/11 April were the first that Iraq had experienced during the course of the conflict between Iran and Iraq. It also was stated by some officials, and by a number of patients interviewed, that the casualties had been in the "first line" of deploy-

ment, 500 m to 1,000 m from the front, at the time of suffering injuries.

VI. Summary of findings

63. At the specific request of the Secretary-General, we visited the Islamic Republic of Iran from 22 to 29 April and Iraq from 29 April to 3 May in order to conduct an investigation into the alleged use of chemical weapons in the Iran-Iraq conflict. The experience, knowledge and results attained during three earlier investigations conducted in 1984, 1985 and 1986 were used to support the present investigation. Casualties were seen at hospitals in Iran and Iraq. Visits were paid to the war zone around Khorramshahr in Iran and Basra in Iraq. Attempts to visit the war zone around Baneh in north-west Iran were not successful owing to weather conditions and military operational requirements.

64. Summary comments in relation to the present investigation are as follows.

A. *Investigations in Iran*

(*a*) A thorough examination of the Iranian victims, both combatants and civilians, showed the presence in varying degrees of the following symptoms and signs: conjunctival irritation, chemical irritation of the respiratory tract, and cutaneous lesions ranging from the presence of a dark-coloured erythema to the presence of desquamative lesions and second-degree burns with black edges. In general, the lesions were less acute and the patients were in less serious condition than the cases observed in previous years (1984, 1985 and 1986). It may be unquestionably affirmed that these patients have been exposed to mustard gas. Also observed were evolving lesions of pulmonary fibrosis in patients formerly exposed to mustard gas. The retrospective examination of five patients led to the conclusion that they had probably been exposed to an acetylcholine esterase-inhibiting substance.

(*b*) Using a special instrument designed to detect chemical warfare agents (CAM), low concentrations of mustard gas vapour were detected at a site in Khorramshahr. In addition, a dark-coloured substance collected from a bomb fragment returned from the war zone to the Abali military base, Tehran, and sampled by us, when analysed in approved laboratories in Europe was found to contain mustard gas. An air sample taken near the same bomb fragment was also found to contain mustard gas. A summary statement is given in appendix VI.

(*c*) Examination of metal components of aerial bombs collected in the Khorramshahr area showed that the items had come from bombs that were similar to those examined by the team in 1984 and 1986. One recovered, exploded 90-mm air-to-surface missile and two recovered, exploded 122-mm rockets fired from a BM21 multiple rocket launcher were probably carrying chemical agents. A summary of chemical weapons used in Iran is given in appendix VII.

(*d*) We note that in 1987 the number of casualties presented to us in Iran and the severity of their injuries were considerably less than seen by us in 1986. This could be due to improved protective measures used by the Iranian authorities or to a reduced scale of use of chemical weapons by Iraq.

B. *Investigations in Iraq*

(*a*) A detailed examination of the military patients and one cadaver revealed the existence of irritative conjunctival lesions, particularly skin lesions, characterized by blackening and the presence of blisters and ulcerations resembling those produced by varying degrees of burns, indicating that they had undoubtedly been produced by mustard gas. Another group of militry patients and cadavers showed symptoms and signs of bronchitis and bronchiolitis with pulmonary oedema produced by an asphyxiating chemical agent (an irritant of the lower respiratory tract and alveoli), probably phosgene.

(*b*) Soil samples taken from a crater in the East of Basra Sector resulting from the impact of a 130-mm artillery shell were found to contain traces of mustard gas and relatively large amounts of thiodiglycol, which is a degradation product of mustard gas as well as a precursor in the production of mustard gas. Summary details are given in appendix VI.

(*c*) A partly destroyed 130-mm artillery shell collected in the Basra area and said to have been decontaminated was examined at a military depot in Baghdad. We were unable to find any trace of mustard gas on it. The shell had a typical wall thickness for a high-explosives item and no internal chemical-resistant coating as expected for a chemical shell. Fragments of a similar 130-mm shell shown to us in the Basra area also had no chemical-resistant coating on the interior surfaces. No other items of ordnance were presented to us. Summary details are given in appendix VII.

(*d*) Although the main evidence of the effects of mustard gas and a pulmonary irritant, possibly phosgene, on Iraqi troops is based on medical examination of casualties, we note that mustard gas was also detected in soil samples taken from a shell crater in the Basra area.

VII. Conclusions

65. From the present investigation, the following are our unanimous conclusions.

(*a*) In the areas around Khorramshahr, Iran, inspected by the mission, chemical weapons have been used against Iranian positions. In addition to military personnel, civilians have also been injured in these attacks. The main chemical used was mustard gas (yperite), but nerve agents have probably been used on some occasions.

(*b*) In the area around Baneh, Iran, military personnel as well as civilians also have been injured by mustard gas, as evidenced by the medical examination of casualties and interviews with witnesses.

(*c*) From the examination of weapon fragments found in the Khorramshahr area, chemical bombs similar to those used in 1984 and 1986 have again been used against Iranian forces, indicating their continued deployment by Iraqi forces. In addition, it is most likely that chemical rockets have also been used against this area.

(*d*) In the areas around Basra, Iraq, inspected by the mission, Iraqi forces have been affected by mustard gas and a pulmonary irritant, possibly phosgene. In the absence of conclusive evidence of the weapons used, it could not be determined how the injuries were caused.

(*e*) The extent of the use of chemical warfare agents could not be determined due to constraints of time and resources and to the conditions under which the mission conducted its investigations.

66. Our overall unanimous conclusions after our investigations undertaken in Iran in 1984, 1986 and 1987, in hospitals in Europe in 1985 and in Iraq in 1987, are as follows.

(*a*) There has been repeated use of chemical weapons against Iranian forces by Iraqi forces, employing aerial bombs and very probably rockets. The chemical agents used are mustard gas (yperite) and probably, on some occasions, nerve agents.

(*b*) A new dimension is that civilians in Iran also have been injured by chemical weapons.

(*c*) Iraqi military personnel have sustained injuries from chemical warfare agents, which are mustard gas (yperite) and a pulmonary irritant, possibly phosgene.

APPENDIX I

Chronology of activities

Wednesday, 22 April 1987

Mission assembles in Frankfurt (1300)

Departure from Frankfurt (1500)

Arrival in Tehran (2215)

Thursday, 23 April

Meetings at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tehran (1100), with Mr. M. J. Mahallati, Director-General for International Organizations

Visit to Biochemical and Biophysics Research Centre, University of Tehran (1400)

Examination of and interviews with patients in the Baghiyat-Allah Hospital, Tehran (1500)

Examination of and interviews with patients in the Loghmaan Hospital, Tehran (1745)

Friday, 24 April

Departure for Khorramshahr (via Omidiyeh) for surveys in the war zone (0630)

Surveys of five sites in the area and examination of weapon debris and craters

Return (via Omidiyeh) to Tehran (2200)

Saturday, 25 April

Departure for Baneh (via Bakhtaran) for surveys in the war zone (0630)

Mission could not proceed beyond Hamadan because of bad weather in the area

Return to Tehran (1700)

Sunday, 26 April

Examination of and interviews with patients in the Labbafi-Nejad Hospital, Tehran (1000)

Discussions with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1300)

Monday, 27 April

Departure from Tehran for Baneh via Sanandaj (0630)

Arrival at Sanandaj (0915)

Departure from Sanandaj by military helicopter for Baneh via Saqqez (1115)

Mission cancelled for safety reasons when about to land at Baneh (1215). Return to Saqqez

Departure from Saqqez (1340) for Bakhtaran (1500)

Tuesday, 28 April

Departure from Bakhtaran (0145) by Medivac aircraft for Tehran (0340)

Visit to Abali military base east of Tehran to examine weapon debris returned from the war zone in south-west Iran (1415)

Wednesday, 29 April

Departure from Tehran for Istanbul (0800)

Departure from Istanbul for Baghdad (1845)

Arrival in Baghdad (2200)

Met by and held preliminary discussions with the Iraqi co-ordinator for the visit, Brigadier-General N. Druby, Secretary of the Permanent Committee for War Victims, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Thursday, 30 April

Examination of and interviews with patients in the Al-Rasheed Military Hospital, Baghdad (1015)

Examination of weapon fragments returned from the war zone around Basra at a military depot near central Baghdad (1400)

Friday, 1 May

Arrival at Muthanna Airport, Baghdad (0745) for travel by military helicopter to Basra. (A dust storm delayed departure.)

Departure by jet aircraft for Basra (1150). Arrival at Shoaiba Airfield (1250)

Departure for the war zone around the East of Basra Sector (1400) for the examination of five sites

Departure from the war zone for Basra Military Hospital (1645)

Departure from Shoaiba Airport (1740) for Baghdad (1840)

Saturday, 2 May

Discussions with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1300)

Sunday, 3 May

Departure from Baghdad (0800); arrival at Geneva (1515)

Monday, 4 May

Preparation of report

Receipt of results of laboratory analysis at Spiez, Switzerland

Tuesday, 5 May

Preparation of report

Receipt of results of laboratory analysis at Umea, Sweden

Wednesday, 6 May

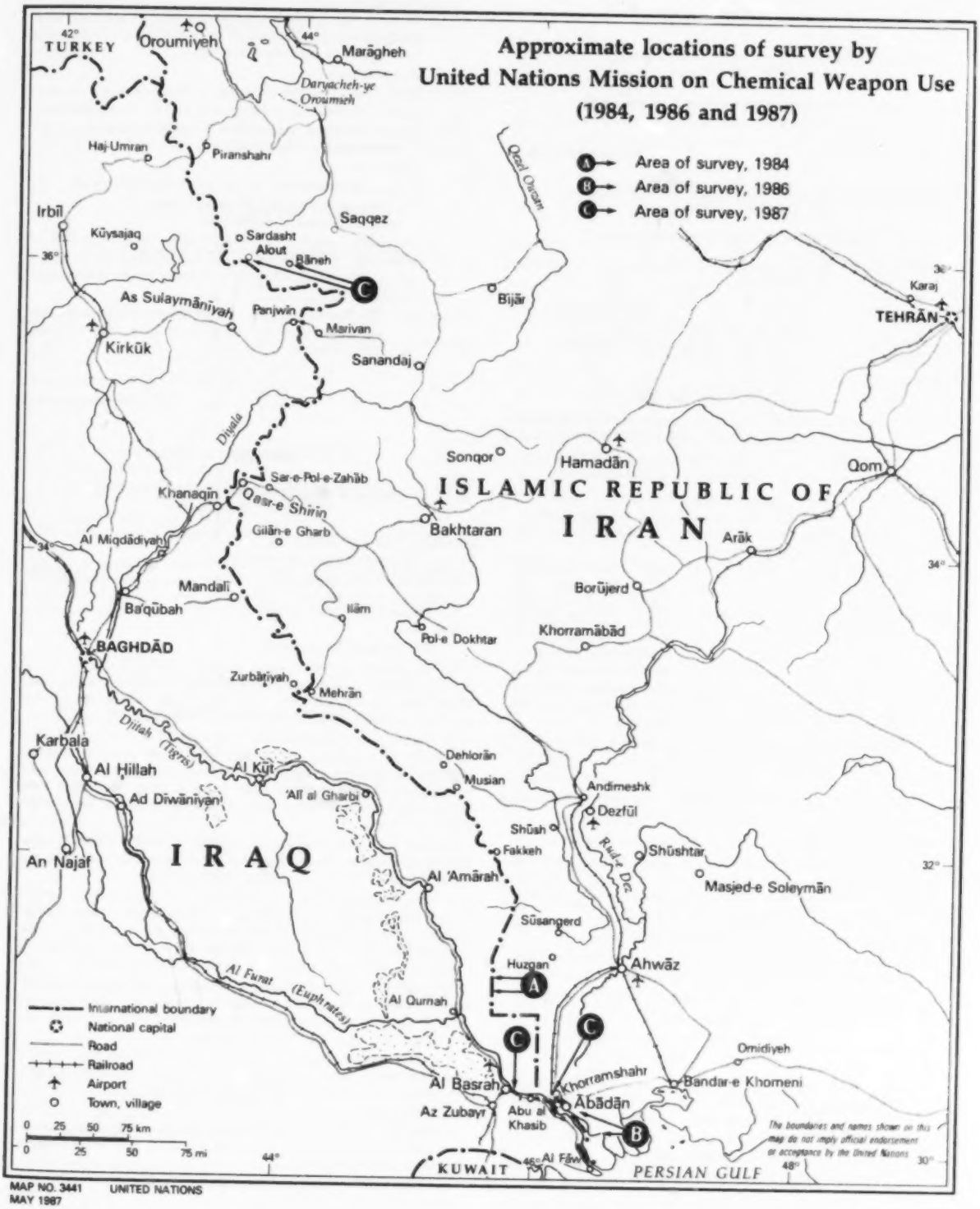
Finalization of report

Thursday, 7 May

Mission disperses from Geneva

APPENDIX II

Map of approximate locations of survey



APPENDIX III

Summary report on patients examined by the medical specialist with relevant clinical data

[Issued as S/18852/Add.1]

APPENDIX IV

Analysis of samples obtained from Iran and Iraq by AC Laboratories, Spiez, Switzerland

NC-Laboratory Spiez — Spiez, 3 May 1987

Analysis of samples from Iran and Iraq for CW agents
(brought to Switzerland on 2 May 1987)

1. *Samples* (in glass flasks of 20 ml with screw cover)

From Khorramshahr:

Iran No. 1	Net weight ca.:	3 g
Iran No. 2		3 g

From Basra:

Iraq No. 1	17 g	soil samples
Iraq No. 2	22 g	soil samples

2. *Rapid verification*

2.1. *Head space analysis* (GC/MS, HP 5988A)

Sample Iran No. 1: 2 µl of air gave a positive indication of S-mustard in the SIM-mode.*

Sample Iraq No. 1: 5 µl of air gave no indication of S-mustard in the SIM-mode.*

2.2. *Fast extraction*

0.5 g of the sample was mixed with 0.5 g of anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filled into a Pasteur-pipette and extracted with 2 ml of dichloromethane.

Samples Iran No. 1 and No. 2: Gas chromatograms (FID, HP 5890 and TIC,** GC/MS HP 5988A, see appendix I) show a lot of peaks; identification of S-mustard by mass-spectrum and retention time as one of the main constituents.

[There was no need for a more intensive extraction.]

Sample Iraq No. 2: Only a slight indication of S-mustard in the SIM-mode (GC/MS, HP 5988A) after concentrating the extract to 0.1 ml.

3. *Extraction of samples Iraq No. 1 and No. 2 by Soxhlet*

About 10 g of the soil samples Iraq No. 1 and No. 2 were mixed with 5 g of anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and extracted for 1.5 hours with 70 ml of dichloromethane in a Soxhlet apparatus. The extracts were concentrated to the volume of 1 ml.

4. *Estimation of S-mustard concentration in the samples*

According to analysis with external standard the following concentrations of S-mustard could be estimated:

Samples Iran (GC, FID): 2-3 mg/g

Samples Iraq (GC/MS, SIM-mode): 0.5-1.5 µg/g

5. *Detailed qualitative analysis*

5.1. *Samples Iran*

The two extracts showed similar chromatograms (FID). According to GC/MS-analysis (see copy of TIC-chromatogram) the following additional compounds could be identified:

—bis-(2-chloroethyl)-disulphide (peak 3)
—bis-(2-chloroethyl)-sulphoxide (peak 4)
—1,2-bis-(2-chloroethylthio)-ethane = sesqui mustard (peak 5)
—1,2'-bis-(2-chloroethylthio)-diethylether = oxygen mustard (peak 6)

Peak 2 could not yet be identified (two compounds).

Various additional chlorinated compounds are present in minor quantities. Peaks with retention time > 13 min may correspond to hydrocarbons.

5.2. *Samples Iraq*

By GC/MS, thiodiglycol could be determined in a concentration of about 0.3 mg/g (peak 1 in TIC-chromatogram).

S-mustard could be identified in the SIM-mode (see SIM-chromatogram). This confirmed the results of the fast extraction.

There are indications for the presence of traces of:

—2-chloroethyl-2-hydroxyethylsulphide
—bis-(2-chloroethyl)-sulphoxide
—1,2-bis-(2-chloroethylthio)-ethane = sesqui mustard

Peaks No. 2 and No. 3 (see TIC-chromatogram) could not yet be identified. They do not seem to be related with mustard.

Comment: The two samples are of such different origin and quality that a reliable comparison Iran vs. Iraq does not seem feasible.

(Signed) Dr. A. NEIDERHAUSER
NC-Laboratory Spiez

* SIM: selective ion monitoring.
** TIC: total ion current.

APPENDIX V

Analysis of samples obtained from Iran and Iraq by FOA 4, Umea, Sweden

Forsvarets Forskningsanstalt
National Defence Research Institute
ABC Research Department (FOA 4) — 6 May 1987

1. The samples were received in Umea, Sweden, at 1 a.m., 3 May 1987.

2. The samples consisted of:

(*a*) Two plastic 100-ml vessels, labelled "IRAQ-BASRA 1 MAY 1987", each containing a capped 20-ml vessel embedded in charcoal. These inner vessels, labelled "No. 3 Iraq" and "No. 4 Iraq", were both filled with a greyish-brown dry clay, which was partly clodded;

(*b*) Two plastic 200-ml vessels numbered 3 and 4 and labelled "Avskrap ur bombrest" (scrapings from bomb residue), Tehran 870428". Embedded in activated charcoal in the containers were two capped 15-ml vessels, labelled 3 and 4. They were filled with various amounts of brownish-black "cakes", with a tar-like consistency, and sand;

(*c*) One plastic 200-ml vessel, labelled "Tehran 870428", containing two smaller vessels. Each of these vessels contained an adsorbent tube (XAD-2) wrapped in aluminium foil.

3. In dichloromethane Soxhlet extracts of samples Nos. 3 and 4 from Iraq, mustard gas (bis-(2-chloroethyl)-sulphide) and its hydrolysis product thiodiglycol (bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-sulphide) were identified by means of gas chromatography retention data and by comparison with mass spectra of the authentic substances.

By quantitative gas chromatographic analysis the concentration of mustard gas was calculated to 3 $\mu g \cdot g^{-1}$ and 2 $\mu g \cdot g^{-1}$ in samples Nos. 3 and 4 respectively. The concentration of thiodiglycol was calculated to 0.1 $mg \cdot g^{-1}$ in both samples.

4. In dichloromethane Soxhlet extracts of samples Nos. 3 and 4 from Iran, mustard gas was identified by means of gas chromatography retention data and by comparison with mass spectra of authentic mustard gas.

Furthermore, the following compounds were tentatively identified, mainly on the basis of mass spectral data, as present in trace quantities in the extracts:

2-chloroethyl 2-hydroxyethyl sulphide
bis-(2-chloroethyl)-disulphide
bis-(2-chloroethyl)-sulphoxide
sesqui mustard gas (1,2-bis-(2-chloroethylthio)-ethane)
bis-(2-chloroethylthioethyl)-ether

By quantitative gas chromatographic analysis the concentration of mustard gas was calculated to 7 mg · g^{-1} and 3 mg · g^{-1} in samples Nos. 3 and 4 respectively.

5. In the diisopropyl ether extracts of the adsorbent tubes, mustard gas was identified by means of gas chromatographic retention data and by comparison with mass spectra of authentic mustard gas.

By quantitative gas chromatographic analysis the concentration of mustard gas in the air sampled was calculated to 8 and 30 mg · m^{-3} respectively.

(Signed) Sten-Åke FREDRIKSSON
(Signed) Maria SANDBERG
National Defence Research Institute
Division of Chemistry

APPENDIX VI

Use of chemical warfare agents in Iran and Iraq

	Iranian area		*Iraqi area*	
Agent	*Alleged use*[a]	*Observed use*[b]	*Alleged use*[a]	*Observed use*[b]
Phosgene	No	No	Yes	Possible[c]
Hydrogen cyanide ...	Yes	No	No	No
Mustard gas	Yes	Yes[d]	Yes	Yes[d]
Nerve agents	Yes	Possible[e]	No	No

[a] By the relevant Iranian or Iraqi authorities.
[b] By the United Nations mission members.
[c] Clinical examination of patients indicated that they had been affected by an agent which irritated the bronchial tubes and alveoli, which might possibly have been phosgene.
[d] By clinical examination of patients and chemical analysis of samples.
[e] A video of patients taken shortly after an attack showed symptoms that might be related to nerve gas poisoning. By the time we examined the patients two weeks later the symptoms had disappeared.

APPENDIX VII

Use of chemical weapons in Iran and Iraq

	Iranian area		*Iraqi area*	
Item	*Alleged use*[a]	*Observed use*[b]	*Alleged use*[a]	*Observed use*[b]
Mortars	No	No	Yes	No
Artillery shells	Yes	Confirmed from damage and use of detector (CAM)[c]	Yes	Possible[d]
Rockets	Yes	90-mm and 122-mm items recovered[e]	No	No
Aerial bombs	Yes	Bomb fragments sampled for chemical analysis	No	No

[a] By the relevant Iranian or Iraqi authorities.
[b] By the United Nations mission members.
[c] Two unexploded 155-mm shells examined in Tehran were shown to be conventional high-explosives items, not chemical items as claimed.
[d] The sampling operation was conducted by Iraqi troops under United Nations mission observation using their own detection equipment.
[e] The 90-mm rocket is thought to be an air-to-surface missile and the 122-mm rocket a surface-to-surface missile from a multiple rocket launcher.

DOCUMENT S/18852/ADD.1

[Original: English/Spanish]
[18 May 1987]

APPENDIX III

Summary report on patients examined by the medical specialist (Dr. Manuel Dominguez) with relevant clinical data

Key to information (as provided by patient): A. Place and date of exposure to chemical agent; B. Description of weapons; C. Atmosphere and/or odour; D. Initial symptoms; E. Date admitted to hospital.

PATIENTS EXAMINED AT THE BAGHIYAT-ALLAH HOSPITAL IN TEHRAN ON 23 APRIL 1987

Case No. A-1
Patient's identity: Mohammad Ebrahim, 65 years, civilian worker
A. Khorramshahr, 11 April
B. Rocket from aircraft
C. Whitish-grey smoke, pungent smell
D. See para. 15 of report (S/18852)
E. 14 April
Medical condition: See para. 15 of report

Case No. A-2
Patient's identity: Ali Siavoshi, 23 years, driver
A. Khorramshahr, 11 April
B. Bomb
C. Light grey smoke, pungent smell
D. See para. 15 of report
E. 14 April
Medical condition: See para. 15 of report

Case No. A-3
Patient's identity: Gholam Reza Sahrabeigi, 43 years, civilian worker
A. Khorramshahr, 11 April
B. Missile or rocket
C. Grey smoke, onion smell
D. See para. 15 of report
E. 14 April
Medical condition: See para. 15 of report

Case No. A-4
Patient's identity: Mousa Ghavassi, 59 years, civilian worker
A. Khorramshahr, 11 April
B. Bomb or missile
C. Whitish smoke, garlic smell
D. See para. 15 of report
E. 14 April
Medical condition: See para. 15 of report

Case No. A-5
Patient's identity: Ali Morad Yahyaie, 19 years, driver
A. Khorramshahr, 10 April
B. Rocket
C. Grey cloud, strong unpleasant smell
D. See para. 15 of report
E. 14 April
Medical condition: See para. 15 of report

PATIENTS EXAMINED AT LOGHMAAN HOSPITAL IN TEHRAN ON 23 APRIL 1987

Case No. B-1
Patient's identity: Ali Jasbi, 22 years, Pasdar
A. Sardesht, 20 April
B. Rocket from aircraft

C. Dark grey smoke, garlic smell
D. Choking, coughing, eyes and nose burning and streaming, vomiting, skin burning
E. 21 April

Medical condition: General condition poor; sensory function affected; severe conjunctivitis; entire right side of face is full of bullae and is dark in colour; large cupuliform bulla, about 3 cm in diameter, at the right armpit; bulla measuring about 4 cm on right arm; ulcer on posterior surface of left thigh, on which two large cupuliform bullae measuring about 12 cm are visible; back of right hand has extensive oedema; extensive oedema on penis and scrotum, which are blackened.

Case No. B-2

Patient's identity: Amanollah Khorsheed, 19 years, volunteer

A. Sardesht, 20 April
B. Rocket from aircraft
C. Grey gas, dark liquid, sharp vegetable smell
D. Severe burning and watering of eyes and nose, nausea, stifling sensation, burning sensation over body
E. 21 April

Medical condition: General condition poor; sensory function affected; eyes are firmly closed, with palpebral oedema; on being opened, the eyes exude a clear liquid; extensive vascular infiltration of the conjunctiva; severe photophobia; multiple vesicles, about 2 mm in diameter, on the face; multiple ulcers on right hand and forearm; back of left hand is full of vesicles; bulla about 3 cm in diameter on posterior surface of right thigh and three large desquamative lesions on thigh and legs, surrounded by dark area; large ulcer on posterior surface of left thigh; enormous bulla at the distal end of the prepuce which surrounds the glans.

Case No. B-3

Patient's identity: Mohammed Didar, 46 years, basij

A. Khorramshahr, 10 April
B. Rocket
C. Dark cloud, pungent odour
D. Coughing, choking, burning of eyes and nose, fell unconscious
E. 13 April

Medical condition: Sensory function good; severe conjunctivitis with photophobia and secretion; intense dark pigmentation on neck; scrotum exhibits a desquamative lesion which completely covers it and causes severe pain on movement; colour black.

Case No. B-4

Patient's identity: Hamid Reza Zerghani, 22 years, basij

A. Shalamcheh front, 21 January
B. Shell (uncertain)
C. Grey cloud, sharp odour
D. Burning in eyes, mouth, nose, itching and irritation on skin
E. 26 January

Medical condition: General condition and sensory function good; slight desquamative erythema of upper limbs and neck; exploration of chest reveals stertor on both sides; consolidation found on percussion.

Case No. B-5

Patient's identity: Gholam Ali Zamani, 20 years, soldier

A. Khorramshahr, 10 April
B. Air rocket
C. Whitish-grey smoke, garlic odour
D. Sharp burning in eyes and nose, coughing, burning in patches of skin
E. 13 April

Medical condition: Sensory function good; moderate conjunctivitis; rounded ulcerations approximately 1 cm in diameter on back of right hand; chest has desquamative lesions in several areas; there are pigmented and desquamative lesions on both thighs; large ulceration on medial surface of left thigh; scrotum is ulcerated, causing severe pain on movement.

Case No. B-6

Patient's identity: Mohammad Modiri, 55 years, driver (civilian)

A. Khorramshahr, 10 April
B. Missile or shell
C. Dark smoke, pungent garlic odour
D. Felt sharp burning sensation internally (nose, mouth, throat) and externally (eyes, skin)
E. 13 April

Medical condition: Sensory function alert; complains of pain on movement; no conjunctivitis; large ulceration on right wrist and back of right hand; ulceration 3 × 4 cm in lumbar region and a similar one in coccygeal region; outer surface of ischium and the thighs down to the knees are ulcerated.

Case No. B-7

Patient's identity: Mennat Ali Rahmatipour, 30 years, basij

A. Sardesht, 20 April
B. Rocket or bomb
C. Grey cloud, garlic odour
D. Intense burning in eyes, nose, mouth, throat. Streaming eyes and nose, coughing. Nausea. Burning sensation on skin
E. 21 April

Medical condition: General condition severely affected; severe conjunctivitis with lachrymation and photophobia; palpebral oedema; face dark and congested; slight blackening of armpits; scrotum and prepuce oedematous and dark.

Case No. B-8

Patient's identity: Jalil Saidpour, 16 years, villager

A. Alout, 16 April
B. Uncertain
C. Dark cloud, garlic smell
D. Choking, eyes and nose burning and watering, skin burning
E. 19 April

Medical condition: Sensory function good; severe conjunctivitis; face blackened; lips chapped; armpits exhibit typical black appearance; scrotum completely ulcerated.

Case No. B-9

Patient's identity: Chamin Saidpour, 2 years (female)

A. Alout, 16 April (according to relatives)
B. —
C. —
D. —
E. 19 April

Medical condition: General condition bad; no conjunctivitis; enormous ulcers with dark edges on upper left chest and left arm; ulceration measuring about 6 cm on medial surface of right thigh and a much larger one on left thigh; above the pubis there is another ulceration with dark edges, like the previous ones, approximately 5 cm long in a horizontal direction and 3 cm wide; external genitalia also affected; signs of bilateral bronchitis.

Case No. B-10

Patient's identity: Asmar Saidpour, 15 years (female)

A. Alout, 16 April
B. —
C. Dark cloud, garlic odour
D. Coughing, burning of eyes, nose, skin
E. 19 April

Medical condition: Sensory function bad; face black; rhinorrhoea; no conjunctivitis. The patient's body was not uncovered, owing to her condition. Leucocyte count on 18 April showed 10,200 leucocytes, including 90 per cent granular, 8 per cent lymphocytes and 2 per cent monocytes; a new count on 22 April showed 3,300 leucocytes, 93 per cent granular and 7 per cent lymphocytes.

Case No. B-11

Patient's identity: Mina Khalili (Saidpour), 30 years (female)

A. Alout, 16 April
B. —
C. Dark cloud, garlic odour

D. Uncontrollable coughing, burning and watering of eyes, nose, mouth; burning of skin

E. 19 April

Medical condition: General condition and sensory function bad; severe conjunctivitis; palpebral oedema; enormous ulcerated lesion irregularly covering left shoulder and left chest, in the anterior portion, reaching to a point about 3 finger breadths above the navel; right arm has an ulceration about 15 cm long and 10 cm wide; desquamative lesions on left arm; armpits black; crepitant stertor on both sides of chest.

Case No. B-12

Patient's identity: Sabra Saidpour, 4 years (female)

A. Alout, 16 April (according to relatives)

B. —

C. —

D. —

E. 19 April

Medical condition: The child is prostrated; sensory function alert and distressed; severe dyspnoea; tracheotomy cannula in throat; conjunctivitis but no skin lesions. (The patient died 90 minutes after the study.)

Case No. B-13

Patient's identity: Majid Parchami, 20 years, Pasdar

A. Khorramshahr, 10 April

B. Missile (from air, but unsure if from aircraft)

C. Damp, greyish cloud, odour of garlic and mud

D. Sharp irritation in eyes, nose, throat, with coughing, intense irritation of skin

E. 12 April

Medical condition: Sensory function good; no conjunctivitis observed; right arm exhibits ulcers which are in the process of healing; lesions also on right forearm and back of right hand; left arm has residues of some 20 small bullae; skin desquamation on shoulders and back; back of neck blackened; ulceration on both armpits, with some scabs; ulcers on upper part of anterior surface of both thighs; genitalia oedematous.

Case No. B-14

Patient's identity: Ali Reza Yazdan-Panah, 16 years, basij

A. Khorramshahr, 11 April

B. Rocket

C. Whitish "powdery" smoke, foetid odour

D. Stifling, coughing, burning of eyes and nose with watering, sharply irritated throat, vomiting, intense burning over body

E. 12 April

Medical condition: The patient's general condition is very bad; severe palpebral oedema closes his eyes, which exude a watery discharge; dried blood visible around the nose (epistaxis); face, neck and trunk very dark; black colouring around armpits, which, however, are not damaged; desquamation on the scrotum; severe dyspnoea. Two days after the attack, the blood count showed 13,000 leucocytes, with 12 per cent lymphocytes; a second blood count four days later showed only 8,300 leucocytes, with 4 per cent lymphocytes. On 23 April examination of respiratory function yielded the following results:

pO_2 47.7 per cent;

pCO_2 85.3 per cent;

HCO_3 41.1 per cent.

Urinalysis revealed: proteins +; acetone +; blood + + +; the sediment exhibited some 42 erythrocytes per field and 2 or 3 leucocytes. This urinary finding may be due to the action of the yperite on being eliminated.

Case No. B-15

Patient's identity: Said Mahmood Hashemian, 22 years, Pasdar

A. Khorramshahr, 11 April

B. Rocket

C. Grey smoke, garlic smell

D. Irritated eyes, nose, throat, skin, with cough

E. 12 April

Medical condition: Sensory function good; no conjunctivitis; entire trunk, from horizontal line at level of manubrium sterni to about 4 cm above navel, exhibits intense dark pigmentation. On the left arm there are multiple rounded clear lesions surrounded by a dark area, clearly showing that these are the remnants of numerous bullae whose covering has been lost. Ulcerated areas observed on legs, and black areas elsewhere on legs; groin on both sides ulcerated and blackened; scrotum and penis moist and black.

Case No. B-16

Patient's identity: Mohammad Soltani, 35 years, basij

A. Khorramshahr, 11 April

B. Rocket or missile

C. No gas seen, foetid odour

D. Itching in eyes, nose, skin in patches

E. 13 April

Medical condition: General condition and sensory function good; moderate conjunctivitis; both popliteal regions, armpits and groin on both sides completely black; genitalia swollen.

Case No. B-17

Patient's identity: Ali Fath Abadi, 19 years, basij

A. Khorramshahr, 10 April

B. Unsure

C. Grey cloud, garlic odour

D. Sharply irritated eyes, nose, parts of skin

E. 13 April

Medical condition: General condition and sensory function good; conjunctivitis; neck and chest desquamative, with irregular dark areas down to a horizontal line at level of navel; black desquamation on thighs; genitalia swollen and dark black.

Case No. B-18

Patient's identity: Said Abbas Razavi, 25 years, basij

A. Khorramshahr, 10 April

B. Rocket or missile

C. No gas seen, odour of garlic and burnt oil

D. Burning feeling in eyes and nose, with watering, irritated throat and skin

E. 12 April

Medical condition: General condition and sensory function good; moderate conjunctivitis; from neck down to a few centimetres below navel, the skin is blackish, with desquamation; thighs black; genitalia moist and dark.

Case No. B-19

Patient's identity: Mohammad Hassan Safaie, 38 years, basij

A. Khorramshahr, 11 April

B. Bomb

C. Grey cloud, smell of grass

D. Burning feeling in eyes, nose, throat, skin

E. 13 April

Medical condition: General condition and sensory function good; moderate conjunctivitis; entire trunk exhibits erythematous blackish lesions down to a horizontal line at level of navel; upper limbs exhibit similar lesions, which are interrupted in a circular area about 8 cm wide, corresponding to rolled-up shirt-sleeves patient was wearing at time of attack; genitalia oedematous and ulcerated.

Case No. B-20

Patient's identity: Ali Nazar Homayunkosh, 18 years, basij

A. Abadan, 26 March

B. Bomb or missile

C. Bluish cloud, garlic smell

D. Irritated nose, eyes with tears, cough

E. 30 March

Medical condition: General condition and sensory function good; conjunctivitis; skin shows no lesions at present; hair has fallen out; frequent coughing; nails cyanotic and slightly concave; auscultation reveals crepitant stertor and sibilant sounds.

Case No. B-21

Patient's identity: Mehdi Nasiri, 18 years, basij

A. Khorramshahr, 10 April

B. Rocket or shell

C. Brown oily liquid, strong smell of garlic
D. Burning of eyes with tears, of nose and throat with cough, of skin
E. 19 April

Medical condition: Sensory function good; severe conjunctivitis; black fringe around neck; shoulders, armpits and arms blackened; chest also exhibits an intense dark colour; thighs have desquamative lesions and blackened areas; groin dark on both sides; genitalia black.

Case No. B-22

Patient's identity: Hassan Chenarani, 17 years, basij

A. Khorramshahr, 10 April
B. Rocket
C. Brown oily substance, garlic smell
D. Sharp burning in eyes and nose, both streaming, pain in throat with coughing, sharply irritated skin
E. 13 April

Medical condition: Sensory function good; severe conjunctivitis; extensive depigmented areas are found on the back, representing the base of large bullae from which the skin has come off; black halo surrounding these areas; anterior part of chest also exhibits denuded areas with black borders; traces of multiple bullae on upper limb; pruriginous black lesions on thighs; dark lesions on scrotum and penis.

Case No. B-23

Patient's identity: Mir Ghani Hossein, 21 years, soldier

A. Sardesht, 20 April
B. Rocket or bomb
C. Whitish-grey cloud, pungent smell
D. Irritation in eyes, nose, throat and skin
E. 22 April

Medical condition: Sensory function good; moderate conjunctivitis; some blisters on face and under chin. (This patient also had a conventional-weapon wound in the head.)

Case No. B-24

Patient's identity: Majid Azam, 18 years, basij

A. Shalamcheh front, 21 January
B. Shell or rocket
C. No gas seen, strong smell (non-specific)
D. Irritated eyes, nose, throat, skin
E. 26 January

Medical condition: General condition and sensory function good; no conjunctivitis; no lesions on skin; respiratory apparatus exhibits signs of acute bronchitis.

Case No. B-25

Patient's identity: Ebrahim Behdarvand, 18 years, basij

A. Shalamcheh front, 21 January
B. Shell or rocket
C. White cloud, garlic odour
D. Burning eyes and nose, irritated throat and skin
E. 26 January

Medical condition: Sensory function alert; no conjunctivitis; extensive skin lesions remain on both thighs; irregular scars on knees, caused by infection secondary to the ulcerations; coughing, with expectoration of mucus; nails cyanotic and slightly convex; auscultation reveals sibilant sounds on each side of chest, especially on the anterior surface.

PATIENTS EXAMINED (16 OUT OF 45) AT THE LABBAFI-NEJAD HOSPITAL IN TEHRAN ON 26 APRIL 1987

Case No. C-1

Patient's identity: Hossein Sabet, 23 years, Pasdar

A. Baneh, 21 April
B. Bomb
C. Whitish cloud, foul odour
D. Sharply irritated eyes and nose with watering, coughing and vomiting, intense burning sensation on skin and in throat
E. 22 April

Medical condition: Severely affected; good sensory function; extremely severe conjunctivitis; eyelid is swollen; lachrymation; face, neck, trunk and limbs black, armpits and genitalia even darker black; the only unaffected areas are a circular region about 15 cm wide at waist level, palms of hands and soles of feet.

Case No. C-2

Patient's identity: Gholam Hossein Pirgazi, 16 years, basij

A. Khorramshahr, 10 April
B. Bomb or rocket
C. Grey smoke, garlic smell
D. Burning in eyes, nose, mouth, throat, burning on skin
E. 12 April

Medical condition: General condition defective, but good sensory function; conjunctivitis; desquamative lesions on face; neck blackened; armpits very black; groin also very dark on both sides; scrotum swollen and black; coughing and expectoration. Pulmonary function tests yielded the following results:

FEV_1 84 per cent
FVC 79 per cent
Quotient 93 per cent
FEV 53 per cent
FMF 67 per cent

Case No. C-3

Patient's identity: Hadi Markarram, 22 years, Pasdar

A. Khorramshahr, 11 April
B. Rocket
C. Greyish cloud, onion smell
D. Uncontrollable coughing, nausea, sharp burning in eyes and nose, both streaming, and in throat, sharp burning feeling on skin
E. 12 April

Medical condition: General condition bad; sensory function alert; moderate conjunctivitis; skin of face is affected; back is red in its entirety, like a first-degree burn; armpits red; bullae and remnants of bullae observed on back of right hand; genitalia not affected; in lungs there had been extensive oedema, which has improved, but there is still dyspnoea and severe coughing even now. Exploration of the respiratory function yielded the following results:

FEV_1 29 per cent
FVC 44 per cent
Quotient 58 per cent
FEV 7 per cent
FMF 9 per cent

Case No. C-4

Patient's identity: Farshad Arabi, 20 years, Pasdar

A. Khorramshahr, 10 April (wearing mask)
B. Rocket
C. No description
D. "Cold" burning on parts of skin
E. 12 April

Medical condition: General condition and sensory function good; no conjunctivitis; on arms there is a lesion like that of a superficial burn, which covers 30 per cent of their area; skin between fingers comes off easily; backs of hands dark; trunk blackened in its entirety, except for a belt about 4 cm wide whose upper edge passes through the navel; lesions on legs and dorsal portions of feet; genitalia swollen and painful, with discharge; colour dark.

Case No. C-5

Patient's identity: Hossein Ali Karimi, 22 years, military technician

A. Khorramshahr, 4 January
B. Bomb
C. Grey smoke, pungent odour
D. Irritated eyes, nose, throat
E. 8 January

Medical condition: This patient was subjected to aggressive chemicals in January, with skin lesions which have now completely disap-

peared. He suffered from conjunctivitis and bronchitis. At present he has respiratory insufficiency, with very low functional values:

FEV_1 25 per cent

FVC 42 per cent

Quotient 49 per cent

FEV 9 per cent

FMF 8 per cent

Bronchoscopy reveals macroscopic granuloma, with signs of obliterating bronchiolitis.

Case No. C-6

Patient's identity: Ali Roustairie, 55 years, basij

A. Al-Faw, February 1986
B. Bomb
C. Whitish-grey cloud, sharp smell
D. Coughing, burning in eyes, nose, throat, irritated skin
E. Not given

Medical condition: In February 1986 the patient was attacked with yperite, and this caused him respiratory problems which have developed unfavourably. At present he has frequent coughing, which in many cases fails to eliminate the sputum. Very severe dyspnoea.

Case No. C-7

Patient's identity: Asghar Mansouri, 23 years, Pasdar

A. Sardesht, 21 April
B. Bomb
C. Whitish cloud, garlic smell
D. Sharp burning in eyes, nose and skin
E. 24 April

Medical condition: Sensory function good; severe conjunctivitis; face exhibits whitish lesions measuring about 3 cm which represent the base of bullae whose wall has come off; rounded erythematous lesions on neck; trunk not affected; small bullae on anterior surface of legs; groin black on both sides; prepuce black, with enormous oedema; scrotum black and swollen.

Case No. C-8

Patient's identity: Hamid Sherani, 25 years, military technician

A. Sardesht, 21 April
B. Bomb
C. Grey smoke, garlic smell
D. Burning of eyes and skin, irritated nose, throat
E. 24 April

Medical condition: Sensory function good; moderate conjunctivitis; on face there is a reddening, pigmented with black; neck is also dark in colour; armpits reddish with black borders; skin is reddened from a horizontal line beginning about 5 cm below navel down to knees; penis and scrotum very dark; coughing and moderate dyspnoea; X-ray shows bilateral infiltration. Respiratory function tests yield the following results:

FEV_1 86 per cent

FVC 95 per cent

Quotient 76 per cent

FEV 73 per cent

FMF 50 per cent

Case No. C-9

Patient's identity: Ali Reza Alinian, 46 years, basij

A. Sardesht, 21 April
B. Bomb
C. Darkish smoke, garlic smell
D. Irritation in eyes, nose and skin
E. 24 April

Medical condition: General condition and sensory function good; severe conjunctivitis; armpits dark; groin on both sides dark; penis and scrotum dark red.

Case No. C-10

Patient's identity: Ali Imani, 34 years, worker

A. Sardesht, 21 April
B. Bomb
C. Grey smoke, garlic smell
D. Burning eyes, cough, nausea, vomiting
E. 24 April

Medical condition: Nausea, vomiting, conjunctivitis; face and neck exhibit first-degree burns; upper limbs are severely affected; erythemato-papulous lesions on backs of hands, perhaps corresponding to numerous very small bullae; rest of back of hand is dark-pigmented; first-degree and second-degree burns on shoulder and trunk; scrotum black and painful, with discharge.

Case No. C-11

Patient's identity: Ebrahim Akbari, 39 years, Pasdar

A. Sardesht, 21 April
B. Bomb
C. Grey smoke, garlic smell
D. Irritation in eyes, nose, throat, face
E. 24 April

Medical condition: Sensory function good; moderate conjunctivitis; face black; rest of skin has no lesions; irritating frequent cough; rhonchus and sibilant sounds at anterior surface of chest.

Case No. C-12

Patient's identity: Dost Ali Rasoulpour, 24 years, basij

A. Sardesht, 21 April
B. Bomb
C. Greyish cloud, garlic smell
D. Sharp burning of eyes and nose with watering, cough, burning skin
E. 24 April

Medical condition: Sensory function good; extremely severe conjunctivitis, with photophobia and lachrymation; face blackened; traces of small bullae; skin of neck, trunk and limbs dark; armpits black, genitalia black and painful.

Case No. C-13

Patient's identity: Bakhtiar Naderi, 14 years, student

A. Sardesht, 21 April
B. Aircraft (i.e., rocket or bomb)
C. Dark smoke, garlic smell
D. Sharp burning in eyes, nose, throat, and on skin
E. 23 April

Medical condition: Sensory function good; severe conjunctivitis; lachrymation; photophobia; desquamative lesions on face; skin of trunk blackened; external genitalia black.

Case No. C-14

Patient's identity: Ali Mohammed Salimi, 46 years, military technician

A. Sardesht, 21 April
B. Bomb
C. Grey cloud, garlic smell
D. Intense irritation in eyes, nose, throat, face
E. 24 April

Medical condition: General condition and sensory function good; severe conjunctivitis; face full of scabs.

Case No. C-15

Patient's identity: Ali Ghaderi, 27 years, military technician

A. Sardesht, 21 April
B. Bomb
C. Whitish smoke, onion smell
D. Intense burning in eyes and nose, nausea, sharp burning on skin
E. 24 April

Medical condition: Sensory function good; extensive palpebral oedema; severe conjunctivitis; photophobia; first-degree burns on face, neck and trunk; enormous bullae on arms and forearms; enormous oedema on back of left hand; genitals black.

Case No. C-16

Patient's identity: Ali Abbasi, 22 years, Pasdar

A. Sardesht, 21 April

B. Bomb
C. Greyish smoke, garlic smell
D. Irritation of eyes and nose
E. 24 April

Medical condition: This patient has only moderate conjunctivitis, with no skin lesions.

PATIENTS EXAMINED AT THE AL-RASHEED HOSPITAL IN BAGHDAD ON 30 APRIL 1987

Case No. D-1

Patient's identity: Mohammed Saleh, 36 years, warrant officer

A. East of Basra front, 13 April (wearing mask)
B. Shell
C. Saw no smoke, could not smell, told odour was of garlic
D. Burning of arms after gloves removed
E. 15 April

Medical condition: General condition and sensory function good; no conjunctivitis; on neck there is a small triangular dark area (base at top) and two small bullae; second-degree burns on left arm; on both forearms and backs of hands the skin is coming off, leaving a reddish background; scabs on knuckles of second finger, in bend of right elbow and in some other areas; rest of body is normal.

Case No. D-2

Patient's identity: Yunus Nuri Sirhan, 25 years, soldier

A. East of Basra front, 12 April
B. Shell
C. Smoke, bad smell of garlic with other odour
D. Sharp burning of eyes and nose, vomiting, burning of skin
E. 16 April

Medical condition: General condition altered; severe conjunctivitis; lachrymation and photophobia; face dark, neck even darker; in armpits there are rounded areas which are dark in colour and have blacker borders, with desquamation; irregular dark blotches on trunk; large black area in groin on each side; the scrotum and penis are oedematous, blackened and painful; coughing; signs of bronchitis; pulmonary congestion; leucocytosis.

Case No. D-3

Patient's identity: Adib Mohammad Jawad, 26 years, soldier

A. East of Basra front, 12 April
B. Shell
C. Grey smoke, garlic smell
D. Burning of eyes and nose, vomiting, muscle spasms
E. 14 April

Medical condition: General condition somewhat altered; moderate conjunctivitis; extensive oedema of lips, with chapping and scabs; trunk dark, colour irregular, with some areas darker than others; blackening ends at a horizontal line about 4 cm below navel; popliteal fossa on the right leg exhibits second-degree burns; there are also second-degre burns, although less extensive, in left popliteal fossa and on left knee; on posterior part of left thigh there is an extensive burn, 20 cm high and 7 cm wide; second-degree burns on lower legs and feet; scrotum slightly affected; coughing and expectoration of mucus; bilateral infiltration (bronchopneumonia); leucocytosis fluctuating about a value of 9,000 leucocytes.

Case No. D-4

Patient's identity: Hussain Abboud Hashem, 23 years, lieutenant

A. East of Basra front, 9 April
B. Shell
C. Smoke, offensive odour of gas
D. Burning in eyes and nose, feeling of suffocation, vomiting, could not see for 24 hours
E. 11 April

Medical condition: General condition and sensory function good; severe conjunctivitis; moderate lachrymation; photophobia; aphonia; fracture of elbow, with small lesions; lumbar, sacrococcygeal and gluteal regions exhibit extensive desquamative lesions with irregular black borders.

Case No. D-5

Patient's identity: Khaddam Saif Khalef, 34 years, soldier

A. East of Basra Sector, 12 April
B. Shell
C. Grey smoke, garlic smell
D. Itching and burning in eyes and nose, feeling of suffocation
E. 16 April

Medical condition: General condition and sensory function good; no conjunctivitis; face not affected; darkening on neck and left chest; armpits more affected; desquamative black lesions on forearms; genitalia not affected.

Case No. D-6

Patient's identity: Aziz Chickar Oudeh, 24 years, soldier

A. East of Basra, no man's land, 10 April
B. Shell
C. Smell of burning rubber
D. Cough with sputum, feeling of swelling of body, abdominal distension, unconscious for two days
E. 14 April

Medical condition: General condition good; initial X-ray made on day after attack shows diffuse irregular infiltration on both sides of chest, which gradually improved and became normal eight days later; no skin lesions and no conjunctivitis.

Case No. D-7

Patient's identity: Faraj Zahir Shash, 35 years, soldier

A. East of Basra, "first line", 10 April
B. Did not hear explosion
C. Bad odour, like garlic
D. Loss of vision, vomiting, convulsions, unconscious for four days
E. 18 April

Medical condition: General condition good; X-ray made on 10 April showed miliary opacities covering both sides of chest, which gradually receded, and on 18 April some increased hilar density remained; on 20 April the miliary infiltration was found to have practically disappeared, but the increased hilar density was still visible in X-ray taken on 26 April; no skin lesions and no conjunctivitis.

Case No. D-8

Patient's identity: Salem Mohsin Mahdi, 24 years, soldier

A. East of Basra, front line, 10 April
B. Probably artillery, explosions of low intensity
C. Pungent bad smell
D. Lost vision and could not open eyes for 24 hours, lachrymation, vomiting
E. 14 April

Medical condition: General condition good; chest X-ray on 11 April shows irregular cottony infiltration with increased hilar density on both sides of chest; X-ray taken on 12 April shows even more extensive area of such infiltration, especially on right side of the chest; from that day on, X-rays showed the patient improving, becoming practically normal in X-ray taken on 27 April; no lesions of skin or conjunctiva.

Case No. D-9

Patient's identity: Abdel Amir Kaddam, 33 years, corporal

A. East of Basra front, 9 April
B. Several shells
C. Smell of burning rubber
D. Severe burning in eyes, running nose, cough, respiratory difficulty, collapsed after 2 hours
E. 14 April

Medical condition: General condition good; X-ray taken on 10 April shows the presence of infiltration with irregular blotches over the entire chest, especially in middle and lower lobes on both sides; X-ray taken on 11 April shows slight improvement, accelerated on subsequent X-rays, becoming normal on 27 April; no lesions of skin or conjunctiva.

Case No. D-10

Patient's identity: Jamil Yusuf Abbas, 19 years, soldier

A. East of Basra, "first line", 10 April
B. Low-intensity explosion
C. Smell of burning rubber or plastic
D. Pain in eyes, loss of vision, coughed sputum, collapsed, unconscious for three days
E. 14 April

Medical condition: General condition good; X-ray taken on eleventh day shows cottony infiltrations on both sides of chest, more pronounced in middle and lower lobes and in hilar zone; patient gradually improved, X-ray on 30 April was normal; no lesions of skin or conjunctiva.

Case No. D-11

Patient's identity: Karim Mohammed Ghulam, 25 years, sergeant

A. East of Basra front, 10 April
B. No explosion or flash
C. Strong bad smell
D. Profuse lachrymation, vomiting, collapsed but not completely unconscious
E. 16 April

Medical condition: General condition good; X-ray taken on 16 April (six days after being injured) showed slight infiltration, not very dense, on both sides of chest; subsequent X-rays showed rapid improvement; X-ray taken on 29 April may be considered normal; no lesions of skin or conjunctiva.

Case No. D-12

Patient's identity: Sadiq Ghayyadh, 30 years, warrant officer

A. East of Basra Sector, 9 April
B. No explosion or flash
C. Strong odour
D. Vomited blood, cough with foamy sputum, lachrymation, lost consciousness
E. 25 April

Medical condition: General condition good; X-ray taken on 11 April shows moderate infiltration in middle and lower lobes on both sides of chest; subsequent X-rays show rapid improvement, almost total by 27 April; no lesions of skin or conjunctiva.

Case No. D-13

Patient's identity: Hameed Jabbar Zaaji, 40 years, soldier

A. East of Basra Sector, 10 April
B. No explosion or flash
C. Bad smell
D. Feeling of suffocation
E. 19 April

Medical condition: General condition good; X-ray taken on 19 April (nine days after being attacked) shows moderate infiltration in right lower lobe and slight parahilar increase in density; X-ray taken on 27 April is normal; no lesions of skin or conjunctiva.

Case No. D-14

Patient's identity: Abbas Mohammad Suneid, 38 years, soldier

A. East of Basra Sector, 10 April
B. Red flash, smoke, low-intensity explosion unlike artillery shell
C. Garlic smell
D. Lachrymation, pain in eyes, vomiting with blood, sputum with blood, unconscious for one night
E. 19 April

Medical condition: General condition good; X-ray taken on 19 April shows slight opacity at base of each hemithorax and moderate miliary infiltration in the rest of the image; X-ray taken on 26 April showed only a slight hilar density increase; no lesions of skin or conjunctiva.

Case No. D-15

Patient's identity: Nagi Daoud, 30 years, warrant officer

A. East of Basra, "first line", 9 April
B. Red flash, low-intensity explosion unlike artillery shell
C. Sharp, bad odour
D. Lachrymation, expectoration and vomiting with blood, oppression in chest, lost consciousness for six hours
E. 19 April

Medical condition: General condition good; X-ray taken on 11 April shows irregular cottony infiltrations on both sides of chest, especially in middle and lower lobes; hilar density increase; X-ray taken on 27 April shows only the hilar density increase; skin and conjunctiva are not affected.

PATIENTS EXAMINED AT THE MILITARY HOSPITAL IN BASRA ON 1 MAY 1987

Case No. E-1

Patient's identity: Jawad Kaddoum Jassem, 24 years, soldier

A. East of Basra, "first line", 9 April
B. No flash, faint explosion unlike conventional shell
C. Unusual smell
D. Severe coughing, lachrymation, nasal secretions, foamy sputum, oppressive feeling and shortage of breath; lost consciousness briefly
E. 9 April

Medical condition: General condition good; X-ray taken on 10 April shows parahilar opacities, which improved rapidly; no lesions of skin or conjunctiva.

Case No. E-2

Patient's identity: Razaq Ali Abid, 18 years, soldier

A. East of Basra front, 9 April
B. Faint explosions, no flash
C. Yellowish gas, smell of rotten apples
D. Lachrymation, pain and irritation in eyes, irritating cough, frothy sputum, vomiting with blood, oppression in chest, unconscious for 30 minutes
E. 10 April

Medical condition: General condition good; X-ray taken on 10 April shows bilateral cottony infiltrations in the entire chest; X-ray taken on 12 April is normal; no lesions of skin or conjunctiva.

Case No. E-3

Patient's identity: Abid Abbas Abdou Zahrah, 22 years, soldier

A. East of Basra, "first line", 9 April
B. No flash, non-conventional low explosion
C. Smell, but could not give description
D. Lachrymation, irritation and pain in eyes, irritant cough, bloody, frothy sputum, tightness in chest, unconscious for 30 minutes
E. 9 April

Medical condition: General condition good; X-ray taken on 9 April shows images of bilateral pulmonary oedema, occupying all three lobes; X-ray taken on 12 April is better; very slight conjunctivitis; no skin lesions.

Case No. E-4

Patient's identity: Noor Jabbar Jawad, 24 years, soldier

A. East of Basra front, 9 April
B. No flash, low-intensity explosion unlike conventional shell
C. No description of smell
D. Lachrymation, pain and irritation in eyes, nasal secretion, irritant cough, frothy yellow expectoration, oppression in chest, pain in legs, unconscious briefly
E. 9 April

Medical condition: General condition good; X-ray taken on 9 April shows moderate infiltration; X-ray taken on 12 April shows great improvement; no lesions of skin or conjunctiva.

Case No. E-5

Patient's identity: Kalim Shia Samar, 23 years, soldier

A. East of Basra front, 9 April
B. No flash or explosion
C. Irritating smell
D. Lachrymation, pain and irritation in eyes, cough with yellowish-red expectoration, shortness of breath, tightness in chest, unconscious for 30 minutes

E. 9 April

Medical condition: General condition good; X-ray taken on 9 April shows bilateral increase in density in middle pulmonary lobes and less pronounced increase in lower lobes; X-ray taken on 12 April shows great improvement; no lesions of skin or conjunctiva.

Case No. E-6

Patient's identity: Hammad Salem Buhar, 33 years, soldier

A. East of Basra, "first line", 9 April

B. No flash or explosion

C. No smell

D. Lachrymation, pain and irritation in eyes, irritant cough, shortness of breath, tightness in chest

E. 9 April

Medical condition: General condition good; X-ray taken on 9 April shows increased density in upper and middle lobes on both sides of chest; a few days later the density and extent of the lesions had decreased, with great improvement by 18 April, although the condition had not yet returned completely to normal; no lesions of skin or conjunctiva.

Case No. E-7

Patient's identity: Ali Mohammad Obaid, 23 years, soldier

A. East of Basra, "first line", 9 April

B. No flash or explosion

C. Unfamiliar, irritating smell

D. Lachrymation, pain and irritation in eyes, irritant cough, frothy reddish-brown sputum, diarrhoea, unconscious for one hour

E. 9 April

Medical condition: General condition good; X-ray taken on 10 April shows flocculent opacities on right side of chest and hilar density increase on both sides; on 12 April the opacity had decreased, but hilar density increase remained; no lesions of skin or conjunctiva.

Case No. E-8

Patient's identity: Ali Kamis Kittab, 23 years, soldier

A. East of Basra front, 9 April

B. No flash, faint explosion

C. Irritating smell of gas

D. Irritant cough with frothy, reddish expectoration, lachrymation, pain in eyes, diarrhoea, unconscious for 10 to 15 minutes

E. 9 April

Medical condition: General condition good; X-ray taken on 9 April shows bilateral infiltrative lesions; great improvement by 12 April; no lesions of skin or conjunctiva.

DOCUMENT S/18853*

Letter dated 7 May 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[8 May 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a statement dated 4 May 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea condemning the crimes of the Vietnamese aggressors for using poisonous chemical agents against the innocent Kampuchean people.

I should be most grateful if you would have the text of the statement distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) SISOWATH Sirirath
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 4 May 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

As they face mounting difficulties during the ninth dry season on the battlefield of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese aggressors have intensified their crimes against the Kampuchean civilians in the areas they temporarily control by putting poisonous chemical agents in water sources.

In a statement on 12 April 1987, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) has already brought to the attention of the world community that, from 10 to 29 March 1987, many Kampuchean civilians were poisoned, resulting in many hundreds killed and many others in critical condition.

Since then, the Vietnamese aggressors have continued to perpetrate the same crimes by putting poisonous chemicals into water sources used by the Kampuchean population.

Available reports of the casualties are as follows.

1. From 11 to 30 April, in the district of Kirivong, province of Takeo, 1,100 Kampuchean civilians died from poisonous chemical agents and another 1,230 are in critical condition.

2. On 26 April, in the villages of Prey Samnang Krom, Khpuos, Aur Russei and Prean Tum, in the commune of Raung Veng, district of Touk Meas, province of Kampot, 30 Kampuchean civilians died from poisonous chemical products and another 150 were seriously poisoned. Other poisoned inhabitants have reportedly become critical. In addition, 150 head of cattle also died.

3. On 30 April, in the village of Thnot, commune of Kompong Trach, district of Kompong Trach, province of Kampot, 50 Kampuchean civilians were killed by poisonous chemical products and another 85 are in critical condition. Other poisoned inhabitants have reportedly become critical. Forty head of cattle also died.

4. From 14 to 30 April, in the commune of Stung Keo, district of Kampot, province of Kampot, 1,500 head of cattle died from poisonous chemical agents.

Thus, according to preliminary reports, from 11 to 30 April, in the provinces of Takeo and Kampot, 1,180 Kampuchean civilians died of poisonous chemical products and another 1,465 are in critical condition. In addition, 1,690 head of cattle were destroyed.

On behalf of the families of the victims and on behalf of the whole people of Kampuchea, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the CGDK condemns with the strongest indignation the above-mentioned crimes of the Vietnamese aggressors. We would like to appeal once again to the conscience of mankind, to the United Nations, to the Governments of peace- and justice-loving countries in the world and to all the humanitarian-relief agencies to continue to give due consideration to this very grave situation where the Vietnamese aggressors have been using poisonous chemicals against the innocent Kampuchean civilians. We would also like to call upon them to continue to condemn strongly the Vietnamese aggressors and to take effective measures to put an end to these crimes.

The most effective way to save the life of the Kampuchean people is to increase pressure on the Vietnamese aggressors so as to compel them to implement the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the Kampuchean problem which call for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces of aggression from Kampuchea and for the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/280-S/18853.

DOCUMENT S/18854*

Letter dated 8 May 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[8 May 1987]

On instructions from my Government, and further to my earlier letters, I have the honour to inform you that, on Friday, 8 May 1987, the Israeli air force again bombed the outskirts of the town of Sidon and the Palestinian camps situated in the region.

Eight fighter and bomber aircraft dropped heavy bombs on the camps of Ein el-Hilweh and Mieh Mieh and the villages of Ain ed-Delb and El-Qarieh east of Sidon. This indiscriminate and barbarous bombing left seven victims among the civilian population, including a baby and a young girl, and wounded 34 people, including four young children and nine women. According to the initial reports, considerable material damage was also caused to property and objects of value.

The continuation and escalation of the Israeli attacks are proof of the fearful plans which Israel is putting into effect in south Lebanon and which can no longer be ignored. It is time for the cries of the innocent victims who succumb each day—Lebanese and Palestinians who have settled on Lebanese soil, children, women and old people—to be heeded by the international community represented by the United Nations and the Security Council.

While reiterating its strong condemnation of Israel and of its attacks, the Lebanese Government reaffirms that it is quite seriously envisaging inviting the Security Council to meet and face its responsibilities to curb Israel's aggression and prevent it from continuing its attacks, thus protecting peace and security in south Lebanon, in the region and in the world.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/281-S/18854.

DOCUMENT S/18855*

Letter dated 8 May 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[8 May 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my previous letters, I have the honour to inform you that on 7 May 1987 the Karbala-10 operational theatre came under heavy chemical bombardment by 10 Iraqi war-planes. While violations of the 1925 Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare,[1] thus continue, the cities of Sardasht, Baneh, Khorramshahr and Abadan are also under constant and heavy Iraqi artillery fire and aerial bombardment.

The silence of the international community in the face of the war crimes thus perpetrated by the inhumane régime of Iraq will be interpreted as nothing but support for and condonation of the criminal behaviour of an aggressor on the brink of defeat. We therefore urge the international community to break this dangerous silence and condemn the Iraqi régime for the illegal course it has taken in the conduct of its imposed war.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/282-S/18855.

DOCUMENT S/18856*

Letter dated 5 May 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 May 1987]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the final document adopted at the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine held at Harare on 14 and 15 April 1987.

I request that it be circulated among Member States as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) I. S. G. MUDENGE
Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/284-S/18856.

ANNEX

Harare Declaration of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine

1. The Foreign Ministers of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine met at Harare on 14 and 15 April 1987 to review the situation in the Middle East and to consider actions that the Committee could take within the context of its mandate to contribute to the peace efforts in the region aimed at achieving a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis and in particular the Palestinian question, which is the core of the Middle East crisis.

2. The Ministers reaffirmed the firm commitment of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the search for a comprehensive, just and durable solution to the situation in the Middle East and reiterated that the attainment and exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, as defined by the relevant United Nations resolutions, and Israel's withdrawal from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, would contribute to the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

3. Having received and analysed the report on the important consultations with the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the permanent members of the Security Council carried out by the Permanent Representatives at the request of the Foreign Ministers at their Georgetown (Guyana) meeting, and having listened to and considered the briefing given by Brother Milhem of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) on the current situation in the Middle East, the Ministers recalled the relevant decisions with regard to the Middle East problem taken by the heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries at their eighth Conference. They noted that, since the Harare summit conference, the conflict in the Middle East had worsened as a result of the actions of the Israeli occupation forces against the civilian population in the occupied territories in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949[2] and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council. They concluded that this situation still posed a serious threat to international peace and security.

4. The Ministers reviewed the situation in and around the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon resulting from Israeli invasion and occupation of the country in 1982 and expressed grave concern and profound anguish at the escalation of fighting that has brought untold suffering to the civilian population in the area. They stressed the need for free access to the camps of medical supplies, food, water and fuel, for lifting of the siege imposed on the camps and for ending the fighting and destruction.

5. The Ministers reiterated the Movement's solidarity with and firm support for the Palestinian people led by PLO, their sole and legitimate representative, in their struggle against Israeli occupation, and appealed to all members of the Non-Aligned Movement, as well as the international community, to give additional support to this legitimate struggle. The increasing popular resistance of the Palestinian people in Palestine is proof of the vitality of the struggle and the confidence of the Palestinian people in the leadership of PLO. Taking note of the positive element of the dialogue which has begun among the Palestinians, the Ministers welcomed the forthcoming meeting of the Palestine National Council scheduled for 20 April in Algiers. In this regard, the Ministers appreciated all efforts, in particular the efforts of President Chadli Benjedid, in organizing and hosting this meeting with a view to enhancing the unity of PLO.

6. The Ministers reviewed the current international developments in relation to the Middle East, particularly in the light of United Nations General Assembly resolution 41/43 D of 2 December 1986, and welcomed the growing sentiment and momentum in favour of the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation, on equal footing, of all the parties concerned, including PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and of any other party able to make a positive contribution to the restoration and maintenance of peace in the region. They particularly welcomed the declaration of the Foreign Ministers of the 12 member States of the European Community on the Middle East made at Brussels on 23 February 1987 [*S/18718, annex*]. They also welcomed the Franco-Soviet initiative.

7. The Ministers further welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations aimed at facilitating the early convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East. Conscious of the urgency of finding a comprehensive and durable solution to the complex problem of the Middle East and of the dangers that further delay could entail for the region and beyond, they urged all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in his efforts to facilitate the early convening of the Conference. In this regard, the Ministers reiterated their call for the early establishment of a preparatory committee for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under United Nations auspices and in conformity with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1983. They further stressed the primary responsibility of the Secretary-General, as well as that of the permanent members of the Security Council, to bring this about.

8. Pursuant to the mandate given to the Committee by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, cognizant of the new international climate which is more conducive to the concept of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East, and desirous of promoting and supporting these international efforts aimed at the early convening of such a conference, the Committee addresses this Declaration to all States, international organizations and world public opinion and asks that they do all in their power to promote and support all efforts for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, one of the objectives of which is the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, particularly the right to establish an independent State in Palestine.

9. To this end, the Committee decided to undertake the following actions:

(*a*) To convey to the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations the concern of the Non-Aligned Movement over the situation in the Middle East and to give full support to their endeavours in this regard, as well as to urge them to intensify their efforts in order to set in motion the preparatory process for the Peace Conference;

(*b*) To meet with the permanent members of the Security Council, in the capitals of Committee member countries and in New York, in order to convey to them the Movement's concern over the situation in the Middle East and to urge them to contribute to the creation of the needed conditions for the urgent convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East;

(*c*) To invite the members of the Security Council, following the presentation of the report of the Secretary-General on the Middle East in May 1987, to assess prospects of convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East;

(*d*) To request the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement to consult with the members concerned with the convening of the Peace Conference, i.e., Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, in order to continue co-ordination and to increase efforts to promote the Conference;

(*e*) To brief the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the urgent need to work for the promotion of the early convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East.

10. The Committee decided to continue to work actively and closely with regional and international organizations, as well as to act as a liaison between the interested parties in order to promote the idea of the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, and to ask the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to conduct consultations and contacts in order to develop further action to promote our goals.

DOCUMENT S/18857*

Letter dated 9 May 1987 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 May 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued by the Government of Indonesia concerning South Africa's military raid against Zambia on 25 April 1987.

I should be most grateful if you would have the text of the statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali ALATAS
Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Government of Indonesia on 6 May 1987

The world once again was shocked by the attack launched by South African commandos against Zambia in the area of Livingstone on 25 April 1987. Such blatant use of force constitutes a continuation by the racist régime of South Africa of the flouting of the accepted norms of international behaviour. It is also an act in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia, as well as of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Government and people of Indonesia strongly condemn this attack perpetrated by the Pretoria régime and appeal to the international community to take forceful measures. They also express their deep sympathy to the Government and people of Zambia for the casualties suffered. Indonesia reiterates its steadfast support for the struggle to eradicate completely the system of *apartheid* from the face of the earth.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/285-S/18857.

DOCUMENT S/18858

Letter dated 11 May 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[11 May 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to our repeated letters concerning the aggressor Iranian régime's bombardment of purely residential neighbourhoods in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18842, I have the honour to inform you that, on 5 and 6 May 1987, the forces of that régime shelled residential neighbourhoods in the city of Basra, using long-range artillery, and that the enemy shelling resulted in damage to some houses belonging to civilian citizens.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18859*

Letter dated 11 May 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 May 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter dated 8 May 1987 [*S/18855*], I have the honour to inform you that on 7 and 8 May Iraq warplanes dropped chemical bombs on several areas in Iran causing injuries to many.

On 7 May the following chemical attacks took place.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/286-S/18859.

1. At 0700 hours (local time), the Anjineh military base and the village of Bol Hassan in Baneh area were aerially bombarded, causing injury to some civilians.

2. At 0950 hours (local time), six Iraqi war-planes brought the Panjwin area under bombardment. As a result, one square kilometre was contaminated and 10 people were injured and are suffering from poisoning, skin irritation and inflammation as well as vomiting. A blister agent and a nerve agent were used.

3. At 1000 hours (local time), four Iraqi war-planes bombarded the Hezar Gholleh Heights in the Sardasht area, injuring 22. Mustard gas was used, causing shortness of breath, inflammation of the eyes and blistering.

On 8 May, at 1500 hours (local time), enemy planes bombarded the vicinity of the village of Bol Hassan, situated west of the city of Baneh, causing injury to a number of civilians.

It seems that following the visit of the United Nations specialist team, Iraq has become even more intent upon using chemical warfare on a regular basis and as a routine tactic in its conduct of the war. It is indeed saddening to observe how little regard the criminal régime of Iraq has for international law and the initiatives of the international community. Tolerance by the international community of this attitude of Iraq *vis-à-vis* the rules of international law would be a most dangerous precedent, which should under no circumstances be established.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18860*

Letter dated 11 May 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*12 May 1987*]

I have the honour to enclose herewith 18 video cassettes of the British Broadcasting Corporation's Panorama programme entitled "Secrets of Samarra", which by presenting solid and objective evidence proves beyond a shadow of a doubt Iraq's acquired ability to produce chemical weapons at its chemical-producing plant at Samarra and its indisputable use of such weapons in its war against Iran.

The States Members of the United Nations, in general, and the members of the Security Council, in particular, are requested to refer to their own consciences following a viewing of the Panorama programme and to judge for themselves the abhorrence and indeed the explicit and implicit dangers of the crime of the use of chemical weapons by the Iraq régime in its war against the Islamic Republic of Iran. We are certain that through objective contemplation of this programme, the viewer will no longer consider silence or feeble objections on the part of the international community in the face of the Iraqi use of chemical warfare as sufficient. It is hoped that the urgency of the need for taking immediate and effective measures to halt the deployment of chemical weapons by Iraq, regardless of political considerations, will at last become apparent to the United Nations.

For those Member States of this international body that may feel seriously apprehensive about the production, stockpiling and deployment of chemical weapons by Iraq, the video cassettes reveal answers to the following questions.

1. When and where did Iraq begin to manufacture chemical weapons?

2. How much and what kinds of chemical weapons does Iraq produce and stockpile?

3. How does Iraq purchase chemical agents and precursors?

4. What trading companies in Western Europe and the United States have sold to Iraq the chemical agents and precursors which have been used to manufacture different kinds of chemical agents?

5. What is the impact of the Iraqi use, manufacture and stockpiling of chemical weapons on the authority of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare?[7]

6. How many countries have resumed manufacturing and stockpiling highly lethal chemical weapons since Iraq deployed them against Iranians?

The 18 copies of the video cassette are being forwarded for distribution among the members of the Security Council; one copy is to remain in the archives of the Security Council as an integral part of this document.[8]

While expressing genuine regard for the sincere and conscientious people who by producing the programme have exposed such a major crime by the Iraqi Ba'athist régime, it may be noted that the enclosed cassettes are for private viewing only and permission may be required for public broadcasting.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/287-S/18860.

DOCUMENT S/18861*

Letter dated 12 May 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*12 May 1987*]

Further to my letter dated 28 April 1987 [*S/18830*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan's airspace from the Afghanistan side that occurred on 3 and 4 May 1987.

On 3 May at 0752 hours (Pakistan standard time), seven Afghan fighter aircraft penetrated Pakistan airspace and dropped a few bombs in the area Arandu of Chitral District. As a result, five persons (Pakistan nationals) were injured and 10 houses and an orchard were damaged.

On 4 May at 0644 hours (Pakistan standard time), eight Afghan fighter aircraft penetrated Pakistan airspace by 4 kilometres and dropped a few bombs and rockets in the Ghulam Khan Killi area in the North Waziristan Agency. As a result, two children died and two men and one child were injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 12 May and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform his authorities that, if such attacks did not cease, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad Nasser MIAN
Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/291-S/18861.

DOCUMENT S/18862*

Letter dated 13 May 1987 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*13 May 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your urgent attention and that of the members of the Security Council and the General Assembly a most provocative statement made by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Denktaş.

As reported by the Reuters News Agency, Mr. Denktaş stated on 11 May 1987 that he "would decline further talks on the Cyprus problem with the Greek Cypriots, if they took the issue to the United Nations". He further told Reuters he had rejected the "parallel talks" through the United Nations, as proposed by the Secretary-General. He went on to say that he had already warned the Greek Cypriots that "if you go to the General Assembly and you take another one-sided resolution, you will not find us in the same status and in the same inclination to continue the talks with you".

By his above-mentioned statement to Reuters, Mr. Denktaş attempted once again, through threats and blackmail, to dictate the terms of his masters, the Turkish aggressors, not only to the sovereign Government of the Republic of Cyprus but to the international community as such. The tone and contents of Mr. Denktaş's statement, prompted by Ankara, constitute an insult and show contempt directed against the United Nations, a fact which you and the members of the General Assembly and the Security Council should particularly note. The international community has taken the unequivocal position that the Cyprus problem is an international problem of invasion and occupation, as well as one of flagrant violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of Cyprus as a whole. We have stated repeatedly and we reiterate that without the solution of the basic aspects of the problem and, more specifically, without the complete withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops and the settlers, the safeguarding of the future of the Cyprus State, through strong international guarantees, and the securing of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Cyprus people, there can be no solution to the Cyprus problem. The foundations and basic elements for a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem are envisaged by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of a host of United Nations resolutions, which Turkey has contemptuously and systematically violated and disregarded by continuing its aggression and occupation of nearly 40 per cent of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus and by promoting its partitionist and expansionist designs.

It is precisely because of this arrogance of the Turkish aggressors that we firmly adhere to the priorities set in the letter dated 10 June 1986 from the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, addressed to you [*S/18102/Add.1, annex VII*], as well as to the necessity of convening an international conference for the solution of the international aspect of the Cyprus problem.

In strongly protesting on behalf of my Government the above-mentioned statement of Mr. Denktaş, I wish to point out that such Turkish outbursts of threats and provocations cannot but raise serious

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/988-S/18862.

concerns as to the aggressor's sinister intentions for creating new illegalities. Ankara's undisguised partitionist and expansionist designs continue to be directed against the Republic of Cyprus, thus inevitably sustaining tension and creating imminent dangers for peace, as well as further obstacles in your efforts for a just solution of the Cyprus problem.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18864

Letter dated 14 May 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*14 May 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our repeated letters concerning the Iranian régime's bombardment of purely residential neighbourhoods in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18842 dated 4 May 1987, I have the honour to inform you that, on 14 May, that régime shelled residential neighbourhoods in the city of Basra, using long-range heavy artillery, and that this resulted in the death of three civilian citizens, the wounding of 44 others and damage to a number of houses and to civilian property.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18866* **

Letter dated 15 May 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*15 May 1987*]

It is with great pain and sorrow that I enclose herewith a collection of photographs depicting the effect on our innocent children of the much despised evil of chemical weapons as deployed by the criminal Iraqi régime.[1]

The victims are civilian inhabitants of Alut, a village in the vicinity of Baneh, Kurdistan province, and were visited by members of the recently dispatched United Nations fact-finding team at Tehran's Loghmaan Hospital. They have suffered severe blisters and skin lesions as well as respiratory malfunctions. A pregnant mother and her daughter were also martyred as a result of the severe injuries incurred during the chemical bombardment of the village.

It is our heartfelt hope that this visual document of the abhorrent crimes of the Iraqi régime, which without shame persists in its use of chemical weapons, will arouse the dormant conscience of international public opinion and inspire a demand for immediate action to halt the abominable tactics of a desperate, though bloodthirsty, régime. Perhaps the pictures of our children, the budding flowers of our society, in such inconceivable pain and distress will awaken the international community to the bitter reality of a cruel régime gone mad in its despair.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annexed photographs were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

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* Incorporating document S/18866/Corr.1 of 22 May 1987.
**Circulated under the double symbol A/42/294-S/18866.

DOCUMENT S/18867

Letter dated 17 May 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*18 May 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our repeated letters concerning the bombardment of purely civilian targets in Iraq by the aggressor Iranian régime, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18858, I have the honour to inform you that, on 14 May, the forces of that régime shelled residential neighbourhoods in the indomitable city of Basra, using long-range artillery. The enemy shelling caused the death of 23 civilian citizens and wounded 46 others. It also caused damage to some houses and civilian property.

On 15 May the forces of the aggressor Iranian régime resumed their long-range artillery shelling of residential neighbourhoods in the indomitable city of Basra, causing harm to civilian citizens and property.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18868

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period 13 November 1986 to 17 May 1987

[*Original: English*]
[*18 May 1987*]

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ANNEX

Map. UNDOF deployment as of May 1987 (see end of volume).

INTRODUCTION

1. This report describes the activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period 13 November 1986 to 17 May 1987. Its purpose is to provide the Security Council with an account of the activities of UNDOF in pursuance of the mandate entrusted to it by the Council in resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974 and extended by subsequent resolutions, most recently by resolution 590 (1986) of 26 November 1986.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF THE FORCE

A. *Composition and command*

2. The composition of UNDOF as of 17 May 1987 was as follows:

Austria	542
Canada	228
Finland	410
Poland	157
	1 337
United Nations military observers (detailed from UNTSO)	7
	1 344

3. In addition to the above, observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) as-

signed to the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission assist UNDOF as occasion requires.

4. Command of the Force continues to be exercised by Major-General Gustaf Welin.

B. *Deployment*

5. UNDOF personnel remain deployed within and close to the area of separation, with base camps and logistic units located nearby; UNDOF headquarters is located at Damascus. The UNDOF deployment as of May 1987 is shown on the attached map.

6. At present, the Austrian battalion mans 19 positions and 7 outposts and conducts 28 patrols daily at irregular intervals on predetermined routes in the area of separation north and inclusive of the Damascus-Quneitra road. The Finnish battalion mans 16 positions and 7 outposts and conducts 27 patrols daily at irregular intervals in the area of separation south of the Damascus-Quneitra road. In the area of separation or in its close vicinity, 11 observation posts are manned by UNTSO military observers under the operational control of UNDOF.

7. The Austrian battalion base camp is located near Wadi Faouar, 8 kilometres east of the area of separation. The Finnish battalion base camp is located near the village of Ziouani, west of the area of separation. The Austrian battalion continues to share its base camp with the Polish logistic unit, and the Finnish battalion shares Camp Ziouani with the Canadian logistic company. The Canadian signal unit has detachments at Camps Ziouani and Faouar as well as at Damascus and Quneitra. Military police detachments are located at Damascus, Tiberias and Camp Ziouani.

C. *Rotation*

8. The Austrian contingent carried out partial rotations on 25 November and 4 December 1986 and on 3 and 12 March 1987. The Finnish contingent rotated partially on 10 December 1986 and 25 February and 29 April 1987. The Polish logistic unit rotated on 1 and 11 December 1986. The Canadian logistic unit rotated partially on 15 and 22 December 1986 and on 8 and 11 March 1987.

D. *Discipline*

9. The discipline, steadfastness and understanding of all members of the Force have been of a high order, reflecting credit on the soldiers and their commanders as well as on the countries contributing contingents to the Force.

II. Logistics

10. Second- and third-line logistic support continues to be provided by the Canadian and Polish logistic units. The Damascus international airport continues to serve as the UNDOF airhead for rotation. The ports of Latakia and Tartous are used for sea shipments. An air movement control organization operates at Damascus, and sea shipments are handled by local agents. In-theatre air support is provided by UNTSO on special request.

III. Activities of the Force

A. *Functions and guidelines*

11. The functions and guidelines of UNDOF as well as its tasks remain as outlined in the Secretary-General's report of 27 November 1974 [*S/11563, paras. 8-10*].

12. UNDOF has continued, with the co-operation of the parties, to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it. This has been facilitated by the close contact maintained by the Force Commander and his staff with the military liaison staffs of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic.

B. *Freedom of movement*

13. The Protocol to the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces of 31 May 1974 [*S/11302/Add.1*] provides for all contingents to operate with the freedom of movement that is necessary for their mission; however, the problem of restrictions on the freedom of movement still exists. The Secretary-General will continue to exert all possible efforts to correct this situation.

C. *Maintenance of the cease-fire*

14. UNDOF continues to supervise the observance of the cease-fire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic. The cease-fire has been maintained and there have been no serious incidents during the period under review.

D. *Supervision of the Agreement on Disengagement with regard to the areas of separation and limitation*

15. UNDOF continues to supervise the area of separation to ensure, in accordance with its mandate, that there are no military forces within it. This is carried out by means of static positions and observation posts, which are manned 24 hours a day, and by foot and mobile patrols operating at irregular intervals on predetermined routes by day and night. In addition, temporary outposts are established and patrols are conducted from time to time to perform specific tasks. Under a programme undertaken by the Syrian authorities, civilians have continued to return to the area of separation. UNDOF has adjusted its operations accordingly so as to carry out effectively its supervisory tasks under the Agreement on Disengagement.

16. In accordance with the terms of the Agreement on Disengagement, UNDOF continues to conduct fortnightly inspections of armament and forces in the area of limitation. These inspections are carried out with the assistance of liaison officers from the parties, who accompany the inspection teams. UNDOF also lends its assistance and good offices on request from the parties. In carrying out its tasks, UNDOF has continued to receive the co-operation of both parties, although restrictions on movement and inspection are placed on its teams in certain areas by both sides. UNDOF continues to seek the lifting of these restrictions so as to guarantee its freedom of access to all locations on both sides.

17. The safety of Syrian shepherds who graze their flocks close to and west of the A-line (see map) continues to be of concern to UNDOF. The intensified

patrolling of new mine-cleared patrol paths and, from time to time, the establishment of standing patrols in these areas have helped to prevent incidents. The grazing security fence in the southern part of the area of separation has continued to be effective in reducing the number of incidents. New patrol paths along the A-line are under construction in the area of separation.

E. *Mines*

18. Mines continue to pose a threat to members of the Force and to the growing population in the area of separation. The Force is continuing its efforts, in consultation with the parties, to make the area of operation safe from mines. During the period under review, four Polish mine-clearing teams cleared a total area of 30,020 square metres. They found and destroyed 4 anti-tank mines, 3 anti-personnel mines, 82 artillery shells, 1 hand-grenade, 3 mortar rounds and 6 anti-tank rounds, as well as large quantities of small-arms ammunition and fuses. Another 22,725 square metres of patrol tracks were rechecked.

F. *Humanitarian activities*

19. During the reporting period, UNDOF assisted the International Committee of the Red Cross with facilities for handing over parcels and mail and for the passage of persons and personal effects across the area of separation.

IV. Financial aspects

20. By section III of its resolution 41/44 A of 3 December 1986, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed $2,900,000 gross ($2,850,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1987, inclusive. This authorization was contingent upon the Security Council deciding to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 590 (1986) of 26 November 1986. Therefore, should the Council renew the UNDOF mandate beyond 31 May 1987, the costs to the United Nations of maintaining the Force up to 30 November 1987 would be within the commitment authority provided by the Assembly in its resolution 41/44 A, assuming continuance of the Force's existing strength and responsibilities. Appropriate financial provision would need to be made by the Assembly at its forty-second session in respect of periods after 30 November 1987, should the Council decide to extend the mandate of the Force beyond that date.

V. Implementation of Security Council resolution 338 (1973)

21. In deciding, in its resolution 590 (1986), to renew the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, the Security Council called upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) and requested the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of the period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement that resolution.

22. The search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and, in particular, the efforts undertaken at various levels to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973) have been dealt with in the Secretary-General's report on the situation in the Middle East [*S/18427*], submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/168 A of 16 December 1985. The Secretary-General has continued to maintain contacts on the matter with the parties and interested Governments.

VI. Observations

23. The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, which was established in May 1974 to supervise the cease-fire called for by the Security Council and the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces, has continued to perform its functions effectively, with the co-operation of the parties. During the period under review, the situation in the Israel-Syria sector has remained quiet and there have been no serious incidents.

24. Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached. I continue to hope that determined efforts will be made by all concerned to tackle the problem in all its aspects, with a view to arriving at a just and durable peace settlement, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973).

25. In the prevailing circumstances, I consider the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1987. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has given its assent to the proposed extension. The Government of Israel has also expressed its agreement.

26. In concluding the present report, I wish to express my appreciation to the Governments contributing troops to UNDOF and to those which provide UNTSO military observers assigned to the Force. I take this opportunity to pay tribute to Major-General Gustaf Welin, Commander of the Force, to the officers and men of the Force, to its civilian staff and to the UNTSO military observers assigned to UNDOF. They have performed with exemplary efficiency and devotion to duty the important tasks assigned to them by the Security Council.

ANNEX

[*Map. UNDOF deployment as of May 1987. See end of volume.*]

DOCUMENT S/18869

Letter dated 18 May 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[18 May 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to our repeated letters concerning the bombardment of purely civilian targets in Iraq by the aggressor Iranian régime, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18864, I have the honour to inform you that, on 14 May, the forces of that régime shelled residential neighbourhoods in the indomitable city of Basra, using long-range heavy artillery. The enemy shelling caused the death of 23 civilian citizens and wounded 46 others. It also caused damage to some houses and civilian property.

On 15 May the forces of the aggressor Iranian régime resumed their long-range artillery shelling of residential neighbourhoods in the indomitable city of Basra, causing harm to civilian citizens and their property.

On 16 May the forces of the Iranian régime shelled residential neighbourhoods in the city of Basra, using long-range heavy artillery. The shelling caused harm to civilian citizens and their property.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18870

Letter dated 18 May 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[18 May 1987]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the Security Council statement [*S/18863*] on the report of the mission dispatched by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq [*S/18852*]. The Council states that "Iraqi military personnel have sustained injuries from chemical warfare agents", without actually affirming that Iran has resorted to the use of chemical weapons of which Iraqi forces have been the victims. This wording, which appears in the mission's report and which the Security Council has reproduced in its statement, amounts to a serious shortcoming on the part of the mission and is in fundamental conflict with some reliable evidence of which the mission had knowledge and from which it could have deduced that Iran is indeed using chemical weapons.

The most obvious indication of this appears in chapter VII, paragraph 66 (*c*), of the report of the investigating mission, where it is stated that Iraqi military personnel have sustained injuries from chemical warfare agents and pulmonary irritants, possibly phosgene.

In the circumstances, and since the mission's report does not mention the presence of that chemical warfare agent in the course of its investigation of the other party, how can one account for the fact that Iraqi military personnel have sustained injuries from it?

It is thus difficult to comprehend how the investigating mission could have concluded that it was unable to determine how the injuries were caused, it having been demonstrated, as we have explained, that it was Iran which, in addition to the mustard gas used by Iranian forces in their attacks against Iraqi forces, used phosgene against the Iraqi army.

In submitting these explanations, my Government wishes it to be known that it deeply regrets the serious shortcoming in the report of the investigating mission. Because it reproduces the shortcoming, the statement of the Security Council is wanting in accuracy.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18871

Letter dated 18 May 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[19 May 1987]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian régime is continuing its inhuman practices with regard to the Iraqi prisoners of war, in violation of all moral and religious values and of international law, in particular the 1949 Geneval Conventions. The most recent information available to my Government indicates that the Iraqi prisoners of war are continuing to undergo the worst forms of physical, mental and psychological torture, designed to influence their religious and political beliefs

and to modify them to correspond to the objectives of the Iranian régime.

In expressing our deep anxiety about the monstrous practices of the Iranian authorities with regard to the Iraqi prisoners of war, we beg you to do all that is within your power to induce the Iranian régime to respect the international conventions and treaties and allow the Iraqi prisoners to enjoy the rights granted to them under international humanitarian law.

Annexed to this letter is a report on the practices of the Iranian authorities against Iraqi prisoners.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

ANNEX

The inhuman practices of the Iranian régime with regard to the Iraqi prisoners

1. The Iranian régime is brainwashing Iraqi prisoners and is attempting to modify their mental attitudes by means of a series of lectures given by clerics and criminals who have fled Iraq and certain travellers from that country. The lectures deal with religious topics (doctrine) and are full of emotional connotations designed to arouse religious sentiments. Cultural and political lectures are also arranged.

2. Some prisoners, deemed successful products of the brainwashing, have been compelled to enlist as "volunteers" in combat units against their own country. Two units of this type have been established, and a film about them was shown on Iranian television.

3. The prisoners are forced to read tendentious newspapers and periodicals in the Arabic language, such as *Kayhan Al-Arabi*, *Alliwa Assadr* and *Al-Alam*, as part of the propaganda activities designed to modify their opinions and adapt their thinking to the will of the régime. Films are shown which serve the same purpose.

4. The supervisors insist that the prisoners rise early in the morning to participate in the collective prayers, and they use their collaborators to cause disputes, bitterness and quarrels among prisoners with a view to promoting divisiveness, thereby serving their own ends. Indeed, this is one of the primary objectives of the Iranian régime.

5. The prisoners are ordered to shout slogans which are hostile to Iraq and favourable to the Iranian régime. A collaborator chants the first slogans and waits for the other prisoners to repeat them, which is what generally occurs because of the severe penalties incurred by those who refuse to repeat the slogans. This exercise takes place every day, especially when there are visits by delegations, clerics or schoolchildren.

6. The Iranian régime compels prisoners of the Christian, Yezidi and Sabian faiths to convert to Islam by starving them in order to bend their will and force them to submit.

7. The Iranian régime pays special attention to the officers, especially the air force officers, who are kept in solitary confinement so that their will may be broken. These officers are considered to be war criminals and are subjected to insults and to harassment of various types: a boot is placed in their mouth or they are obliged to carry it on their head, half the upper lip or half the head and beard are shaved, and the senior officers receive particularly humiliating treatment, being obliged to salute ordinary soldiers and to clean out the latrines.

8. The Iranian régime places the prisoners in groups according to their religion or creed and then subjects each group to psychological pressure in order to induce them to renounce their beliefs.

9. The Iranian régime persuades some undiscriminating elements among the prisoners to cause trouble: it orders its collaborators, for example, to make trouble with a view to securing the expulsion of the Red Cross representative to give the impression that the prisoners have no problems, since it orders that nothing be said which could disrupt order in the camp.

10. The Iranian régime chooses the spies in its pay by inflicting on the prisoners physical and psychological torture, which ceases only when the prisoners abandon all resistance and agree to carry out the authorities' will.

11. The Iranian régime subjects the prisoner to ill treatment of various kinds, such as the ingestion of bread filled with dirty insects, or of poisoned food, and:

(*a*) The ingestion of pills which cause severe diarrhoea;

(*b*) The ingestion of highly diuretic pills;

(*c*) The ingestion for a long period of strong sleeping-pills, which are then withdrawn, leaving the prisoner unable to sleep and in an unstable psychological state;

(*d*) Superfluous injections which leave the prisoner in an extremely sensitive state, have serious secondary effects and cause dangerous complications;

(*e*) Deprivation of care for sick prisoners, causing grave complications.

12. The following physical and psychological types of torture are inflicted:

(*a*) A rubber tube is put in the prisoner's mouth to fill his stomach with water;

(*b*) The prisoner is strung up with bound feet and wrists and he is whipped, made to crawl and beaten;

(*c*) The prisoner is tortured with sharp instruments or steel wire is introduced into his limbs;

(*d*) The bones of the feet and hands are deliberately broken;

(*e*) The prisoner is buried up to the neck in snow;

(*f*) The prisoner is made to stand naked for hours in the cold or in the burning summer sun;

(*g*) From sunrise to sunset the prisoner performs exhausting work, for example, the unloading of large trucks or digging;

(*h*) The prisoner's mouth is filled with inflammatory substances, such as a depilatory cream; he is forced to swallow needles and nails and is subjected to electric shocks.

13. The Iranian régime refuses to give letters to prisoners or tears them up in their presence to put pressure on them and refuses to give them photographs sent by their families.

14. The Iranian régime induces its agents and collaborators to spread rumours whose purpose is to weaken the bond between the prisoner and his country by denigrating the President of Iraq, or to cause prisoners to believe that Iraqi cities have been occupied or Iranian victories won. It forces them to declaim poems glorifying the Iranian régime.

15. Khomeini has uttered the following *fatwa*:

(*a*) The blood of Iraqi pilots may be shed;

(*b*) Any prisoner who agrees to fight the Iraqis is declared a *mujahid*, and political asylum is granted to prisoners who agree to enlist in the units established by the Iranians among the prisoners themselves.

DOCUMENT S/18872

Letter dated 20 May 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[20 May 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to our numerous letters concerning the bombardment of purely civilian targets in Iraq by the aggressor

Iranian régime, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18869, I have the honour to inform you that on 17 and 18 May 1987 that régime shelled residential neighbourhoods in the indomitable city of Basra, using long-range heavy artillery. As a result, a number of civilians were wounded and civilian property was damaged.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18873*

Letter dated 19 May 1987 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*20 May 1987*]

I have the honour to write to you in order to transmit a communiqué, dated 26 March 1987, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador addressed to the diplomatic corps accredited to our Government. The communiqué denounces some serious acts of violence committed by forces of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional–Frente Democrático Revolucionario (FMLN-FDR) which are a flagrant violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Salvadorian people and, irrespective of political conceptions and ideology, should be made known to the international community and condemned and rejected by it as a means of attaining power.

"Owing to an undeniable political and military setback, and to the increasingly negative attitude towards the FMLN-FDR and its illegitimate status at the national and international levels which has been observed in recent years, the rebels have increasingly resorted to terrorist practices which involve a total disregard for humanity, since they consist of flagrant, monstrous violations of the most basic human rights, committed on a large scale against the civilian population.

"Thus the international community recently condemned in Geneva the current practice of indiscriminate use of terrorist mines by the FMLN-FDR, which has caused countless deaths and much mutilation among peasants of all ages and both sexes, including principally children, the innocent victims of the most criminal terrorist practice in the history of the continent.

"Because of the powerlessness of the FMLN-FDR to halt or frustrate the democratic process on which the people and Government have embarked, the FMLN-FDR leaders have decided to step up and intensify their scheme for a 'prolonged people's war' with actions which are essentially the most inhumane terrorism.

"The above facts were revealed by the intelligence service of the armed forces, which issued a timely warning to the Salvadorian people, urging them to be on the alert against the increase in terrorist actions in the capital.

"Thus, on 23 March, an urban terrorist group attacked a civil defence patrol of the Santa Fe community, San Marcos, stealing two G-3 rifles and some hand-grenades and killing two members of the patrol.

"On 24 March citizens could see for themselves an open act of provocation committed against agents of the security corps engaged in various protection duties in different parts of the capital. The provocative action by the FMLN-FDR, in conjunction with the UNTS, was unsuccessful, owing to the professional behaviour of the armed forces of El Salvador.

"On 25 March, at 9.30 a.m., an urban terrorist group of the FMLN-FDR ambushed a car patrol of the national police at Venezuela Boulevard and Seventh Avenue South, killing two agents. At 10 a.m., another urban terrorist group killed one national guardsman and wounded another during an ambush in the street leading to El Picacho, the San Salvador volcano.

"At 10.20 on the same day, a terrorist group was distributing FMLN-FDR propaganda in San Jacinto Park, carrying hidden weapons of various calibres. Later they took over the unified coeducational urban school San Jacinto No. 1, where 947 pupils and 27 teachers were taken hostage and threatened with death for several hours, until their release by members of the security corps who were present on the scene in order to provide protection to civilians.

"When instructed to surrender, the two terrorists who had captured the school handed over their weapons to the agents who had entered the premises. It turned out that they were the G-3 rifles stolen during the attack on the San Marcos civil defence a couple of days earlier.

"The terrorist identified himself as Alexander Vásquez Cadena and was the person who had directed the attack on the San Marcos civil defence and a terrorist who had infiltrated the Transmissions Instruction Centre of the Armed Forces. His true name is Juan Francisco Medrano Iraheta, and he had disappeared three days earlier on learning that the military intelligence was investigating his connections with terrorism. In statements to the national press, the terrorist said that he had belonged to the FMLN since 1981, had asked to go to Nicaragua via Mexico and

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/296-S/18873.

had issued an appeal to his 'commanders Shafick Handal and Joaquín Villalobos', informing them that the place had been taken with 10 more comrades.

"The woman was identified as Gloria Escobar Guzmán, pseudonym 'Nena', who is said to have accompanied the terrorist during the actions against the civil defence and helped him distribute propaganda in San Jacinto Park.

"The terrorist action in question, which exceeds all limits of civil morality, is a flagrant violation of the most basic human rights by the terrorist groups of the FMLN-FDR, which have no scruples about using defenceless children as shields, placing in imminent danger their lives and physical, moral and psychological integrity. The terrorist action has therefore been the object of national repudiation, as expressed in the voices of condemnation of teachers, fathers, the schoolchildren held against their will and the whole of the Salvadorian people, together with the peoples of the world.

"With this event, the FMLN-FDR has demonstrated its capacity for unbridled violence, owing to its frustration at not being able to achieve its objective of attaining power, since it lacks the assistance of the people to achieve its ends. It thus reveals its determination to attack in cowardly fashion the children of a nation which is struggling to strengthen the democratic process.

"Lastly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs repeats to the diplomatic missions the decision of the Government of El Salvador to intensify efforts to humanize the conflict, notwithstanding the insidious terrorist campaign of provocation against the legitimate authorities and the total disregard for human rights evidenced by the aforementioned events, which are an assault on the most sacred element of our present and future: our children."

We also wish to report on and record acts committed by the FMLN-FDR during the last week of April and in the current month of May, consisting of further acts of kidnapping, murder and intimidation against the non-combatant civilian population, including persons who have been elected by the people to discharge certain functions:

April	
Gonzalo Alonso García Mayor, San Cayetano Istepeque Department of San Vicente Member of the Christian Democratic Party	Kidnapped
Victoriano Martínez Vásquez Mayor of Mercedes La Ceiba Department of La Paz Member of the Christian Democratic Party	Kidnapped
Carlos Raúl Reyes Member of the Mercedes Civil Defence Committee La Ceiba Department of La Paz	Kidnapped
May	
Victor Manuel Alvarado Lizama	Murdered
Ismael Cruz	Murdered
Salvador Romero Ayala	Murdered
Samuel Góchez Marroquín	Murdered

These murders occurred in San Agustín, Department of Usulután, because of the refusal of the persons concerned to collaborate with the rebel groups.

I should be grateful if this information could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto MEZA
Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18874*

Letter dated 20 May 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[*Original: French*]
[*20 May 1987*]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to express once again the grave concern of the Committee at the continuing deterioration of the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories.

Since the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 592 (1986), and my letter of 16 December 1986 on this matter [*S/18525*], demonstrations by Palestinians against the Israeli military occupation have intensified in the West Bank and Gaza. The Israeli authorities have again resorted to a variety of measures to quell the demonstrations, including the use of armed force, the detention of Palestinian leaders for six-month periods, arrests, the closing down of several universities, and expulsions.

Most recently, three youth leaders were ordered deported. They were: Mr. Marwan Barghouti, Chairman of the Student Council at Bir Zeit University; Mr. Khalil Ashour, Chairman of the Student Council at An-Najah University (both in the West Bank); and Mr. Ahmed Abdulfatah Nasser, President of the Arab Youth Federation at Khan Yunis in Gaza. All were accused of encouraging activities in opposition to the Israeli military occupation. Mr. Barghouti and Mr. Ashour, in particular, withdrew their appeal against the deportation before the Military Appeals Committee, expressing lack of confidence in the Israeli legal system, and were forced to cross the border to Jordan on 14 May 1987.

In the light of these grave developments in the occupied Palestinian territories, now in their twentieth year of occupation, I wish, on behalf of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to recall that the Security Council has repeatedly affirmed, most recently in resolution 592 (1986), that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/297-S/18874.

territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and has called upon Israel to abide immediately and scrupulously by that Convention.

The Committee wishes to reiterate its deep concern at the measures taken by the Israeli authorities, which only heighten tensions in the region and present a serious obstacle to international action for a just and lasting solution to the question of Palestine, which is at the core of the Middle East conflict.

The Committee remains convinced that positive consideration and action by the Security Council on its recommendations and on the proposed International Peace Conference on the Middle East would advance prospects for a just and lasting peace in the region. The Committee therefore renews its appeal to you to continue to do all in your power to promote this objective.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ
Chairman of the Committee
on the Exercise of the
Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

DOCUMENT S/18875

Letter dated 21 May 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*21 May 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that during the past week the Baathist régime of Iraq brought the cities of Khorramshahr and Abadan under constant artillery fire, resulting in the destruction of several residential and commercial units and setting fire to a hospital in Abadan.

The criminal régime of Iraq thus relentlessly continues its violations of the rules of international law without any objections from the international community.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18876*

Letter dated 21 May 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*22 May 1987*]

I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you by the Kabul representative [*S/18845*] in which baseless allegations have again been repeated that Pakistan is preventing the return of Afghan refugees. The falsehood of these allegations and their propagandistic character is fully exposed by the fact that Kabul has not responded to the offer that a delegation of any relevant United Nations agency or the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) could ascertain from the Afghan refugees in the camps in Pakistan whether they wish to return to their homes under the prevailing circumstances while their country is still under foreign military occupation. In this connection, I would invite your attention to the Kabul representative's letters [*S/18612, S/18655, S/18763 and S/18823*], as well as our letters [*S/18734, S/18789 and S/18846*].

Instead of responding to this genuine and concrete offer by Pakistan, the Kabul régime has embarked on yet another patently hollow propaganda exercise. The Afghan refugees will not countenance meetings with the representatives of a puppet régime whose brutal tyranny and repression have caused them to flee their homeland in the first place. The Kabul régime can only be deluding itself if it believes that it can acquire respectability, if not legitimacy, through such transparently unrealistic proposals.

Such propaganda cannot disguise the reality of the Afghan situation as a result of continuing repression and the intensified military operations undertaken by the occupation forces to liquidate the Afghan resistance. The Afghans continue to flee their tortured land. Some 7,000 to 8,000 Afghan refugees are entering Pakistan every month. Our refugee agencies are finding it difficult to cope with this inflow. Despite the urging of UNHCR, our authorities have been unable to register the new arrivals or to set up additional refugee camps. The precarious plight of these refugees has obliged us to divert ever-greater resources for their relief.

It is also an unfortunate fact that the Afghan refugees, who have left their homes to escape persecution and

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/303-S/18876.

reprisals, are not being spared from murderous attacks even in the refugee camps. These defenceless people have been constantly subjected to brutal and merciless aerial bombardment in their refugee camps inside Pakistan. Hundreds have lost their lives and many more have been seriously injured. This is a flagrant violation of the norms adopted by the international community for the protection of refugees, besides transgressing Pakistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Pakistan will co-operate fully with the United Nations to ascertain the wishes of the Afghan refugees. We desire that the brazen fabrications of the Kabul régime should be fully exposed by an impartial survey. The Government of Pakistan stands by its offer to allow any delegation of the relevant United Nations agencies and UNHCR to conduct a survey to ascertain the wishes of the Afghan refugees. The Government of Pakistan would also be prepared to welcome any delegation appointed by the Secretary-General, comprising representatives of Member States and agreed through consultations, to visit the refugee camps and to ascertain, through direct contact, the wishes of the refugees.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad Nasser MIAN
Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18877*

Letter dated 22 May 1987 from the representative of Singapore to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[22 May 1987]

On behalf of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement issued by Mr. S. Dhanabalan, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Singapore, in his capacity as Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, and released on 11 May 1987 in Singapore, stressing ASEAN's grave concern at the continued presence of Vietnamese troops on Thai territory.

I would be grateful if this letter and its enclosure could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kishore MAHBUBANI
Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 11 May 1987 by the Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore

Between January and March 1987, Thailand successfully dislodged Vietnamese troops from Thai territory at Hills 362, 382, 396 and 408, which are located as deep as 5 kilometres from the Thai-Cambodian and Thai-Laotian borders in the vicinity of Chong Bok Pass, Ubon Ratchathani province. Notwithstanding this success, ASEAN still notes with grave concern the continued presence of Vietnamese troops on Hill 500 in nearby rough terrain, some 2 kilometres inside Thailand. Thai troops are still trying to dislodge them from Thai territory and have in the process suffered many casualties.

The present Vietnamese occupation of Thai territory is not only a clear violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations but also a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand. It is with the same disregard for international law and the Charter of the United Nations that Viet Nam has occupied Cambodia with more than 140,000 troops since 1979.

ASEAN strongly condemns Viet Nam for its present aggression against Thailand and calls on Viet Nam to withdraw its troops immediately from Thai territory.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/304-S/18877.

DOCUMENT S/18878*

Letter dated 21 May 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 May 1987]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the letter addressed to you by Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

While expressing the gratitude of my Government for the dispatch of the team of specialists and for the efforts of the members of the team, I would highly appreciate it if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/306-S/18878.

LETTER DATED 21 MAY 1987 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Your note dated 8 May 1987 [*S/18852*] to the Security Council regarding the latest report of the team of specialists on the use of chemical weapons, aside from confirming for the fourth time during three consecutive years the use of such weapons by the Iraqi régime against Iranian forces, contained important points. This report reaffirmed the issue of the use of chemical weapons against civilians as brought to your attention in my previous correspondence. Moreover, the use of nerve gas—a complicated weapon the production of which is beyond the technological ability of the Iraqi régime—was raised for the second time as an issue in this report.

The report echoed a serious warning that the continued use of chemical weapons weakens the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare,' signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and confronts the world with the threat of biological weapons.

More significantly, the team has concluded that it has already accomplished everything possible on the technical side and that now only through "concerted efforts at the political level" may the violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol come to a halt. This point also received special emphasis in your note to the Security Council, in which you drew the attention of the Council to the fact that repeated appeals by the Council and the Secretary-General have so far been ineffective.

Regrettably enough, despite your clear emphasis and that of the team, the Security Council in its statement of 14 May 1987 [*S/18863*] simply deemed it sufficient to repeat, except for a few minor changes in wording, the statement of 21 March 1986 [*S/17932*]. Taking such a weak position would mean either that the Council has not considered the report of the team and your note or that, under the influence of a few permanent or non-permanent members of the Council, it is incapable of discharging its duties and continues to avoid the adoption of any measures which would be opposed by the Iraqi régime.

Repetition of a statement which in your own words not only lacked any effectiveness but also caused the Iraqi régime to continue its chemical attacks and even to extend them against civilians cannot but mean that the Security Council does not value the effects of its own decision and is resigned to witnessing the continued use of chemical weapons and the threat of biological warfare. It should be clear to the Council that the Iraqi régime, notwithstanding another condemnation by the Council, will continue to resort to the use of chemical weapons. Moreover, it is obvious that the Council's reference to other aspects of the conflict, in spite of the unconditionality of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and the fact that this Protocol has been exclusively formulated for war conditions, would in all probability be manipulated by Iraq.

Preparation of this report, as a step in contributing to the consolidation of international humanitarian law and the prevention of savage crimes against humanity, is indeed an effective measure on the part of you and your colleagues, as well as that of the members of the team, and is appreciated by the international community and the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, none of these measures has yet been able to change the criminal behaviour of the Iraqi régime.

Prior to the departure of the team, the Islamic Republic of Iran, through its Permanent Mission to the United Nations, questioned the advisability of dispatching the team to Iraq simply on the basis of a propagandist claim and before a formal request was lodged. In the light of the past record of the Iraqi régime and its sheer indifference to the repeated and emphatic appeals of the United Nations, it would have been a logical expectation that the Secretary-General would call upon the Iraqi régime to commit itself to the conclusions of the report of the team and to the positions subsequently adopted by the United Nations.

As confirmed by the team, the Iraqi claim had been made merely in order to divert public attention from its crimes, and it is no wonder that the Iraqi régime, aware of the nature of its claim and apprehensive of the Iraqi people's reaction, did not allow any reports on the mission in the local press.

In any case, what is now of the utmost importance is that the efforts by you and the members of the team not be rendered ineffective due to the weakness of the Security Council. It is necessary that the "concerted efforts at the political level" be undertaken in order to consolidate the Geneva Protocol.

It is imperative that, before Iraq again resorts to chemical weapons, this critical matter be brought to the attention of the Security Council and that you, with the Council's endorsement, renew your appeal of 29 June 1984 [*S/16663*], which is yet to be answered by Iraq. You might as well call on all States and concerned international organizations to make concerted efforts in order to persuade the Iraqi régime to undertake not to use chemical weapons. Moreover, all States should be called upon to refrain from exporting various chemicals which can be converted to chemical weapons. Iraq's access to chemical agents, in particular nerve gas, is in need of close attention, and it is appropriate that the team continue its research in this regard.

Your efforts and initiatives in this field are, as in the past, supported by the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the mean time, I do reiterate that, in the absence of effective measures by the United Nations, continued tolerance of extensive and tragic human loss as a result of Iraqi chemical crimes and non-resort to the legitimate right of retaliation cannot be considered as a permanent and unchangeable policy on the part of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/18879*

Letter dated 26 May 1987 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*27 May 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement made on 25 May 1987 in Brussels by the 12 Governments of the member countries of the European Community, over which Belgium is currently presiding, concerning the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter distributed as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) E. DEVER
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/990-S/18879.

ANNEX

Statement issued at Brussels on 25 May 1987 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community

The Foreign Ministers of the Twelve have again been informed that chemical weapons have been used in the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

The Twelve are deeply concerned by the unanimous conclusions reached by the experts sent to the region by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which were contained in the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 14 May 1987 [*S/18863*]. It emerges from their report to the Secretary-General of 6 May 1987 [*see S/18852*] that Iraqi forces have once again used chemical weapons against Iranian troops. Furthermore, the experts have also established both that Iraqi troops have suffered losses caused by this type of weapon and that the civilian population in Iran has been subjected to attacks with chemical weapons.

This makes clear that the dispositions of the 1925 Geneva Protocol[1] have been repeatedly violated, despite pressing appeals from the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Security Council. The Twelve strongly condemn these flagrant breaches and reiterate that they will continue to develop their internal arrangements in order to ensure that the Geneva Protocol is respected.

It is the responsibility of the world community as a whole to ensure that the Protocol is respected. The Twelve urgently appeal for an immediate end to the use of chemical weapons in the conflict involving these two countries.

In addition, the Twelve express their profound concern about recent developments in the Gulf. They appeal to all parties concerned to exercise maximum restraint and, recalling their declaration of 8 April 1986, call on the belligerents to use all peaceful means in order to end the Gulf conflict without delay, on the basis of Security Council resolution 582 (1986).

DOCUMENTS S/18880 AND ADD.1

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period 1 December 1986 to 29 May 1987

DOCUMENT S/18880

[*Original: English*]
[*29 May 1987*]

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ANNEX

Map. Deployment of UNFICYP as of May 1987 (see end of volume).

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report of the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 December 1986 to 29 May 1987 and brings up to date the record of activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) pursuant to the mandate laid down in Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent resolutions of the Council concerning Cyprus, including, most recently, resolution 593 (1986) of 11 December 1986.

2. In the last-mentioned resolution, the Security Council called upon all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with UNFICYP on the basis of the present mandate. It also requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution by 31 May 1987.

3. I have taken this opportunity to revise the structure employed in recent years for reports to the Security Council of UNFICYP. The new layout used in the present report is intended to describe the Force's activities in a more logical sequence and without undue repetition.

I. MANDATE AND COMPOSITION OF UNFICYP

4. The function of UNFICYP was originally defined by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (1964) in the following terms:

> "in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions".

That mandate, which was conceived in the context of the confrontation between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities and between the Cyprus Government National Guard and the Turkish Cypriot fighters, has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Council, most recently in its resolution 593 (1986). In connection with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council has adopted a number of resolutions, some of which have affected the functioning of UNFICYP and, in some cases, have required the Force to perform certain additional or modified functions relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire.

5. The table below shows the establishment of UNFICYP as at May 1987:

Military personnel

Austria		
HQ UNFICYP	5	
Infantry battalion, UNAB	290	
Military police company	6	301
Canada		
HQ UNFICYP	7	
HQ CANCON	5	
2nd Battalion, Royal 22nd Regiment	478	
Signal squadron	14	
Military police company	11	515
Denmark		
HQ UNFICYP	5	
Infantry battalion, DANCON 46	323	
Military police company	13	341
Finland		
HQ UNFICYP	6	
Military police company	4	10
Ireland		
HQ UNFICYP	6	
Military police company	2	8
Sweden		
HQ UNFICYP	8	
Infantry battalion, UN 90C	353	
Military police company	13	374
United Kingdom		
HQ UNFICYP	23	
HQ BRITCON	5	
Force scout car squadron, A Squadron, 13/18 Royal Hussars (QMO)	109	
3rd Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers	320	
HQ UNFICYP support regiment	44	
Engineer detachment	8	
Signal squadron	55	
Army aviation flight	18	
Transport squadron	103	
Medical centre	5	
Ordnance detachment	12	
Workshops	30	
Military police company	9	741
TOTAL		2 290

Civilian police

Australia	20	
Sweden	18	38
TOTAL UNFICYP		2 328

6. During the reporting period, the strength of UNFICYP remained at 2,328. No significant changes were made in the Force, although small adjustments were made in two sectors to address local manning requirements. The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map attached to the present report.

7. On 12 February 1987, the Government of Sweden informed me that, following its decision in August 1986, at my request, to increase its contingent in the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), it had undertaken an assessment of its total involvement in United Nations peace-keeping operations. The Swedish Government expressed its concern both at the financial arrangements for UNFICYP, which obliged Sweden and the other troop-contributing Governments to absorb continuously increasing costs, and at the impasse that was blocking progress in the search for a solution to the Cyprus problem. The Swedish Government went on to say that unless substantial improvements could be achieved both in the financial situation of UNFICYP, in particular through the introduction of financing by assessed contributions, and in the prospects for a political solution, it would be forced to withdraw the Swedish contingent from UNFICYP as of 1 January 1988.

8. Two members of the Force died as a result of accidents during the period under review. The total number of fatal casualties since the inception of UNFICYP in 1964 is 141. Three emergency medical evacuations involving UNFICYP members in the United Nations buffer zone were carried out in a timely and professional manner by helicopters of the 84th Squadron, Royal Air Force [*see S/18491, para. 5*].

9. The Force remains under the command of Major-General Günther G. Greindl. Mr. James Holger continues to serve as my Acting Special Representative in Cyprus.

II. RELATIONS WITH THE PARTIES

10. UNFICYP has continued to emphasize the essential requirement of full liaison and co-operation at all levels to enable it to carry out its role effectively. These efforts have been met with positive responses from both sides.

11. UNFICYP has continued to enjoy freedom of movement in the southern part of the island, except for military restricted areas. In the northern part of the island, the guidelines established in 1983 [*see S/15812, para. 14*] were further improved during the period under review. Kambos road is now open for UNFICYP resupply activities in sector 1 and the Xeros-Morphou-Kyrenia and Morphou-Philia-Skylloura roads have been opened for UNFICYP recreational purposes [*see S/18491, para. 12*].

12. On 24 April 1987, His Excellency Mr. Denktaş addressed to me a letter protesting a visit that the Minister for Defence in the Cyprus Government, Mr. Eliades, had made to Austria at the invitation of the Austrian Government and in particular about press reports that the purpose of the visit was to negotiate the purchase of military equipment from Austrian firms. Mr. Denktaş stated that these events cast doubt on the impartiality of the Austrian contingent of UNFICYP and added that unless the Turkish Cypriot side's concern was dispelled, it would be difficult for that side to continue co-operation with the Austrian contingent. I conveyed to Mr. Denktaş a message in which I reminded him that the personnel of United Nations peace-keeping operations were responsible only to myself and to the Security Council and that there could therefore be no linkage between their peace-keeping functions and the policies of the Governments that contributed them. I added that I would nevertheless discuss the matter at a high level with the Austrian authorities, which I subsequently did. They informed me that the visit of Mr. Eliades to Austria was a routine event and that press allegations about arms deals were pure speculation. The export of military equipment was strictly controlled under Austrian law, and it was a matter of principle that such equipment was not exported to crisis areas. For this reason and because

Austria is a troop contributor to UNFICYP, the export of military equipment to Cyprus would not be permitted. I have so informed Mr. Denktaş in a letter dated 28 May 1987.

III. Functions of UNFICYP

A. *Maintenance of the cease-fire*

13. The cease-fire lines extend approximately 180 kilometres from the Kokkina enclave and Kato Pyrgos on the north-west coast to the east coast south of Famagusta in the area of Dherinia. The area between the lines is known as the United Nations buffer zone. Its width varies from 20 metres to 7 kilometres and it covers about 3 per cent of the island, including some of the most valuable agricultural land in Cyprus.

14. The United Nations buffer zone is kept under constant surveillance by UNFICYP through a system of 144 observation posts, 62 of which are permanently manned at the present time. The number of manned posts was increased by 4 since the last report [*S/18491*]. Additional mobile and standing patrols are employed to provide increased presence in sensitive areas. High-powered binoculars and night-vision devices are used to monitor the cease-fire lines on a continuous basis.

15. The UNFICYP patrol and communications track, which runs the length of the buffer zone, is used to monitor the cease-fire lines and to resupply observation posts, and it enables the Force to react promptly to any incident. During the period under review, much of the engineer support by British Army units was again concentrated on maintaining the track in sector 1, thereby permitting the resupply of observation posts by road throughout the year.

16. During the period under review, the number of cease-fire violations remained at a low level. The frequency of shooting incidents was reduced and there were no exchanges of fire between opposing forces. The number of temporary moves forward decreased, while the number of attempts by both sides to construct new fortifications and to improve existing positions again increased slightly. UNFICYP continued to be successful in restoring the *status quo ante*.

17. In Nicosia, nevertheless, the troops of both sides continue to be in dangerous proximity to each other. UNFICYP remains greatly concerned by this situation since a significant number of cease-fire violations and other related incidents have occurred in that area. UNFICYP continues its efforts to reduce tension at the most dangerous points in Nicosia.

18. During the period under review, new civilian construction projects close to the lines in Nicosia continued to be of concern to the respective sides. UNFICYP monitors these projects and uses its good offices to confirm the civilian nature of the construction and thus alleviate the two sides' concern.

19. Overflights of the United Nations buffer zone continued. Aircraft of the Turkish forces accounted for four incidents. There were six overflights by civilian aircraft coming from the southern part of the island. All overflights were protested.

20. UNFICYP continued to maintain signs and barriers at known and suspected minefields. In January 1987 personnel of the Danish contingent destroyed one anti-tank mine in the buffer zone along the Kambos road.

B. *Maintenance of the* status quo

21. During the period under review, the Cyprus Government repeatedly made protests about the increase in the number of the Turkish forces in the northern part of the island and the qualitative improvement of their military capability. In a letter to me dated 21 May 1987 [*see S/18903*] in which he again protested the presence of Turkish troops in Cyprus, President Kyprianou stated that there were now 34,000 to 35,000 Turkish troops in Cyprus and that the number of heavy tanks had increased by 50 per cent, to 300. The evidence of an increase in the Turkish forces' strength referred to in my last report [*see S/18491, para. 22*] has been further supported by open observation by UNFICYP as well as by reports made public by various Governments. UNFICYP estimates that, while no additional units appear to have been moved to the island, the number of Turkish soldiers in Cyprus is now in the order of 29,000. The UNFICYP observations also confirmed that not all the tanks due for replacement have yet been withdrawn from the island and that this has resulted in a substantial increase in the number of tanks. UNFICYP will continue to monitor the replacement programme.

22. I raised the question of the military build-up in Cyprus on several occasions with the Turkish authorities at all levels. I expressed my concern over the existing situation and appealed to the Government of Turkey to reduce its forces on the island. In mid-May 1987, the Turkish authorities advised me that the level of their forces in Cyprus fluctuated because of the need to train newly arrived conscripts before the troops they were to replace had been rotated back to Turkey. They acknowledged that the modernization programme had resulted in a temporary increase in the number of tanks on the island but said that this was for logistical reasons and because of the need to train crews to operate the new tanks before the old ones were shipped back to Turkey. They assured the United Nations that upon completion of the programme the number of tanks on the island would revert to what it was previously. They stressed that it was not their intention to seek political or military advantages.

23. During the period under review, the Government of Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot side again expressed to me their concern about the strengthening of the National Guard. In a letter dated 30 March 1987, Mr. Denktaş drew attention to an agreement that had reportedly been signed between the Governments of Cyprus and Greece for the acquisition by Cyprus of a significant amount of arms and armaments reported to be worth 20 million Cyprus pounds. Mr. Denktaş stated that this agreement constituted further proof of an ongoing arms build-up by the National Guard. The Government of Cyprus reiterated to me that its acquisition of new equipment was for purely defensive purposes. In this connection, it may be recalled that I informed the Security Council as early as December 1982 that the National Guard was pursuing a programme of modernization [*see S/15502, para. 22*]. Since then the programme has involved mainly the purchase of armoured vehicles.

24. The ability of UNFICYP to monitor changes in troop strengths and equipment on both sides unfortunately remains restricted. Its plan for verification inspections of military forces [*see S/15812, para. 23*],

which would reduce the level of mistrust between the parties, has yet to be accepted by both sides. UNFICYP remains ready to implement the plan at short notice. I have instructed the Force Commander to pursue this matter with both sides, and it is my hope that both will recognize the benefits of such an arrangement. In the mean time, UNFICYP continues by open means to monitor the forces on both sides.

25. During the period under review, developments in Varosha have been an issue of major concern and have adversely affected the political climate on the island. In November 1986, UNFICYP became aware that students attending a university established by the Turkish Cypriot authorities in Famagusta were being accommodated in buildings inside the fenced area of Varosha. UNFICYP established that one of the two hotels that have been used by the Turkish forces as recreational facilities since 1974 and another recently renovated hotel were being used to house students, whom the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot authorities said were dependants of personnel of the Turkish forces in Cyprus. As I was concerned by this breach of the *status quo* in Varosha, which also provoked vigorous protests from the Greek Cypriot side, I made representations to the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot authorities at all levels to have the *status quo* restored.

26. Mr. Denktaş told me in January 1987 that it was not his intention to change the *status quo* in Varosha, that the students were there only temporarily and that they would vacate the premises as soon as alternative accommodation became available. In a letter dated 10 March, President Kyprianou again protested at the change in the *status quo* in Varosha and requested that this matter be resolved without delay. In a reply dated 9 April 1987, I indicated to him that I was pursuing my efforts to achieve prompt restoration of the *status quo*. In a further letter dated 11 May 1987, he reiterated the need for the urgent restoration of the *status quo*. He also asked me to call upon the Government of Turkey to transfer Varosha to the administration of the United Nations in line with paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 550 (1984). Despite a number of further representations, it has not yet proved possible to obtain a date for the departure of the students from the two hotels occupied by them.

27. In the light of these developments in Varosha, I judged it important to ensure that there was a clear understanding between the United Nations and the Turkish authorities with respect to the *status quo* in the fenced area of Varosha pending a settlement. To this end on 11 March 1987, I transmitted to the Turkish Permanent Representative to the United Nations a map defining the perimeter of the fenced area and the activities within it which constitute the *status quo* as recorded by the United Nations. I pointed out that the restrictions imposed on freedom of movement of UNFICYP within the fenced area hampered its ability to discharge its responsibilities adequately and made it difficult for me to fulfil my reporting obligation to the Security Council. I added that the recent developments had brought out the need to correct this situation and that I would instruct the Force Commander of UNFICYP to meet the Commander of the Turkish forces in Cyprus to work out arrangements that would give UNFICYP personnel the freedom of movement necessary to verify that the *status quo* was maintained.

28. In early April, Major-General Greindl communicated proposals to that effect to the Commander of the Turkish forces in Cyprus, who subsequently informed him that the matter should be raised with the Turkish Cypriot authorities. The Commander of the Turkish forces in Cyprus confirmed, however, that all previous arrangements and understandings with respect to the deployment of UNFICYP in Varosha would be observed. In a letter to me dated 11 May 1987, Mr. Denktaş expressed the view that there was no common understanding between the Turkish Cypriot side and the United Nations regarding the *status quo* in Varosha. I have reiterated on several occasions to the Turkish and the Turkish Cypriot authorities that the United Nations considers the Government of Turkey responsible for maintaining the *status quo* in the fenced area of Varosha.

29. During the reporting period, the Government of Cyprus again protested to the United Nations the influx of settlers from Turkey. In his letter dated 21 May 1987, President Kyprianou stated that their number was reliably estimated to be between 60,000 and 62,000. The Government of Cyprus made the point that the significance of the settlers was also reflected in the fact that they had established a party of their own, which was a member of the existing coalition in the northern part of the island. I have been informed that the Foreign Minister of Turkey, on the other hand, stated before the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on 7 May that the Turkish Cypriot side had not attempted to change the demographic structure of Cyprus by bringing in settlers. He said that a number of Turkish Cypriots living abroad had decided to return to the northern part of the island and that 14,000 temporary and seasonal Turkish and other workers had also been admitted in view of the shortage of skilled and unskilled labour on the Turkish Cypriot side. I must reiterate the concern that I expressed in my last report that nothing should be done to change the demographic composition of the island.

30. During the period under review, concern was expressed on the Greek Cypriot side about the sale of goods coming from the northern part of the island in Pyla, a mixed village which lies in the buffer zone. The Turkish Cypriot side for its part expressed to UNFICYP its concern lest any change in the existing arrangements in Pyla adversely affect the Turkish Cypriot inhabitants of the village. UNFICYP stressed to both sides the importance of not disturbing relations between the two communities in this sensitive area, as well as the need to maintain the *status quo* in Pyla.

31. The Government of Cyprus has again complained to the United Nations about the desecration of churches located in the northern part of the island. It has given the United Nations a list of 85 religious buildings that have allegedly been desecrated. The churches specifically mentioned during the reporting period are Chrisosotiros in Akanthou, Timios Stavros in Kato Zhodia, Timios Prodromos in Lapathos, Saints Constantine and Helen in Vasilia, and Saint Demetrianos in the village of Larnaka of Lapithos. On my instructions, UNFICYP raised these cases with the Turkish Cypriot side but has not yet received any conclusive response. The Turkish Cypriot representatives again referred to the destruction of 103 mosques between 1963 and 1974, for which the Turkish Cypriot side holds the Greek Cypriot side responsible either directly or indirectly [*see S/18491, para. 34*].

32. I attach great importance to the preservation of the religious and cultural heritage of the island, and I consider it the responsibility of those concerned to ensure that no desecration or destruction takes place. Since it has so far not been possible to devise a viable mechanism to enable the two sides to attend to such complaints in a satisfactory manner, I intend to explore with them whether ways can be found to surmount the existing difficulties.

33. The Cyprus Government has again lodged a protest about the changing of numerous place-names in the northern part of the island. It has submitted an updated list containing names that have reportedly undergone changes in the recent past. In response to UNFICYP representations, the Turkish Cypriot side stated that most of the changes resulted from the need to bring place-names into line with modern Turkish usage. It was brought to the Turkish Cypriot side's attention by the United Nations that this did not conform to the relevant resolution on national standardization adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.[12] The Turkish Cypriot side stated that they did not feel bound by decisions adopted by this Conference.

34. Another matter of concern reported to UNFICYP by the Government of Cyprus was the alleged decision by the Turkish Cypriot authorities to expropriate plots of Greek Cypriot–owned land and to transfer them to Turkish Cypriot persons and organizations. UNFICYP took up the matter with the Turkish Cypriot side, which pointed out that, in line with procedures that have been in existence for some time, no actual transfer of ownership had taken place.

C. *Restoration of normal conditions*

35. As part of its efforts to promote a return to normal conditions, UNFICYP has continued to facilitate economic and other civilian activities in the areas between and adjacent to the cease-fire lines. In particular, it has continued to encourage farming, which it monitors carefully. UNFICYP has received good co-operation from both sides in this regard.

36. During the period under review, efforts by UNFICYP and other United Nations agencies to promote normal contacts between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots continued. Although some progress was achieved, much more could have been accomplished if the parties had been more forthcoming in facilitating such efforts.

37. UNFICYP has continued to expend considerable effort to ensure that the water distribution system is fairly and efficiently operated for the benefit of both communities. Measures taken by the copper-processing plant at Skouriotissa [*see S/16858, para. 35*] have improved the quality of the water flowing to the northern part of the island, and further corrective work by the mining company should ensure continued improvement. UNFICYP visits this area regularly as part of its monitoring procedures, and the Department of Water Development is advised of the results.

38. The anti-mosquito programme, which was arranged by UNFICYP after consultations with both parties, continues. Spraying, which began on 17 March, is progressing satisfactorily and is scheduled to end on 17 December.

39. UNFICYP has continued to carry out the arrangements for the delivery of mail and Red Cross messages across the cease-fire lines.

40. The UNFICYP Civilian Police (UNCIVPOL) continues to work in close co-operation with the Cyprus Police and the Turkish Cypriot Police. UNCIVPOL contributes to the maintenance of law and order between the cease-fire lines and provides police services to civilians who reside in villages within that area. UNCIVPOL assists in the control of the movement of civilians in the area between the lines, escorts persons transferring from one side to the other and carries out inquiries into criminal cases that have intercommunal implications. A number of independent inquiries have been completed with the co-operation of the authorities of both communities.

D. *Humanitarian functions*

41. UNFICYP has continued to provide humanitarian support to the Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of the island, who now number 678. Of the two Greek Cypriot primary schools [*see S/15149, para. 26*], the school in Rizokarpaso now has 30 pupils and the one in Ayia Trias has 10. UNFICYP officers have continued to interview, in private, Greek Cypriots who apply for permanent transfer to the southern part of the island, in order to verify that all transfers take place voluntarily. Nine such transfers took place during the reporting period, most of them involving elderly people who went to live with relatives. UNFICYP also facilitates temporary visits by Greek Cypriots to the southern part of the island, of which 560 took place during the reporting period. As for children from the northern part of the island who attend schools in the southern part, it proved possible at Christmas 1986 and Easter 1987 to arrange a larger number of visits by these children to their families than had been the case in previous years. UNFICYP distributed 199 tons of foodstuffs and other goods provided by the Cyprus Government and the Cyprus Red Cross to Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of the island, and UNCIVPOL continued to distribute social welfare and pension benefits to them.

42. UNCIVPOL also continued to distribute pension payments to Turkish Cypriots resident in the northern part of the island who were formerly employed by the Government of Cyprus.

43. UNFICYP continued to make periodic visits to Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part of the island. It also helped them to maintain contact with their relatives in the northern part, and 19 reunions, involving 98 persons, were arranged at the Ledra Palace hotel with the co-operation of the Cyprus Government authorities. During the reporting period, six Turkish Cypriots moved permanently from the southern to the northern part of the island.

44. The number of Maronites living in the northern part of the island is now 327. UNFICYP continued to assist in arranging contacts between Maronites living on opposite sides of the cease-fire lines and such contacts took place frequently.

45. UNFICYP continued to provide emergency medical services, including medical evacuation, to civilians of both the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. It escorted Turkish Cypriots to hospitals in the southern part of the island and regularly delivered medicines to the Turkish Cypriot community.

46. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has continued to act as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus, channelling contributions for the displaced and needy persons on the island. The 1987 programme provides financing for 23 new projects as well as additional funding for two large bicommunal projects begun under the 1986 programme, at a total cost of $10 million. These are implemented by the Cyprus Red Cross Society and cover, *inter alia*, the construction costs of medical and educational facilities; bicommunal projects for construction of a main trunk sewer in Nicosia and for major conservation works within the old walled city of Nicosia; the overseas procurement of equipment and supplies in the fields of health and sanitation, education and agriculture; professional training; expert missions; and feasibility studies.

47. UNFICYP has continued to support this programme by delivering agricultural, educational and medical equipment. A total of 602 tons of supplies were delivered during the period under review.

48. Joint activities between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities in the framework of ongoing projects, assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), continued throughout the period under review. As part of the Nicosia Master Plan project, weekly meetings took place between the two sides to carry out detailed planning for the implementation of investment schemes identified by the project. Both sides also receiving training in the application of microcomputers to the programmes of the Nicosia Master Plan and produced promotional material intended for potential international funding sources. Detailed design work on two residential areas of the old walled city of Nicosia was also carried out.

49. UNDP continued to co-ordinate the work being undertaken under the Nicosia sanitary sewage and domestic water supply project to provide improved facilities and connections to both communities in Nicosia. In addition, UNFICYP provided logistic support. The UNDP handicrafts training project continued in the areas of ceramics and pottery, through the strengthening of two workshops established in Nicosia.

50. An expert continued to provide assistance to the veterinary services of both communities in the control of animal infertility diseases throughout the island. The project of the World Food Programme for feeding some 22,000 schoolchildren and persons in social welfare institutions also continued during this period.

IV. Financial aspects

51. The cost to the United Nations of maintaining UNFICYP for a further period of six months beyond 15 June 1987, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Force and assuming continuation of its existing strength and responsibilities, is estimated at $15.5 million, as detailed below:

UNFICYP COST ESTIMATE BY MAJOR CATEGORY OF EXPENSE
(Thousands of US dollars)

I. *Operational costs incurred by the United Nations*		
Movement of contingents	289	
Operational expenses	1 280	
Rental of premises	795	
Rations	790	
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel etc.	2 361	
Miscellaneous and contingencies	250	
TOTAL		5 765
II. *Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents*		
Pay and allowances	8 700	
Contingent-owned equipment	915	
Death and disability	100	
TOTAL		9 715
GRAND TOTAL		15 480

The increase of approximately $1.1 million over the current mandate period is essentially due to fluctuations in exchange rates.

52. The above figures do not reflect the full cost of the operation. They exclude, in particular, the regular costs that would be incurred by the troop contributors if their contingents were serving at home (i.e., regular pay and allowances and normal expenses for *matériel*), as well as such extra costs as they have agreed to absorb. The troop-contributing Governments have informed me that the costs absorbed by them are in the order of $36.3 million for a six-month period.

53. That part of the financing of the cost of the Force that is borne by the Organization is dependent entirely on voluntary contributions from Governments. These contributions have not been sufficient to meet the cost of the Force. As a result, the deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account is expected to be $154.9 million at the end of the current six-month period, unless additional contributions are received. As a consequence, the troop-contributing countries' claims for reimbursement have been met only up to June 1979.

54. Members of the Council will recall that in paragraph 65 of my last report (S/18491), I expressed the view that the Council might wish to consider whether it would be appropriate to change the system of financing UNFICYP from voluntary contributions to assessed contributions. In a letter to me dated 10 December 1986 [*S/18517*], the troop-contributing Governments expressed their full support for this suggestion. In late March 1987, by which time there had been a further worsening of the financial situation of UNFICYP, each of the members of the Security Council was asked to give serious consideration to the merits of the suggestion and to agree that with effect from the mandate period beginning 16 December 1987 (assuming that the Council decides to extend the Force's mandate again), the United Nations share of the costs of UNFICYP should be considered as expenses of the Organization, in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations. I understand that consultations on this question are at present in progress between the troop-contributing countries and the members of the Council. Meanwhile, on 29 May 1987, I received from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations a letter which conveyed his Government's support for UNFICYP and for the proposed change in the system of financing of the Force [*S/18884*].

V. Good offices of the Secretary-General

55. During the period under review, I pursued the mission of good offices entrusted to the Secretary-

General by the Security Council in resolution 367 (1975) and continued in subsequent resolutions, most recently in resolution 593 (1986).

56. In my report of 2 December 1986 [*S/18491*] I referred to the mission I had sent to Cyprus the previous month. Its purpose was to explore possible ways of moving forward, in view of the replies I had received from the two sides [*see S/18102/Add.1, paras. 9-13*] to the draft framework agreement I had presented for their consideration on 29 March 1986 [*ibid., annex II*]. The mission suggested on my behalf that senior members of my staff should meet the two sides to prepare for the convening of a joint high-level meeting, which would begin negotiations on all outstanding issues and agree on the procedures for continuing those negotiations. However, neither side supported this idea and both maintained the positions they had taken in April 1986. At the same time they said that they recognized that I had to pursue my effort to find a way to overcome the existing impasse.

57. After further reflection, I decided to send another mission to Cyprus in early February 1987 to explore again with both parties how progress could be made. I instructed the mission to remind both leaders that my function was to produce ideas and suggestions to help the two sides to find a solution but that I, of course, could not impose anything on either side. At the same time, given my mandate from the Security Council, I could not allow my effort to be frozen either because one side found a particular suggestion unacceptable or because the other side, having accepted a suggestion, insisted that my effort could not proceed until the other side had also accepted it.

58. The mission was further instructed to say to the two sides that, given the firm positions taken by them on the March 1986 document, I felt that a way had to be found to proceed with discussions and that my efforts to find a way to overcome the existing impasse could be greatly helped if their respective positions on the issues that impeded progress could be clarified. With this in mind, I suggested that a process of informal discussions be initiated between my aides and the two sides. I stressed that these talks would be strictly confidential as well as non-binding and their purpose would be solely to assist me and not to renegotiate any document I had presented since August 1984.

59. On 17 March 1987, the Greek Cypriot side informed me that it accepted this suggestion for informal talks. The Turkish Cypriot side advised me on 15 May 1987 that it would not accept my suggestion, unless the Greek Cypriot side first accepted the March 1986 document.

60. It will be recalled that during my meeting with President Kyprianou on 26 September 1986, he asked me to sound out the members of the Security Council on his proposal that I convene an international conference on the "withdrawal of the Turkish occupation forces and settlers, and effective international guarantees" [*see S/18491, para. 52*]. As I reported to the Council in December 1986, President Kyprianou was informed the previous month that my soundings had revealed differing positions and a lack of agreement on his proposal.

61. In a letter to me dated 10 March 1987 [*see S/18903*], President Kyprianou stressed again the need to convene an international conference, expressed the belief "that none of the arguments against this proposal that have been put forward can be considered as valid", and reiterated his view that I "should endorse this proposal and proceed with a determined effort to convince those of the members of the Security Council who appear to be unfavourable of the necessity for the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations". In my reply of 10 April 1987, I informed President Kyprianou that the position remained unchanged. I took the opportunity to reiterate that I was deeply aware of the fundamental importance of the issues of troop withdrawal and international guarantees and of the need to tackle them expeditiously, and I pointed out that this had been and would continue to be one of my priority objectives. In a letter to me dated 11 May 1987, Mr. Denktaş stated that the negative position of the Turkish Cypriot side on the convening of an international conference remained unchanged. He also emphasized the need to deal with all issues as an integrated whole in line with the approach followed since August 1984. In a further letter to me dated 19 May 1987 [*ibid.*], President Kyprianou reiterated the position he had taken in his previous letter.

62. During the period under review, the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus held five sessions, including 12 formal meetings in which the three members of the Committee and their assistants participated, and 6 informal meetings attended only by the three members. The Committee's investigatory work (i.e., the interviewing of Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot witnesses about the cases before it) has continued with the participation of the third member and/or his assistants. The three members examined ways of speeding up the pace of investigations on the cases of missing persons presented to the Committee.

VI. Observations

63. The state of affairs in Cyprus gives increasing cause for concern. It is a matter of satisfaction that UNFICYP has continued to carry out its duties with efficiency and impartiality, and I take this opportunity to pay special tribute to Major-General Günther Greindl for the skill and judgement that he continues to display in carrying out his difficult and demanding duties. But in other respects the situation is not encouraging: a deadlock exists at present in my efforts to restart effective negotiations between the parties; distrust between the leaderships of the two communities remains deep; tension has risen over the question of Varosha; a potentially dangerous military build-up is taking place on the island; and the troop-contributing Governments, without whose generosity UNFICYP could not be kept in existence, are increasingly dissatisfied, both at the unfair and growing financial burden they have to bear and at the lack of progress on the political front.

64. If this disturbing trend is to be reversed, it is essential that a way be found to resume an effective negotiating process. During the course of the initiative that I launched in August 1984, I have put forward a number of substantive ideas for the consideration of the two sides, the most recent of which was the draft framework agreement of March 1986. In each case my purpose was to build on the high-level agreements of 1977 and 1979 [*see S/12323, para. 5, and S/13369, para. 51, respectively*] by consolidating the points on which agreement had already been achieved and by

suggesting procedures for resolving the remaining issues.

65. In January 1985, the Turkish Cypriot side accepted the draft agreement contained in the documentation I had presented, while the Greek Cypriot side stated that it could accept the documentation only as a basis for negotiations. My efforts to overcome the differences that emerged at that time did not prove successful. The consolidated draft agreement and draft statement was accepted by the Greek Cypriot side in early April 1985, but was rejected by the Turkish Cypriot side. Subsequently, the Turkish Cypriot side accepted the draft framework agreement of March 1986. The Greek Cypriot side said that before it would express its views on the contents of that document there must first be agreement on what it described as the basic issues of the Cyprus problem. This position has since been repeated with increasing emphasis.

66. We are thus at an impasse. The Turkish Cypriot side has continued to insist that no discussions may take place unless the Greek Cypriot side accepts the document of March 1986. I have repeatedly pointed out that, as I have been entrusted with a mission of good offices, I am not in a position to impose anything on either side and cannot allow my mission to become frozen simply because one side accepts one of my suggestions and the other does not. The Greek Cypriot side, for its part, has continued to press me to promote its proposal for an international conference. This proposal is rejected by the Turkish Cypriot side and by the Government of Turkey, and my consultations indicate that the positions of the members of the Security Council, including the permanent members, are divided on it.

67. In view of the positions of the two sides, I have tried to obtain their agreement to procedural proposals which would at least maintain discussion of the issues separately with each of the parties. Again it has not proved possible to obtain the agreement of both sides. While the Greek Cypriot side has responded favourably, the Turkish Cypriot side continues to insist that the March 1986 document must first be accepted by both. I continue to believe that the informal discussions I suggested in February 1987 could help create the conditions for the resumption of substantive negotiations in due course. The alternative, in my view, will be a continued deterioration of the situation with all that this may imply.

68. The present impasse, marked by an inability on the part of the two sides to agree on the manner in which a negotiating process can be kept in being, poses the question whether a settlement can still be concluded on the basis of the 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements. I continue to believe that it can, provided that both sides show greater understanding of each other's aspirations and concerns. Both sides continue to assure me of their commitment to the 1977 and 1979 agreements and of their readiness to negotiate seriously about the establishment of the federal republic envisaged therein. The problem is that the conditions on which each side now insists make it impossible in practice for negotiations to take place. I would urge both sides to bear in mind the risk that if they continue to insist on these conditions, there will be no realistic prospect of negotiating a settlement of the Cyprus problem.

69. A major cause of the present difficulties is, of course, the deepening distrust between the two sides and the lack of contact, at all levels, between the two communities. Continuation of this trend will further undermine the prospects for a negotiated settlement. A climate must be created in which effective negotiations can take place. Towards this end, I intend to continue to explore with the parties certain measures that would create confidence between them, in the hope that this will make it possible to resume the negotiating process that began in August 1984 and build on what has been achieved so far. The goal remains an overall agreement that I continue to conceive of as an integrated whole. I also appeal to both sides to co-operate with the efforts UNFICYP and other United Nations agencies continue to make to promote normal contacts between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

70. Distrust in recent months has in particular been heightened by the strengthening of the Turkish forces in the northern part of the island. On this issue, I have repeatedly explained to the Government of Turkey that the Greek Cypriot side feels threatened and in these circumstances feels obliged to strengthen its own defences. I have therefore urged Turkey to make a start by reducing its forces on the island. I take this opportunity to renew that appeal.

71. I am concerned by any build-up of military forces in the island, which, as recent developments have shown, is bound to be a cause of increased tension. It is important that the current trend be reversed. In this context, I would again commend to the Security Council, as well as to the two parties in Cyprus and to the Government of Turkey, the verification proposal that I first floated in 1983 [*see S/15812, para. 23*] and that I have instructed the Force Commander to raise again with the two sides. This calls for UNFICYP to undertake regular inspections to verify the level of forces on both sides, a technique that has proved effective in reducing tension in other situations of potential conflict.

72. The current problem in Varosha has also aggravated the situation. I once again appeal that an early date be provided for the students to vacate the two hotels they occupy so that the *status quo* can be restored.

73. It will be apparent from the preceding paragraphs that, in the present difficult situation, I regard it as essential that UNFICYP should be kept in place. It is sometimes said that "UNFICYP has become part of the problem", the point being that by keeping the peace between the two sides UNFICYP saves them from the consequences of their failure to agree on a political solution. In my view, this is a fallacious and dangerous line of argument: fallacious, because the United Nations is dedicated to the principle of settling disputes by peaceful means rather than by the use or threat of force; and dangerous, because withdrawal of UNFICYP could quickly lead to a recurrence of hostilities. I therefore recommend to the Security Council that it extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months. I am also persuaded by the advice I have received from the Force Commander that as long as the Force is required to maintain effective control of the United Nations buffer zone, it would not be prudent to make any significant reduction in its effective strength. In accordance with established practice, I have undertaken consultations with the parties concerned on the renewal of the Force's mandate, and I shall report to the Council on these consultations as soon as they have been completed.

74. I shall also report further to the Council on the outcome of the consultations about the financing of UNFICYP, to which reference is made in paragraph 54 above. The accumulated deficit has increased by almost $10 million during the mandate period that is about to end and now totals nearly $155 million. During the same period, only $2.2 million has been contributed or pledged by Member States, against expected expenditures of some $14.4 million. These figures illustrate the gravity of the problem. I continue to feel that it is not fair to ask the troop-contributing Governments to bear so large a share of the financial cost of UNFICYP, and it is therefore to be hoped that the necessary agreement will be forthcoming to make the change to assessed contributions. Meanwhile, I again express my gratitude to those Governments that have made voluntary financial contributions.

75. Finally, I take the opportunity to extend my thanks to the troop-contributing Governments for their continuing support to this important and effective peace-keeping operation. I also wish to express my appreciation to my Acting Special Representative, Mr. James Holger, to the Force Commander, Major-General Günther Greindl, and to the officers and men and women of UNFICYP and its civilian staff, who have continued to discharge with exemplary efficiency and devotion the important and difficult responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.

ANNEX

[*Map. Deployment of UNFICYP as of May 1987. See end of volume.*]

DOCUMENT S/18880/ADD.1

[*Original: English*]
[*11 June 1987*]

1. In my report of 29 May 1987 I recommended [*S/18880, para. 73*] that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months, and I indicated that I would report to the Council on my consultations with the parties concerned on the subject as soon as possible. I wish to inform the Council that the Government of Cyprus as well as the Governments of Greece and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have indicated their concurrence in the proposed extension. The Government of Turkey has indicated, as has the Turkish Cypriot community, that it is not in a position to accept the text of the draft resolution contained in document S/18909, but that its stand will be expounded at the meeting of the Security Council.

2. As regards the financial situation of UNFICYP, I am pleased to report that, after my report was published, a Member State pledged a contribution of $4.5 million for the mandate period which ended on 15 December 1986. As a result, the estimated deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account at the end of the current mandate period will be less than anticipated, though it will still be over $150 million.

3. Members of the Security Council will recall that in paragraph 74 of my report, I undertook to report further on the outcome of the consultations between the troop-contributing countries and the members of the Council concerning the proposed change in the system of financing UNFICYP. These consultations have unfortunately shown that the necessary agreement does not at present exist for such a change to be approved by the Security Council. I continue to believe that every effort must be made to place the financing of UNFICYP on a more equitable basis. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the members of the Security Council will in due course find it possible to agree that the United Nations share of the costs of UNFICYP should be financed from assessed contributions.

4. In paragraph 7 of my report, I informed the Council of Sweden's decision to withdraw its contingent from UNFICYP by the end of 1987, unless substantial improvements could be achieved both in the financial situation of the Force, in particular through the introduction of financing by assessed contributions, and in the prospects for a political solution. The Government of Sweden has now confirmed its decision to withdraw its contingent by 1 January 1988. It has, however, agreed to continue to provide a detachment of civilian police and has offered to maintain a small Swedish element at UNFICYP headquarters. I naturally regret the Swedish Government's decision, though I fully understand the reasons which have caused it to be taken. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government of Sweden for its contribution to the peace-keeping efforts of the United Nations in Cyprus (and elsewhere) during the past 23 years. I am urgently examining what steps need to be taken to ensure that UNFICYP maintains the capability to fulfil its mandate after the Swedish withdrawal.

DOCUMENT S/18882

Letter dated 29 May 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*29 May 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to our many previous letters regarding the persistence of the Iraqi régime in attacking purely civilian quarters inside the Islamic Republic of Iran, I have the honour to inform that the Iraqi forces kept the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr under continuous heavy artillery from 9 to 15 May 1987. As a result of these attacks, several residential and commercial units were destroyed and a hospital in the city of Abadan was set ablaze.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18883*

Letter dated 28 May 1987 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*29 May 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement concerning South Africa made on 25 May 1987 at Brussels by the 12 Governments of the States members of the European Community, of which Belgium is currently the President.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) E. DEVER
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement made by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community

In the light of the elections in the white community held on 6 May 1987, and of President Botha's address at the opening of Parliament on 19 May, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Twelve discussed recent developments in South Africa and reviewed their policy towards the region. They expressed their deep concern over the serious risk of a further polarization of attitudes. They noted that this development would discourage those white and black South Africans who are genuinely working towards peaceful change.

Against this background, the Ministers reaffirmed that the objective of the policy of the Twelve towards South Africa remains the total dismantlement of *apartheid* and its replacement by a genuinely democratic, non-racial system of government. They once again called for a process of fundamental but peaceful change and urged President Botha to take the steps necessary to allow a national dialogue to begin. These steps must include the lifting of the state of emergency, the unconditional release of all political prisoners and the unbanning of the African National Congress of South Africa, the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania and other political parties. The Ministers reaffirmed that, in the absence of significant progress in the abolition of *apartheid*, the attitude of the Twelve to South Africa remains under constant review, taking into account their fundamental principles for the development of South Africa.

The Ministers underlined the fact that the Twelve remain committed to work actively for the initiation of a process of peaceful change. They are continuing to support those within South Africa who are in favour of the peaceful dismantlement of *apartheid*. In the region as a whole, the Twelve are devoting significant resources to assisting the neighbouring countries which have suffered so much as a result of the policies of the South African Government.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/308-S/18883.

DOCUMENT S/18884*

Letter dated 29 May 1987 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*29 May 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to communicate to you the following.

Greece has always consistently and unequivocally lent its full support to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). We believe that the Force is a highly significant factor of stability in Cyprus. Thus, its presence is of paramount importance for the maintenance of peace and security, not only in the Republic of Cyprus, but also in the region in general. In particular, under the present circumstances, the Force constitutes a neutral element with great moral authority, whose presence prevents somewhat the deterioration of the situation created by the continuing illegal military occupation of part of the island. Therefore, UNFICYP serves the cause of legality and international peace, as well as the legitimate interests of the Government of Cyprus and of the Turkish-Cypriot community. The Government of Greece has repeatedly expressed its deep appreciation to all the countries which through their contribution have made the existence of UNFICYP possible.

It is a matter of record that the financial situation of UNFICYP has unfortunately deteriorated in recent years. Your biannual reports have repeatedly stressed that the existing situation puts an unfair burden on the troop-contributing countries. We fully share this concern and have repeatedly expressed our support for your efforts aimed at putting the finances of UNFICYP on a sound footing.

With regard to the suggestion that the actual system of financing UNFICYP be changed and that its expenses be covered through assessed contributions instead of voluntary ones, I am instructed to inform you that the Greek Government is ready to accept this

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/992-S/18884.

suggestion. Such a system, beyond resolving the financial situation of UNFICYP, would also be in harmony with the method of financing other United Nations peace-keeping forces.

Ever since UNFICYP was established, Greece has contributed to it to the extent possible within its resources. It is the intention of my Government, in the event that the new system is adopted, to continue contributing, on a voluntary basis, beyond the amount which would be assessed to Greece. The result would be that the total of Greece's assessed and voluntary contributions would be maintained at today's level of $800,000 per year. The voluntary part of our contribution would aim at covering at least some of the deficit accumulated through the years since the creation of UNFICYP.

I would like to request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mihalis DOUNTAS
Permanent Representative of Greece
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18886*

Letter dated 31 May 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*1 June 1987*]

Further to my previous letters and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that Israel has continued its criminal acts of aggression against Lebanon by sea, air and land, as described below.

1. The Israeli navy has continued its strict blockade of the port of Sidon, preventing merchant ships from entering and fishing vessels from leaving. This has aggravated the shortage of essential foodstuffs from which the population of Sidon and the neighbouring villages has been suffering.

2. At noon on 28 May 1987, Israeli war-planes intercepted a Lebanese training and reconnaissance plane which was assisting a yacht in Lebanese territorial waters. After warning shots had been fired, the Lebanese plane, a Fouga Magister, was forced to land in Israel, where the two members of the Lebanese crew, Colonel Khalil Matr and Captain Samir Ma'luni, were interrogated continuously for four hours, after which they and the plane were released.

3. On 31 May an Israeli armoured force penetrated deep into Lebanese territory, reaching the town of Jezzine, some 10 miles north of the so-called "security zone", where it took up quarters. In addition, Israeli artillery and the South Lebanon Army bombarded the town of Nabatiya and its outskirts. As a result of this attack, an as yet undetermined number of people, including one small child, were killed or wounded, and extensive damage was done to property.

4. The Israeli air force has continued its flights over southern Lebanon day and night, terrifying the civilian population, especially the elderly, women and children, and creating an atmosphere of tension in the region. It should be noted that, during the present month of May, the Israeli air force carried out four raids on different localities in southern Lebanon.

The Lebanese Government vigorously condemns Israel's repeated acts of aggression and the acts of air piracy which have recently been added to the sea piracy and the naval blockade, and warns of the possibility of a major act of Israeli aggression against the south. Lebanon appeals to the international community, as represented by the United Nations and its organs, especially the Security Council, to put an immediate end to Israel's acts of aggression and practices, which contravene the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and to prevail upon Israel to implement the provisions of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and subsequent relevant resolutions calling for Israel's full and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanese territory, so that the south may become a region of peace and security under the authority and sovereignty of the Lebanese State.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/311-S/18886.

DOCUMENT S/18887*

Note verbale dated 1 June 1987 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*1 June 1987*]

The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to submit herewith a communication regarding the recent attack in Maputo by South Africa.

The Permanent Representative requests that this document be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/312-S/18887.

ANNEX

Communication issued at Maputo on 29 May 1987

A South African commando team murdered three Mozambican citizens in a raid perpetrated today in the city of Maputo. The attack, which occurred in the early hours of Friday, 29 May 1987, was made against four houses situated in the Sommershield and Polana urban areas.

Two of the victims were a Mozambican couple who lived in a residence on Armando Tivane Avenue. The third was a guard of a house of South African refugees in transit, situated on Mateus Sansão Mutemba Avenue. The offices of the African National Congress in the urban area of Sommershield were also attacked. The last target was the residence of a Tanzanian citizen on Julius Nyerere Avenue; only material damages occurred in this attack.

Information gathered by AIM (Mozambican Information Agency) indicates that the attacks were carried out simultaneously by four groups of attackers using passenger cars. Eyewitnesses reported to AIM that one member of the group that attacked the residence on Mateus Sansão Mutemba Avenue spoke Portuguese, ordering the people present to abandon the place because they wanted to "work".

The vehicles used by the attackers were either abandoned or destroyed on the beach, and the attackers escaped by sea.

The Mozambican authorities are investigating the circumstances of the aggression. This is the first South African direct aggression against Mozambique since the signing of the Nkomati Accord three years ago.

DOCUMENT S/18889

Letter dated 2 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*2 June 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the serious situation created by the threat of an American naval unit against a passenger plane of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At 1940 hours on 27 May 1987, an Iranian passenger plane, flight No. 635 *en route* from Shiraz to Doha, Qatar, was threatened by an American naval warship. The passenger plane landed in Doha after altering its route. At 2200 hours on the same day, on its return trip to Shiraz from Doha (flight No. 634), the pilot of the plane found it a security necessity to use the airspace of the United Arab Emirates.

The threat by the American warship against the Iranian passenger plane has occurred in flagrant violation of the relevant rules of international law. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly protests against such reckless and provocative behaviour in the Persian Gulf, which is thousands of miles away from American borders, and warns the international body that the presence of foreign powers in the Persian Gulf and their interference in regional affairs has disastrous repercussions for which only the foreign powers themselves are wholly responsible.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18890*

Letter dated 2 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*2 June 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, according to recently received information, in yet another instance of Iraqi war crimes, on 7 May 1987 Iraqi war-planes dropped chemical bombs on the villages of Sarsool and Bolhassan in Baneh, and consequently 92 civilians were

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/315-S/18890.

injured. The wounded included civilians of all ages, ranging from a 2-year-old child to an 80-year-old woman.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18891*

Letter dated 2 June 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*2 June 1987*]

Further to our letter dated 12 May 1987 [*S/18861*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents of ground violations of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side that occurred in the Chitral Sector, Mohmand Agency, Kurram Agency and Chaman Sector from 25 to 30 May 1987.

Chitral Sector:

At 2110 hours on 27 May, a few rounds of small arms were fired on Arandu village. As a result, one man, a Pakistan national, was injured.

Mohmand Agency:

Between 1020 hours and 1050 hours on 30 May, 25 rounds of artillery were fired that landed in Nawa Pass area. As a result, one army soldier and one Afghan refugee were injured.

Kurram Agency:

At 1930 hours on 25 May, six rounds of artillery were fired that landed in Teri Mangal area. As a result, one civilian employee of the Frontier Corps was killed.

Between 1800 hours and 1905 hours on 27 May, 39 rounds of artillery were fired that landed in Ali Mangal area. As a result, two women, Pakistan nationals, were injured.

At 0500 hours on 30 May, 26 rounds of artillery were fired that landed in Ali Mangal area. As a result, one Afghan refugee was killed and another injured.

At 0955 hours on 30 May, 49 rounds of artillery were fired that landed in Ali Mangal area. As a result, three men (two Pakistan nationals and one Afghan refugee) were killed and five men (four Pakistan nationals and one Afghan refugee) were injured.

Chaman Sector:

Between 2100 hours and 2200 hours on 25 May, 10 tank-gun rounds were fired that landed in an Afghan refugee camp at Boghra Karez. As a result, four Afghan refugees were injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 2 June, and a strong protest was lodged with him over those unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform his authorities that, if such attacks did not cease, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/316-S/18891.

DOCUMENT S/18892*

Letter dated 3 June 1987 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*3 June 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by the Turkish military air force which took place on 2 June 1987, as follows.

From 0950 to 1006 hours, two Turkish F-4 jet fighters flew over Kyrenia, Ayios Epiktitos, Ayios Amvrosios, Kythrea, Knodhara, Marathovouno and Palekythro and then at 1006 hours headed towards Turkey from the Akanthou area.

From 1046 to 1057 hours, a Turkish jet fighter flew from Yalousa westwards along the northern coastal area until it reached Karavas. It then flew over Myrtou, six nautical miles south of Cape Kormakitis, the Morphou Bay, and then at 1053 it entered the Government-controlled areas at the point of Kato Pyrgos. It flew towards Pahyammos, Pomos, Chrysochou Bay and four nautical miles south of Cape Akamas. At 1057 it headed off in a north-westerly direction.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/993-S/18892.

From 1137 to 1146 hours, two Turkish F-104 jet fighters flew over the village of Ayios Yeorgios in Kyrenia and were directed towards Lapithos. They returned to Ayios Yeorgios and flew over Geunyeli, Skylloura and back to Kyrenia. They headed towards Turkey at 1146 hours.

In strongly protesting on behalf of my Government these new violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by the Turkish air force, I wish to point out that such aggressive actions constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and are contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and repeated resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council on the question of Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Athena DIAMATARIS

Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18893*

Letter dated 3 June 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[*Original: French*]
[*3 June 1987*]

As Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I should like to call your urgent attention to the serious incidents which have continued to occur in the occupied Palestinian territories.

According to cables from the Kuna and Reuters agencies dated 1 and 2 June 1987, the Israeli authorities have launched a massive campaign of detention of Palestinians following protest demonstrations in the refugee camps in the West Bank. Israeli soldiers burst into the refugee camp of Balata, near Nablus, opening fire on the demonstrators, and arrested 60 people. Ten People were detained without trial for a period of six months. The Israeli authorities also declared a curfew in the camp.

In view of the gravity of these events, I must emphasize, on behalf of the Committee, that the actions taken by the Israeli authorities in the occupied territories are absolutely contrary to the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.[2] In its resolution 592 (1986), the Security Council called upon Israel to abide immediately and scrupulously by the Convention and to release any person detained in violation of that instrument.

The Committee wishes to reiterate its concern at the actions of the Israeli authorities, which continue to heighten tension in the region and impede international efforts aimed at finding a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the question of Palestine, which lies at the heart of the conflict in the Middle East.

The Committee accordingly requests you once again to continue to do everything in your power to facilitate this solution and to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable rights, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ
Chairman of the Committee
on the Exercise of the
Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/318-S/18893.

DOCUMENT S/18895

Letter dated 3 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*4 June 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to the malicious letter of the Permanent Representative of Iraq contained in document S/18871, I have the honour to draw your attention to certain facts that are already known to the concerned authorities in the international community.

A review of the findings of the representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) —who have concluded that the treatment and living conditions of Iraqi prisoners of war (POWs) in the Islamic Republic of Iran have been satisfactory—would clearly illustrate the fallacious nature of the baseless allegations produced by the Iraqi régime. These reports —which are based on personal observations rather than mere allegations produced by the Iraqi rulers in collaboration with their terrorist allies—can be consulted by you and other competent international bodies and interested entities in order to prevent Iraq from abusing the United Nations machinery for the dissemination of such baseless absurdities. On the other hand, a glance at the reports produced by ICRC with regard to the deteriorating condition of Iranian POWs in Iraq and the inhumane and barbaric treatment which they have been receiving from their Iraqi captors would clearly indi-

cate the malicious intentions of the Iraqi régime in producing the baseless allegations contained in document S/18871. The Islamic Republic of Iran expects informed international authorities, and particularly ICRC, which has reported on the satisfactory condition of Iraqi POWs and the terrible condition of the Iranian ones, to pronounce themselves on the Iraqi allegations in order to prevent further political abuse of this humanitarian task.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, in the twenty-fifth annual session of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, held at Geneva in autumn 1986, presented several practical proposals in conformity with the Third Geneva Convention[13] for the exchange of POWs; all were rejected by the Iraqi régime. Furthermore, despite the announcement by ICRC and the Iraqi officials themselves, the Iraqi régime has failed, for the past year, to release 20 handicapped and seriously ill Iranian POWs, while the Islamic Republic of Iran has unilaterally released—during the same period—hundreds of handicapped Iraqi prisoners of war in conformity with Islamic and humanitarian principles, and often before any recommendation to that effect by ICRC. Moreover, the Islamic Republic of Iran has released some 600 Iraqi POWs, while the Iraqi régime has released 613 Iranian citizens, 410 of whom were civilians who had been imprisoned in Iraq illegally and in contravention of universally recognized norms of warfare. Therefore, in response to the release of 600 Iraqi POWs, the Iraqi régime has in reality only released 203 Iranian POWs.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while reiterating its expectation that informed international bodies and particularly the ICRC should pronounce themselves on Iraqi allegations in accordance with their own findings, is prepared to lend its full co-operation to an investigation into the condition of POWs in both countries within a framework similar to the 1985 initiative of the Secretary-General.

I would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18896

Letter dated 4 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*4 June 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to our letters concerning the Iraqi flagrant violations of the rules and principles of international humanitarian law and their indiscriminate continuous attacks against purely civilian centres of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I have the honour and the sad duty to inform you that two civilians were martyred and four others were severely injured in Shalmash village in West Azarbaijan province, as a result of an Iraqi air raid against the village at 0400 hours (local time) on Monday, 1 June 1987.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18897

Letter dated 4 June 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*4 June 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our numerous letters concerning the bombardment of purely civilian targets in Iraq by the aggressive Iranian régime, the most recent being the letter in document S/18872, I have the honour to inform you that on the evening of 2 June 1987 the forces of that barbarous régime shelled the district of al-Qurna in the indomitable province of Basra, using long-range artillery. The enemy shelling caused some damage to civilian property and dwellings.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18898*

Letter dated 3 June 1987 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*5 June 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 2 June 1987 by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan on the attack by the South African military forces on Mozambique.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) K. KIKUCHI
Permanent Representative of Japan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 2 June 1987 by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

1. The Government of Japan strongly condemns the 29 May 1987 violation of Mozambique's sovereign territory and the attack on Maputo, its capital, by South African military forces. In this attack South Africa has once again completely ignored the repeated protests of Japan and the international community.

2. Such acts by the South African Government will never contribute to the basic solution of the problem. On the contrary, the Government of Japan is deeply concerned that they will only destabilize the neighbouring countries and lead to a further deterioration of the situation in southern Africa.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/322-S/18898.

DOCUMENT S/18899*

Letter dated 5 June 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*5 June 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a statement dated 31 May 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea condemning the shellings of the Kampuchean refugee camp by the Vietnamese aggressors.

I should be most grateful if you would have this letter and the attached statement distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/323-S/18899.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 31 May 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

On 29 May 1987, the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea fired several rounds of artillery shells into the Kampuchean refugee camp at Site 2, located inside the territory of the Kingdom of Thailand. As a result, 7 Kampuchean refugees were killed and another 20 injured.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) condemns with indignation the crime of the Vietnamese aggressors against the innocent Kampuchean refugees. The Vietnamese criminal act constitutes another flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The spokesman would like to appeal to the world community to condemn this crime of the Vietnamese aggressors, and to continue to call on the latter to put an end to their war of aggression in

Kampuchea, so as to enable the Kampuchean people to exercise their right of self-determination in conformity with the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions on Kampuchea.

The spokesman would also like to express once again the deep gratitude of the people of Kampuchea and the CGDK to the people and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand for their generosity towards the distressed Kampuchean people who have fled the Vietnamese genocidal war and sought refuge in the Kingdom of Thailand. The people of Kampuchea and the CGDK will remember for ever the compassion and generosity of the people and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand.

DOCUMENT S/18902*

Letter dated 5 June 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[8 June 1987]

Upon instructions of my Government and pursuant to our Mission's letter dated 7 April 1987 [*S/18786*], I have the honour to draw your attention to deliberate acts of aggression and inhumane crimes committed by the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea in violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and against the lives of innocent Kampuchean displaced persons, as follows.

1. On 29 May 1987 at 1815 hours, a number of Vietnamese troops intruded into Thai territory west of Border Post 29 at Ta Phraya district of Prachinburi province and clashed with the Thai Border Patrol Unit. In supporting this intrusion, Vietnamese troops from inside Kampuchea fired many rounds of recoilless guns (75 mm) and mortars (82 mm) into Thai territory. As a result, several shells landed on Site 2 encampment, in Sanro-Changan section, Ta Phraya district, which houses some 150,000 displaced persons from Kampuchea, killing 8 Kampucheans and seriously injuring 22 others. This is the second time since the beginning of this year that shellings by Vietnamese forces landing right in the Kampuchean camp have killed and injured innocent Kampucheans. It should also be noted that the inhumane crimes intentionally committed by Vietnamese forces on 26 January 1987 seriously wounded nine Kampucheans at this Site 2 encampment.

2. From January to May 1987, Vietnamese forces committed more than 720 cases of violations against Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. As a result of Vietnamese aggressive acts in this period, 17 Thai people living in the border areas have been killed and 33 wounded and nearly 100 houses have been destroyed.

These acts of aggression and inhumane crimes committed by Vietnamese armed forces constitute a serious breach of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and are a clear violation of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns Vietnamese acts and policy of aggression against Thailand and reaffirms its legitimate right to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as lives and property of innocent civilians in Thailand, by every means, for which the Vietnamese Government must bear full responsibility.

I have the honour to request that the text of this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Thanarat THANAPUTTI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Thailand
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/327-S/18902.

DOCUMENT S/18903*

Letter dated 6 June 1987 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 June 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request that the letters addressed to you by the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, on the convening of an international conference on the Cyprus problem (10 March and 19 May 1987), on the situation in Varosha (10 March and 11 May 1987) and on the reinforcing and re-equipping of the Turkish occupation forces and their withdrawal and on Turkish settlers (21 May 1987), copies of which are annexed hereto, be circulated in an official document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/994-S/18903.

LETTER DATED 10 MARCH 1987 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF CYPRUS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

You will recall that in my letters to you of 20 April and 10 June 1986 [*S/18102/Add.1, annexes IV and VII, respectively*] I proposed the convening of an international conference to deal with the international aspects of the Cyprus problem. We discussed this further in the course of our meeting in New York on 26 September 1986. You undertook then to consult on this matter with the members of the Security Council.

When Mr. Marrack I. Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, visited Cyprus in November 1986, he conveyed to us the results of your first soundings. I did stress at the time and I do stress now the necessity for the holding of such an international conference under the auspices of the United

Nations. I sincerely believe that none of the arguments against this proposal that have been put forward can be considered as valid. I also wish to reiterate my view that you should endorse this proposal and proceed with a determined effort to convince those of the members of the Security Council who appear to be unfavourable of the necessity for the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Pertinent to the above is the question whether the convening of an international conference by you falls within your mission of good offices entrusted to you by the Security Council or within the general scope of the mission of the Secretary-General under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. From our previous discussions we concluded that such a step by the Secretary-General would not fall outside his task and mission whether under the pertinent resolutions or under the Charter.

It was, however, suggested in the course of some recent bilateral discussions we have had with some Governments that you would consider the convening of an international conference as falling outside your specific or general mandate. In the light of this I would be grateful if you were kind enough to inform me of your considered view and position on the matter with a view to taking the appropriate steps, if necessary, in order to ensure that you are empowered to promote the convening of such an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

(Signed) Spyros KYPRIANOU
President of the Republic of Cyprus

LETTER DATED 10 MARCH 1987 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF CYPRUS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I refer to the recent developments regarding the city of Varosha. In the first place I would like to recall resolution 550 (1984) of the Security Council which considered "attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants as inadmissible", and called for "the transfer of that area to the administration of the United Nations".

Furthermore, the question of the resettlement of Varosha by its inhabitants, as you well know, was envisaged in the second high-level agreement, of May 1979 [*S/13369, para. 51*], as a matter of priority. The validity of this agreement has been reaffirmed on numerous occasions. As you will also recall, the high-level agreement related to the whole Greek part of the city and not only to the area sometimes referred to as the "closed area" of Varosha. The current interest in this area should not, therefore, be construed as in any way varying our position with regard to the resettlement of the entire city of Varosha by all its inhabitants as a matter of priority, as envisaged in the high-level agreement of 1979.

Mr. Marrack I. Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, during his recent visit to Cyprus stated publicly that he has received the following assurances from the Turkish side.

1. They have no intention of changing the *status quo* with regard to Varosha, namely the situation that prevailed in 1974 immediately after the Turkish invasion.

2. The use of the three hotels, namely Sandy Beach, Golden Plage and Marina, was of a temporary nature.

3. The action would be reversed as soon as other arrangements to house the students or others staying now in these hotels were made.

I appreciate your efforts to secure compliance with these commitments. However, the third assurance, i.e., that those now using the hotels would be removed from them, remains of a general and vague character until the Turkish side undertakes a specific commitment to remove the students by a specific date as soon as possible.

I would therefore request you to raise once again the matter with the Turkish side in order to secure compliance with the above by a specific date without further delay.

(Signed) Spyros KYPRIANOU
President of the Republic of Cyprus

LETTER DATED 11 MAY 1987 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF CYPRUS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I refer to your letter of 9 April 1987 concerning the situation in Varosha.

I wish to express my grave concern at the fact that the change of the *status quo* with regard to Varosha, i.e., of the situation that prevailed in 1974 immediately after the Turkish invasion, still persists. The Turkish side's assurances that, *inter alia*, "it was not their intention to change the *status quo*" in the city of Varosha and that "they would vacate the premises as soon as alternative accommodation became available" remain until now empty promises. I, therefore, have to refer to my letter addressed to you on 10 March 1987 [*above*], in which I stated our position, which I have every reason to believe coincides with your own view on the matter. As mentioned in that letter we appreciate your efforts, which unfortunately have so far met with no success.

As you well know, we relied on the assurances given to us by you and your representatives in regard to the restoration of the *status quo* in Varosha, and I was hoping that you would have conveyed to me something more specific with regard to the compliance by the Turkish side with their undertakings.

The attitude of the Turkish side not only is an affront to the will of the international community, as expressed in resolution 550 (1984) of the Security Council, which "considers attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants as inadmissible and calls for the transfer of that area to the administration of the United Nations", but also constitutes a breach of the high-level-agreement of May 1979 [*S/13369, para. 51*] under which the resettlement of Varosha by its inhabitants was by agreement given priority.

It is obvious that the Turkish side is resorting once again to its familiar tactics of creating *faits accomplis* and trying then to find ways and means to justify them.

Therefore, no pretexts, of whatever kind, should be entertained that would nullify the express undertaking of completely vacating all three premises by a specific date without any further postponement and delay.

I trust that you will use all available means to ensure that the restoration of the 1974 *status quo* is effected and thus an immediate end is put to the use of the three

hotels, namely the Sandy Beach, the Marina and the Golden Plage. In this respect I would like to recall the assurances conveyed to us by Mr. Marrack I. Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, during his latest visit to Cyprus, that no other hotels or buildings in Varosha were involved.

As you are aware, the decisions of the Security Council are of a mandatory nature for the Members of the United Nations. We, therefore, feel that you should formally call upon Turkey to surrender the town to your jurisdiction. You should, I submit, insist on a formal response by Turkey, and you should report on your efforts and on the response of Turkey in your next report to the Security Council.

In conclusion, I would like to repeat that the current interest in the area referred to as the "closed area" of Varosha should not in any way be construed as varying our position with regard to the resettlement of the entire city of Varosha by all its rightful inhabitants as a matter of priority as envisaged in the high-level agreement of 1979 and as provided for in resolution 550 (1984) of the Security Council.

(Signed) Spyros KYPRIANOU
President of the Republic of Cyprus

LETTER DATED 19 MAY 1987 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF CYPRUS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I would like to refer to your letter of reply of 10 April 1987 concerning the proposal for the convening of an international conference to deal with the international aspects of the Cyprus problem and more specifically with the question of the withdrawal from Cyprus of the Turkish troops and settlers and the question of international guarantees.

In my letter to you of 10 March 1987 [*above*] I suggested that you should endorse and promote the proposal for the holding of an international conference on Cyprus under the auspices of the United Nations. I had also asked you to inform me whether you considered such an initiative to be within your competence under the Charter and the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations.

While we appreciate your efforts in sounding members of the Security Council and interested parties, the lack of positive response on the part of the Turkish side cannot be a determining factor in your own stand, on the holding of an international conference, should you consider it as falling within your competence. On the contrary, in addition to the international character of the Cyprus problem which necessitates the holding of such a conference, the Turkish attitude in general, and in particular on the international aspects of the Cyprus problem, makes the holding of such a conference even more imperative. After 13 years of aggression, occupation, violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, deadlocks and continuous threat to peace there can be no valid argument against the holding of an international conference on Cyprus under the auspices of the United Nations. It is my conviction that the holding of such a conference would promote the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions and contribute substantively towards an overall solution of the Cyprus problem.

I would, therefore, once again strongly urge you to endorse the proposal for an international conference under United Nations auspices and proceed with a determined effort to convince those Member States which at present appear to be not in favour of the necessity to hold such a conference. Clearly, such an endorsement of the proposal by the Secretary-General himself would give great impetus to the efforts for its promotion and acceptance. We, on our part, shall continue with our contacts and efforts for the purpose of ensuring the maximum possible support for this proposal.

It is our view that your task and competence emanating from the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations are sufficiently broad so that they do not exclude any specific methodology for pursuing the solution of the international aspects of the Cyprus problem, which you have also recognized as important and which, it is quite clear by now, must be tackled as a matter of priority and urgency.

It is in this spirit that we inquire whether you consider that an initiative on your part for the holding of an international conference would fall within your competence as Secretary-General of the United Nations.

I would, therefore, be grateful to hear from you on your position on the specific matters raised in this letter the soonest possible.

(Signed) Spyros KYPRIANOU
President of the Republic of Cyprus

LETTER DATED 21 MAY 1987 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF CYPRUS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The facts relating to the Turkish invasion and occupation of 37 per cent of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus are well known to you. However, the recent actions by Turkey in reinforcing and re-equipping its occupation forces require us to remind you of the urgency of ensuring the withdrawal of all occupation forces and settlers from the territory of the Republic of Cyprus.

I was through the invasion and the ensuing gross acts of violence that Turkey forced 200,000 Greek Cypriots to flee from their ancestral homes. The Turkish occupation forces prevent these refugees from returning to their homes.

The Turkish occupation forces have enabled Turkey to implant a large number of settlers reliably estimated between 60,000 and 62,000 in the occupied area of the Republic of Cyprus. The importation of settlers is intended, as it is well known, primarily to change the demographic character of the occupied part and the composition of the population of Cyprus. But it has also resulted in diluting the Cypriot identity of the Turkish Cypriots and their will to seek reconciliation with their Greek Cypriot compatriots. This attempted turkification is manifested in many other ways: desecrations of places of worship, plundering of antiquities and works of art, changes of Greek place-names etc.

Another manifestation of the occupation is the secessionist act and the purported establishment of the so-called "TRNC", which is explicitly forbidden by the treaties which established the Republic of Cyprus. The provocative act of creating this illegal entity and the act by Turkey to recognize it have been universally condemned, particularly through Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984).

Moreover, the occupation also aims at forcing the Greek Cypriot community to negotiate at gunpoint and accept an arrangement on the basis of the *faits accomplis* created by the Turkish aggression and other subsequent illegal acts in violation of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations.

The presence of the Turkish forces in Cyprus is illegal and must be terminated without any further delay. It is illegal because it violates the Charter of the United Nations and specific treaties, including the treaties signed in 1960. The international community has rejected the various excuses advanced by Turkey as to the presence of its troops in Cyprus and has called for the withdrawal of all Turkish occupation troops from the territory of the Republic of Cyprus. (See Security Council resolution 365 (1974) endorsing General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX), and General Assembly resolutions 3212 (XXIX), 3395 (XXX), 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253.)

Instead of withdrawing its forces in conformity with international law and in response to the demand of the international community as expressed in the resolutions cited above, Turkey is doing the exact opposite: it has been increasing and strengthening its forces in Cyprus. It has now been established beyond reasonable doubt that over the last few months there has been an important quantitative increase and a qualitative strengthening of the Turkish occupation forces in Cyprus.

According to information reliably collected, there are now between 34,000 and 35,000 Turkish troops in the occupied area of Cyprus. This means a vast increase over the last few months. There are now 300 heavy tanks representing an increase of 50 per cent, or 100 tanks. The modernization programme and increases in numbers are assessed to have tripled the firepower of the Turkish troops. This should be viewed in conjunction with information regarding the military airport at Lefkonico and the naval port at Kyrenia and vast stores of equipment brought into the occupied part of Cyprus by Turkey to enable it to bring additional forces which are known to have been earmarked for this purpose.

The presence of this huge military occupation force in the territory of the Republic of Cyprus should leave no doubt as to the real intentions of Turkey in Cyprus. The presence of the occupation troops is a direct threat against the Cypriot people. The unlawful presence of Turkey in Cyprus and its refusal to withdraw its forces also prevent progress towards a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem.

I call on you to take all necessary steps in conformity with the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations for the removal of this serious threat against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

(Signed) Spyros KYPRIANOU
President of the Republic of Cyprus

DOCUMENT S/18904*

Letter dated 8 June 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*8 June 1987*]

Further to my letter dated 2 June 1987 [*S/18891*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents of ground violations of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 31 May 1987.

Between 1820 hours and 1830 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 13 missiles which landed in the area of Shalozan of Kurram Agency. As a result, 13 persons (one Pakistan national and 12 Afghan refugees) were killed and 2 persons (Pakistan nationals) were injured.

Between 1825 hours and 1935 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 200 rounds of artillery which landed in the area of Ghoz Garhi of Kurram Agency. As a result, 7 Afghan refugees were killed and 12 injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 4 June and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such attacks did not cease the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/330-S/18904.

DOCUMENT S/18905*

Letter dated 8 June 1987 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*8 June 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the statement made at Brussels on 3 June 1987 by the Foreign Ministers of the 12 member States of the European

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/331-S/18905.

Community, of which Belgium is the current Chairman, regarding the military action undertaken in Mozambique on 28 May 1987.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) E. DEVER
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement of the Foreign Ministers of the 12 member States of the European Community

The Twelve strongly condemn the military action undertaken in Maputo on 28 May 1987, which was a serious violation of Mozambique's sovereignty.

The Twelve deeply regret the consequent loss of human life.

They are convinced that such violence aggravates the situation in southern Africa rather than solving the region's problems, about which the Twelve have made clear their views on numerous occasions.

DOCUMENT S/18906*

Letter dated 8 June 1987 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*9 June 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your urgent attention, as well as that of the membership of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, to a new provocative statement by the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Vahit Halefoglu.

According to Ankara radio, on 6 June 1987 Mr. Halefoglu, speaking to journalists in Antakya, said that "Turkey does not have to answer to anyone on the number of troops and military equipment it has in Cyprus". Mr. Halefoglu's statement was made while commenting on the latest report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council [*S/18880 of 29 May 1987*], in which reference is made to the increase in the number of Turkish troops in Cyprus.

That provocative statement of the Turkish Foreign Minister is indicative of the Turkish mentality and attitude with regard to the Cyprus question, i.e., affront to the numerous mandatory resolutions of the Security Council calling for the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation forces from the territory of the Republic of Cyprus as well as to your repeated calls upon the Government of Turkey to comply with the provisions of those resolutions.

Mr. Halefoglu once more resorted to the Turkish Government's well-known tactic of alleging that the Turkish occupation troops are in Cyprus in order to protect the interests of the Turkish Cypriots. This unfounded allegation is refuted not only by Turkish officials themselves (see the statement of Mr. Turan Gunes, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey at the time of the invasion, published in *Hurriyet* on 20 July 1980: "Many States to a certain extent, because it suits their interests, want to see the Cyprus problem as our desire to protect the Turkish Cypriot community on the island, whereas the actual problem is the security of 45 million Turks in the motherland"), but furthermore by statements of our compatriots, the Turkish Cypriots, who are feeling more and more the onerous burden of the Turkish occupation and Turkish dominance in the occupied areas.

Turkish Cypriot political leaders, speaking with regard to the recently concluded so-called "workforce agreement", which would "legalize" the entry into Cyprus of unlimited numbers of Turkish settlers, strongly criticized the agreement as endangering the very existence of the Turkish Cypriot community.

Mr. Durduran said that the allegation that the agreement was concluded to cover shortages in manpower was a lie. The real aim was to turn the Turkish Cypriots into a minority. "This agreement", he said, "had nothing to do with shortages in the workforce. With this agreement the illegal workers' stay has ended. Cypriots out, Turks in. This is what the agreement is. Today the number of those who have been granted 'citizenship' has increased from 10,000 to 38,000. The Turkish Cypriots have fallen from 120,000 to 100,000. What will happen tomorrow? They will increase to over 100,000 and we will take our passports and look for another country."

The above-cited agonizing statement of Mr. Durduran is seconded by an article in *Yeniduzen* written by Kutler Adali on 12 May 1987, in which he says that "Cyprus is gradually becoming a place which does not belong to the Cypriots. With every passing day we see that we are becoming estranged and pushed into becoming a minority as Cypriots".

Furthermore the same Turkish Cypriot daily *Yeniduzen*, in an article entitled "Immigrants' party", refers to the Turkish settlers party in occupied Cyprus, the NBP (New Birth Party), and says the following: "All the Turkish Cypriots know that the NBP is a political party established on Ankara's orders, with the help of Turkey's Ambassador Inal Batu, by the retired Major Besesler, to organize immigrant Turks against the Turkish Cypriots. By its actions, this party has proved within a short time that it takes directives from

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/995-S/18906.

Ankara, that it is the supporter of Denktaş, who is in the service of Ankara, and that it has had an adverse effect on the Turkish Cypriots' exercise of their authority. Now every decision taken includes the signature of the reactionary, militarist, fascist, racist and conservative party of the Turkish immigrants. With these signatures, Cyprus is being speedily Turkified in every aspect and the solution of the Cyprus problem is being taken away from the hands of the Turkish Cypriots." Refering sarcastically to the Turkish settlers, the article, which was written by Kultu Adali, concludes as follows: "They have already divided in the sense that they are separated from the Cypriots and they are not allowed to mix with the Cypriots. They have their separate political party, they live in separate quarters, separate villages, go to separate coffee shops and grocers, have separate employers, bosses, hotels, hostels, military service, restaurants, mukhtars, buses, philanthropic organizations and traditions, and the way they view world affairs and the Cyprus problem is different. It seems that what they understand by the word 'unity' *is to own the whole of Cyprus, turn the Turkish Cypriots into a minority community and administer the Turkish Cypriots as third-class citizens.*"

The above-quoted statements are only some of the natural reactions of our Turkish Cypriot compatriots to the Turkish occupation. They give a silencing reply to Mr. Halefoglu's allegation that the occupation forces are on the island to protect the interests of the Turkish Cypriots.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18907*

Letter dated 9 June 1987 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*9 June 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request that the letter dated 3 June 1987 from the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, to you on the issue of the colonist settlers from Turkey, a copy of which is annexed hereto, be circulated as an official document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 3 JUNE 1987 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF CYPRUS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to my letters dated 11 and 21 May 1987 [*see S/18903*] concerning, respectively, the situation in Varosha and the increase and strengthening of the Turkish occupation troops, I would like to call your attention once again to the persistent policy of Turkey of changing the demographic character of the occupied territory of Cyprus by transferring, *inter alia*, colonist settlers from Turkey. The increase in the number of colonist settlers has been systematic, and their number at the moment is estimated to be about 64,000. These settlers, who are being given the houses and properties of the Greek Cypriot refugees who have been expelled from their homes and lands by the armed forces of Turkey, pose a great threat to Cyprus and its entire people, including the Turkish Cypriots, as shown by their recent reactions.

We are faced with a situation in which the rule of law is completely ignored by Turkey and a historical continuity of thousands of years is defiled by the might of the aggressor. A host of specific United Nations resolutions, both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, are contemptuously disregarded and grossly violated.

Turkey's systematic policy of plundering, looting, desecration, destruction and conversion of churches into mosques and recreation halls, the smuggling out of antiquities and of the cultural heritage of Cyprus, coupled with the attempts to change illegally the names of places in the occupied territory, aims at the Turkification of 37 per cent of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus and the destruction of its history, culture and tradition.

This abhorrent and anachronistic policy of Turkey serves its long-term partitionist and annexationist designs against Cyprus and its people as a whole. It also aims at the subjugation of the Turkish Cypriot community.

The number of settlers, as I pointed out above, has recently increased to about 64,000. Since the occupation army comprises about 35,000 and the Turkish Cypriot community numbers 99,000, this shows that the Turks from Turkey are now equal in numbers to the Turkish Cypriot community.

The huge increase in colonist settlers, the allocation to them of 52 per cent of the land that rightfully belongs to the displaced Greek Cypriots (as admitted by the Turkish Cypriot press—see *Soz*, 24 April 1987) and the granting of "citizenship" to settlers, the refugees being described as "aliens", are a cause of grave anxiety to the Cyprus Government and of much concern to the Turkish Cypriots.

One of the Turkish Cypriot leaders, Mr. Alpay Durduran, stated on 15 May 1987:

"Today the number of those who have been given 'citizenship' has increased from 10,000 to 38,000.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/996-S/18907.

The Turkish Cypriots have decreased from 120,000 to 100,000. What will happen tomorrow? They will increase to over 100,000 and we will take our passports in hand and will look for another country."

Mr. Durduran also stated that there are 25,000 to 26,000 colonist settlers who had not yet been granted "citizenship", which meant that the total number of settlers was 63,000 to 64,000.

Another Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Ozgur, spoke recently in very similar terms. On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that the settlers have organized themselves into a "political party", which now participates in the so-called "government" in the occupied area, thus controlling the "administration", which is, in any case, an organ of Turkey.

The Turkish Cypriot newspaper *Yeniduzen* wrote on 18 May 1987 that the settlement of numerous people to whom "citizenship" and land were given was "turning the Turkish Cypriots into a minority" and that "despite the fact that 12 years have elapsed, the settlers were unable to mix with Turkish Cypriots". The 24 April 1987 edition of the weekly newspaper *Soz*, referring to the right of voting granted to the settlers, concluded that "first of all the Turkish Cypriots know that neither their 'parliament' nor their 'government' is their own".

There is also a very strong reaction among the Turkish Cypriot community against the "package of economic measures" imposed by the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Turgut Özal, in 1986, which aimed at the integration of the occupied territory of Cyprus into Turkey. The recent so-called "agreement" between Turkey and the pseudo-State on the "labour force" is considered by Turkish Cypriots as part of Turkey's policy to wipe out the existence of the Turkish Cypriots and turn them into part of Turkey. They stress that this "agreement" is a trap aiming at the legalization of settlers in the occupied territory of Cyprus.

I could go on citing Turkish Cypriot statements and articles in this vein, but I am sure that the ones quoted have amply illustrated the situation.

The influx of the colonist settlers is one of the most alarming factors negatively affecting and seriously threatening the prospects for solution of the Cyprus problem. In view of the gravity of the situation and its far-reaching implications, I would call on you to take all necessary steps and use all available means at your disposal in order to ensure compliance by Turkey with the rule of law by withdrawing all the colonist settlers from Cyprus. This matter is a glaring example of the need to settle the basic issues of the Cyprus problem as a matter of urgency and priority.

(Signed) Spyros KYPRIANOU
President of the
Republic of Cyprus

DOCUMENT S/18908*

Letter dated 10 June 1987 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*10 June 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you the attached press release issued by my Government concerning the bomb explosion in the capital of my country, Gaborone, on 8 April 1987. It is requested that this letter and the press release be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Legwaila J. M. LEGWAILA
Permanent Representative of Botswana
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press release issued by the Government of Botswana on 9 June 1987

Police investigations into the explosive device that killed three Botswana nationals and destroyed houses in Gaborone West on 8 April reveal that the vehicle (Registration No. JKG 375T) that was carrying the device entered this country through the Tlokweng border post on 4 April, driven by a Keith Charles Mackenzie of 344 John Sydney Drive, Eersterus, Pretoria. Sources close to Mackenzie say that he informed them that before his departure for Botswana on 4 April, his vehicle was in the hands of the South African police for three days and that when it was returned to him the South African police advised him to drive it carefully, as a monitoring device had been installed on it. It is obvious that Mackenzie is an agent of the South African police and that a monitoring device may indeed have been installed on the vehicle which was to be detonated later for an unknown purpose.

Mackenzie was instructed by the South African police not to drive the vehicle outside the range of the Gaborone Sun Hotel and the Oasis Motel. He was further instructed to abandon the vehicle and make his way back to South Africa in the event that he was subjected to a search at a Botswana Defence Force road-block. Contrary to instructions, the vehicle was driven outside the stipulated range, ending up in Francistown, where someone whose whereabouts are unknown allegedly handed it over to one Basnar Pule to drive back to Gaborone.

Indications are that after the return of the vehicle to the agreed range of operation in Gaborone, and fearing that it may no longer be in Mackenzie's possession and might end up in the hands of the Botswana police, the South African police detonated the explosive device on the vehicle by remote control in order to destroy any evidence which might point to the South African connection. They did so knowing that the vehicle was probably parked in a densely populated area of Gaborone.

Mackenzie's whereabouts are unknown and he is still very urgently wanted to assist police investigations. Anyone who knows the whereabouts of Mackenzie or has information which could assist the police in tracing him is requested to make a report to the nearest police station.

The Botswana Government has protested to the South African Government and demanded an explanation concerning the involvement of the South African police in this matter. A response is awaited.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/332-S/18908.

DOCUMENT S/18910*

Letter dated 10 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*10 June 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that at 2300 hours (local time) on 24 May 1987, the criminal Iraqi artillery forces subjected a brigade of the Malteh battalion stationed at Baneh to chemical attack. No reports have as yet been received on the number of casualties.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/334-S/18910.

DOCUMENT S/18912*

Letter dated 10 June 1987 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*11 June 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you the statement on the Iran-Iraq war and on freedom of navigation in the Gulf issued at the Venice Economic Summit on 9 June 1987.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Maurizio BUCCI
Permanent Representative of Italy
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement on the Iraq-Iran war and on freedom of navigation in the Gulf issued at the Venice Economic Summit on 9 June 1987

We agree that new and concerted international efforts are urgently required to help bring the Iraq-Iran war to an end. We favour the earliest possible negotiated end to the war with the territorial integrity and independence of both Iraq and Iran intact. Both countries have suffered grievously from this long and tragic war. Neighbouring countries are threatened with the possible spread of the conflict. We call once more upon both parties to negotiate an immediate end of the war. We strongly support the mediation efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General and urge the adoption of just and effective measures by the United Nations Security Council. With these objectives in mind, we reaffirm that the principle of freedom of navigation in the Gulf is of paramount importance for us and for others and must be upheld. The free flow of oil and other traffic through the Strait of Hormuz must continue unimpeded.

We pledge to continue to consult on ways to pursue these important goals effectively.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/997-S/18912.

DOCUMENT S/18913*

Letter dated 10 June 1987 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*11 June 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement on terrorism issued at the Venice Economic Summit on 9 June 1987.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Maurizio BUCCI
Permanent Representative of Italy
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/336-S/18913.

ANNEX

Statement on terrorism issued at the Venice Economic Summit on 9 June 1987

We, the heads of State or Government of seven major democracies and the representatives of the European Community assembled here in Venice, profoundly aware of our peoples' concern at the threat posed by terrorism:

—Reaffirm our commitment to the statements on terrorism made at previous summits, in Bonn, Venice, Ottawa, London and Tokyo;

—Resolutely condemn all forms of terrorism, including aircraft hijackings and hostage-taking, and reiterate our belief that whatever its motives, terrorism has no justification;

—Confirm the commitment of each of us to the principle of making no concessions to terrorists or their sponsors;

—Remain resolved to apply, in respect of any State clearly involved in sponsoring or supporting international terrorism, effective measures within the framework of international law and in our own jurisdictions;

—Welcome the progress made in international co-operation against terrorism since we last met in Tokyo in May 1986, and in particular the initiative taken by France and Germany to convene in May in Paris a meeting of ministers of nine countries who are responsible for counter-terrorism;

—Reaffirm our determination to combat terrorism both through national measures and through international co-operation among ourselves and with others, when appropriate, and therefore renew our appeal to all like-minded countries to consolidate and extend international co-operation in all appropriate forums;

—Will continue our efforts to improve the safety of travellers. We welcome improvements in airport and maritime security and encourage the work of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization in this regard. Each of us will continue to monitor closely the activities of airlines which raise security problems. We have decided on measures, appended to this statement, to make the 1978 Bonn Declaration more effective in dealing with all forms of terrorism affecting civil aviation;

—Commit ourselves to support the rule of law in bringing terrorists to justice. Each of us pledges increased co-operation in the relevant forums and within the framework of domestic and international law on the investigation, apprehension and prosecution of terrorists. In particular, we reaffirm the principle established by relevant international conventions of trying or extraditing, according to national laws and those international conventions, those who have perpetrated acts of terrorism.

APPENDIX

The heads of State or Government recall that in their Tokyo statement on international terrorism they agreed to make the 1978 Bonn Declaration more effective in dealing with all forms of terrorism affecting civil aviation. To this end, in cases where a country refuses extradition or prosecution of those who have committed offences described in the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation[1] and/or does not return the aircraft involved, the heads of State or Government are jointly resolved that their Governments shall take immediate action to cease flights to that country, as stated in the Bonn Declaration.

At the same time, their Governments will initiate action to halt incoming flights from that country or from any country by the airlines of the country concerned, as stated in the Bonn Declaration.

The heads of State or Government intend also to extend the Bonn Declaration in due time to cover any future relevant amendment to the above Convention or any other aviation conventions relating to the extradition or prosecution of the offenders.

The heads of State or Government urge other Governments to joint them in this commitment.

DOCUMENT S/18914*

Letter dated 11 June 1987 from the representative of Sudan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic/English*]
[*11 June 1987*]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of June 1987, I have the honour to forward herewith a letter dated 9 June 1987 addressed to you by Mr. Nasser Al-Kidwa, Alternate Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and the annex thereto to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Amin Magzoub ABDOUN
Permanent Representative of Sudan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 9 June 1987 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, I am asked to bring the following to your urgent attention. During the evening of 1 June 1987, Israeli occupation forces stormed Balata Palestinian refugee camp and declared it a closed military area. Soldiers conducted house-to-house searches and forcibly gathered all boys and men older than 14 years of age into the UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East) schoolyard. The men were brought individually to tents for questioning; 53 were arrested for further interrogation and 10 were ordered administratively detained for six months. One camp resident, 36-year-old Jihad Massimi, was ordered deported from the Israeli-occupied Palestinian West Bank.

During the same period, Israeli occupation forces were harassing Palestinian residents in Nablus. Soldiers shot and killed 15-year-old Azzam Al-Arundi and shot 10-year-old Saher Ba'ru twice in the face.

On 5 June another Palestinian child, a 13-year-old boy, was shot and killed by an Israeli patrol in the streets of Nablus.

During the evening of 6 June armed Zionist settlers from Kiryat Arba rampaged through Dheisheh Palestinian refugee camp, shooting indiscriminately and causing terror and panic. The settlers forced their way into homes, physically attacked men, women and children and destroyed furniture and other possessions they found in the homes. Dozens of vehicles were also destroyed.

Israeli occupation forces arrived at the camp; they did not attempt to stop or arrest the rampaging settlers. The soldiers placed roadblocks to entrances and enforced a curfew on Dheisheh camp.

On 7 June, for the third time since the beginning of the month, the Palestinian town of Qalqiliya was put under military siege. Israeli occupation forces carried out massive house-to-house searches and arrested scores of Palestinian residents.

In the Gaza Strip, Israeli occupation forces continued to commit acts of aggression against Palestinian residents. On 7 June Israeli soldiers stormed the campus of the Islamic University, arrested scores of students and ordered the University closed until further notice.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/338-S/18914.

These collective measures are but one aspect of Israel's brutal "iron fist" policy in the occupied Palestinian territories. In bringing these latest developments to your attention, the Palestine Liberation Organization once again calls upon you and the Security Council of the United Nations to take all appropriate and necessary measures to ensure Israel's respect for the four Geneva Conventions and its compliance with the resolutions of the United Nations, in order to put an immediate end to the continuous human rights violations and repressive measures against the Palestinian people living under Israeli military occupation.

DOCUMENT S/18915*

Letter dated 11 June 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[12 June 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the note dated 10 June 1987 which Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, sent to the Presidents of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela (the members of the Contadora Group) and the Presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay (the members of the Support Group).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 10 June 1987 from the President of Nicaragua to the Presidents of countries members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group

I have the pleasure to inform you of the position of the Nicaraguan Government regarding the negotiation efforts in the Central American region.

For my country, the establishment of a just and stable peace in Central America is contingent on the indispensable negotiation initiative which the Contadora Group and the Support Group have been tireless in sponsoring, thus promoting a peaceful settlement to the conflicts and affirming the values and norms of the international legal order.

Since the establishment of the Contadora Group in January 1983, Nicaragua has been firmly supporting the peace effort sponsored by the Group, which has been joined in its initiative by the members of the Support Group; that has broadened the Latin American consensus in favour of a negotiated settlement to the Central American crisis and in opposition to a military solution and the escalation of hostilities.

As an expression of its unswerving commitment to dialogue and conciliation, Nicaragua, in October and December 1983, became the first country to propose, in response to the Contadora Group's appeal, a series of specific and detailed agreements to be endorsed by the Central American Governments.

Ever faithful to its vocation for peace, Nicaragua, on 21 September 1984, became the only Central American country to agree to sign the Contadora Act immediately—without amendments. Weeks later, the United States Government was to acknowledge that it had effectively blocked the signing of the Act and encouraged the preparation of a parallel document, which was concluded at Tegucigalpa by the representatives of the Governments of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.

Just two days after the Caraballeda Message [*S/17736, annex*] was issued, the Central American Ministers for Foreign Affairs, meeting in Guatemala for what they described as a highly significant event for the general process of regional peace, expressed their support for that document, signed on 12 January 1986 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs on the Contadora Group and the Support Group.

On 15 January 1986, the Presidents of the central American countries expressed their gratification at the signing of the Guatemala Declaration[15] on 14 January by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and reaffirmed their confidence in the possibilities and benefits of dialogue and negotiation, as well as their firm support for the Contadora process.

The Caraballeda Message led to the identification of a series of priority measures to be taken concurrently, with a view to restoring an atmosphere of trust and understanding as an antidote to the policies of force, threats and intervention that were then taking root.

Today, because of those very policies, military resources and forces are being deployed in unprecedented military manoeuvres, whose sole objective is to fine-tune the machinery for military intervention against Nicaragua. These are acts which threaten the peace and security of the entire region.

Thus there continues to be an urgent need to implement all the measures stipulated in the Caraballeda Message, with a view to the cessation of outside support for irregular forces operating in the region, the suspension of international military manoeuvres, the removal of foreign military advisers and foreign military installations, the conclusion of non-aggression pacts by the five Central American countries and the strengthening of regional and international co-operation.

In addition, Nicaragua believes that it is essential to keep on the table the offer made at Caraballeda by the States members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group to promote the resumption of talks between the United States and Nicaragua, with the aim of settling differences and identifying areas of possible understanding.

In January 1987, Nicaragua reaffirmed its commitment to peace during the historic visit to Central America by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Contadora Group and the Support Group, and the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

On that occasion, Nicaragua submitted eight proposals, concerning, *inter alia*, the external military presence, relations with the United States Government and neighbouring countries, the joint aide-mémoire of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States and economic and social questions.

During the Managua meeting, I took the opportunity of explaining to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and the Secretaries-General that the Nicaraguan proposals were not interconnected and that the process of implementation could begin with any one of the eight.

Convinced that peace requires a commitment to negotiation and compromise on the part of the United States Government, Nicaragua reiterates that it is fully prepared to undertake a direct and unconditional dialogue on security matters with the United States Government, with a view to achieving concrete agreements accompanied by appropriate verification and control mechanisms, so as to accommodate the legitimate security concerns of the two nations.

Since this would be a dialogue between independent and sovereign States, and in the light of the principle of non-interference, internal affairs within the exclusive domestic jurisdiction of the respective States would not be subject to negotiation.

I cannot neglect to give due recognition to the efforts made by the President of the Republic of Guatemala, Mr. Vinicio Cerezo, to encourage a fruitful dialogue between the Central American countries. Among further examples of this search for ways of promoting an understanding are the efforts to establish a Central American parliament, and the presidential summit meeting held at Esquipulas in May 1986, where once again we confirmed our support for the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/339-S/18915.

Contadora process. That initiative prompted further meetings at the highest level, such as the meeting to be held in Guatemala in June 1987.

The proposal submitted by President Oscar Arias of the Republic of Costa Rica, within the framework of the Contadora initiative, represents a contribution to regional peace that supplements other proposals submitted by the Central American countries; it is designed to create the conditions for a resumption of negotiations on the Act, and at no point is it intended to supplant or supersede the Latin American framework of diplomatic negotiations sponsored by the Contadora Group.

Nicaragua will participate in the presidential summit meeting in Guatemala, constantly demonstrating its good will and its readiness to engage in dialogue, and will pledge its best efforts to ensure that the negotiation initiative of the Contadora Group is bolstered, and that, through its active collaboration, concrete results are achieved in the interest of regional peace.

The Nicaraguan Government hopes that the Central American leaders will attend the presidential summit meeting in Guatemala, in the same Latin American spirit of respect for the self-determination of peoples and for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States—one of the permanent elements of peace identified in the Caraballeda Message.

We are deeply grateful for your commitment to the cause of peace in Central America, and we convey to you our best wishes.

DOCUMENT S/18916*

Letter dated 11 June 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*12 June 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the Royal Thai Government's statement concerning South Africa's attack on Mozambique on 29 May 1987.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nikhom TANTEMSAPYA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Thailand
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement of the Royal Thai Government

It is with indignation that the Royal Thai Government learned of the military attack on a residential district in Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, on 29 May 1987 by the armed forces of the Pretoria régime, causing loss of life and damage to property.

This latest act of premeditated aggression constitutes yet another flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of one of South Africa's neighbours, as well as a danger to the peace and security of southern Africa.

The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns this act of terrorism and demands that the Pretoria régime refrain from any further action in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law.

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* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/340-S/18916.

DOCUMENT S/18918

Letter dated 12 June 1987 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*12 June 1987*]

With reference to document S/18908 of 10 June 1987, I have the honour to enclose a copy of the South African Government's reply to accusations that were levelled at the South African Police regarding the car-bomb explosion in Gaborone, Botswana, during April of this year.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, made public the contents of this reply on 11 June 1987, in response to a formal notification from the Botswana Government, as well as to a statement issued by the Office of the President of Botswana on 9 June 1987.

I should be grateful if this letter and the annexure could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A.L. MANLEY
Permanent Representative of South Africa
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Note from the Government of South Africa to the Government of Botswana

The Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa presents its compliments to the Department of External Affairs of the Republic of Botswana and has the honour to refer to the latter's telex No. 69 EA 4/1/8/1 B1 of 8 June 1987, which alleges the involvement of the South African Police in an explosion which took place in a vehicle in Gaborone on 8 April 1987.

The Department of Foreign Affairs denies most emphatically that the South African Police or any other security agency of the South African Government was involved in any way in the explosion in question and wishes to register its strongest objection to this accusation. It also objects most strongly to the statement attributed to the Office of the President of Botswana in this regard before the South African authorities had had an opportunity of replying to these baseless allegations.

The Department of Foreign Affairs has the honour to inform the Department of External Affairs of Botswana that the South African Police have incontrovertible evidence that Keith Charles MacKenzie had been used by the ANC to transport terrorist weaponry from Botswana to the Republic of South Africa. The South African Police also have evidence that MacKenzie has had regular contact with certain members of the ANC in Zambia and Botswana. Furthermore, evidence confirms that MacKenzie, when last he left South Africa, was on his way to Botswana where he was to have met Ernest Lekoto Pule and Lester Dumakude, both active ANC terrorists. Further investigations by the South African Police revealed that MacKenzie was to have taken a vehicle to Botswana which Dumakude and Pule were to equip with an explosive device to be detonated by remote control. It was established that MacKenzie would use a vehicle with registration number JKG375T, registered in the name of his wife, and a tracing device was installed in this vehicle by the South African Police. This vehicle exploded in Gaborone on 8 April and there is no doubt that it had been equipped by the ANC with an explosive device as described above.

Should there be any doubt in the minds of the Botswana authorities as to the authenticity of this information, the South African authorities will be prepared to provide access to certain material to support these facts.

It is deplorable and unacceptable that the Botswana Government sees fit to implicate the South African Police whilst ignoring the grave danger arising from the presence of the ANC on its territory.

The Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of External Affairs of the Republic of Botswana the assurance of its highest consideration.

DOCUMENT S/18919*

Letter dated 9 June 1987 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[15 June 1987]

I have the honour to submit herewith the text of the joint communiqué concerning the meeting and talks between the Secretary-General of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceauşescu, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, adopted at Bucharest on 5 June 1987. The communiqué contains the conclusions arrived at during the talks between the two leaders.

Of note is the joint stand regarding the establishment of a comprehensive, lasting and just peace in the Middle East on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, of solving the question of the Palestinian people through the recognition of its right to self-determination—including the setting up of its own independent Palestinian State—and of the guaranteed integrity, sovereignty and security of all States in that area.

The two leaders underscored the necessity of convening an international conference under United Nations auspices, with the participation of all parties interested in the settlement of the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as well as of the permanent members of the Security Council. To this end, the need to set up a preparatory committee composed of the Arab States concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel, as well as the permanent members of the Security Council, was stressed.

The two leaders considered that such an international conference, and in general the solution of the Middle East issues, should be based on all United Nations resolutions concerning the Palestinian and the Middle East questions, including Security Council resolution 242 (1967).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communiqué circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ioan V. TOTU
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania

ANNEX

Joint communiqué on the meeting and talks between the Secretary-General of the Romanian Communist Party and President of Romania and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization

At the invitation of the Secretary-General of the Romanian Communist Party and the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceauşescu, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, paid a friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania on 4 and 5 June 1987.

During the visit, President Ceauşescu and Chairman Arafat held talks and had a broad exchange of views on the present stage of bilateral relations and on their prospects, as well as on a number of present issues relating to the Palestinian movement, the trend of developments in the Middle East and other aspects of present international affairs.

During the talks, the Secretary-General of the Romanian Communist Party and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization noted with satisfaction that the good relations of friendship, co-operation and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Organization and between the Romanian people and the Palestinian people had been developing continuously for their mutual benefit and in the interest of peace, détente and understanding in the Middle East and all over the world. In this context, they emphasized the particular

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/342-S/18919.

importance of the meetings and talks between the two leaders and expressed their joint determination to intensify the summit dialogue and periodic consultations with a view to further strengthening and developing the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the one hand, and the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the other.

Chairman Arafat expressed heartfelt thanks to Romania and to President Ceauşescu personally for their consistent and principled position in favour of the cause of the Palestinian people and for the active support that they had given the struggle waged by the Palestinian people in order to attain its freedom and independence and to realize its inalienable national rights.

President Ceauşescu reaffirmed, on that occasion as well, the determination of Romania and the Romanian people to continue giving full support to the struggle waged by the Palestinian people with a view to achieving its legitimate aspirations to live and develop in its own free and independent State and in full security and peace.

During the exchange of views, Chairman Arafat set forth the position of the Palestine Liberation Organization on the recent developments in the Middle East and referred to the organization's initiatives aimed at seeking solutions conducive to the settlement of the complex problems existing in that area and to the establishment of peace in the region.

President Ceauşescu reaffirmed the stand of the Romanian Communist Party and Socialist Romania in favour of a comprehensive and negotiated settlement of the Middle East questions and emphasized the need for intensified political and diplomatic moves and for new initiatives and action aimed at paving the way for a just and equitable settlement of the question of the Palestinian people.

During the talks, the Secretary-General of the Romanian Communist Party and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization firmly called for the just settlement of the Middle East questions and for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in that area, to be based on the withdrawal by Israel from the occupied Arab territories, the settlement of the problems of the Palestinian people through the recognition of its right to self-determination, including the setting up of its own independent Palestinian State, and on the guaranteed integrity, sovereignty and security of all States in that area. In order to achieve those goals, the two leaders held that it was necessary to convene an international conference under United Nations auspices and with the participation of all parties interested in the settlement of the conflict in the area, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as well as the permanent members of the Security Council. They further stressed the need to set up a preparatory committee composed of the Arab States concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel, as well as the permanent members of the Security Council. The two leaders welcomed any positive contribution from other States to the success of such an international conference.

The two leaders emphasized that an international conference, as outlined above, and in general any solution to the Middle East questions should be based on all United Nations resolutions on the Palestinian and Middle East questions, including Security Council resolution 242 (1967), and on the guaranteeing of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to setting up an independent Palestinian State.

During the talks, President Ceauşescu and Chairman Arafat stressed the particular importance of intensifying efforts and actions with a view to strengthening the co-operation and solidarity of Arab States as an essential prerequisite to the constructive settlement of the Middle East questions and the establishment of peace in that area. They also underscored the need for most resolute actions to be taken further on with a view to strengthening the unity of the Palestinian people and of its national forces within the Palestine Liberation Organization, so as to consolidate the strength of the organization as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two leaders called for the earliest possible cessation of the war between Iran and Iraq and for the immediate beginning of procedures conducive to the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the issues between the two countries, with due regard for the relevant United Nations resolutions and all the proposed peaceful initiatives aimed at putting an end to that war.

Expressing their deep concern about the existing international situation, which continued to be most grave and complex, the two leaders emphasized that the fundamental issues of our time were the resolute curbing of the arms race, the undertaking of concrete disarmament measures, first of all in the nuclear field, and the defence of peoples' right to live in freedom, dignity and peace. They expressed their appreciation for the positive proposals advanced by the Soviet Union and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev regarding the liquidation, by stages, of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

They stressed that, in view of the grave and complex situation existing in the world, it was imperative to do the utmost in order to unite the efforts of all peoples and of the democratic and progressive forces everywhere in order to halt the dangerous trend of developments towards confrontation and war and to ensure the renunciation of the use of force in the relations among States and the resolute promotion of the policy of détente, independence, co-operation and peace all over the world.

They also emphasized the need for continued and intensified action at the international level with a view to liquidating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order based on relations of full equality and equity among States, which should make possible the faster progress of all peoples, of the less developed ones in the first place, and secure the harmonious development and the stability of the world economy.

The Secretary-General of the Romanian Communist Party and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization stressed the importance of ensuring all necessary conditions for the participation of all countries, regardless of size or social system, on an equal footing in the settlement of the important issues existing in present international affairs. They held the opinion that a major role in this respect should be played by small and medium-sized countries, developing countries and non-aligned States, which constituted the great majority of the world's States and which are directly interested in a policy of détente, independence, equality, co-operation and peace.

The two leaders also held the view that the United Nations and other international agencies should play a more active role in the process of safeguarding peace and the democratic settlement of issues facing mankind.

Examining the profound changes that had occurred in the contemporary world and the international balance of forces, President Ceauşescu and Chairman Arafat stressed that an essential feature of present international trends was the ever-stronger assertion of peoples' will to live and develop in peace and freedom, in an atmosphere of trust, security and peace. Acting in unity, peoples and the progressive, democratic and advanced forces all over the world could set international affairs on a new track and ensure the success of the policy of peace, disarmament, understanding and co-operation among all the nations of the world.

President Ceauşescu and Chairman Arafat expressed their satisfaction with the talks that they held on this occasion and expressed their determination to take further action in order to ensure that the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Organization and between the Romanian people and the Palestinian people developed ever more strongly, for their mutual benefit and in the interest of the constructive settlement of the Middle East and world questions, of the general cause of co-operation and peace and of building up a better and juster world on our planet.

The talks were conducted in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere.

DOCUMENT S/18920

Letter dated 13 June 1987 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[15 June 1987]

On behalf of the Unified Command established pursuant to Security Council resolution 84 (1950) of 7 July 1950, I have the honour to submit a report of the United Nations Command concerning the maintenance of the Armistice Agreement of 1953 [*S/3079, appendix A*] during the period 1 January through 31 December 1986.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed report of the United Nations Command, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vernon A. WALTERS
Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations

ANNEX

Report of the United Nations Command concerning the maintenance of the Armistice Agreement of 1953 during the period 1 January through 31 December 1986

I. BACKGROUND

The United Nations Command (UNC) was created in response to Security Council resolution 84 (1950) of 7 July 1950. In that resolution, adopted in the early phase of the North Korean attack against the Republic of Korea, the Security Council requested that the United Nations Member States supplying forces and other assistance put their forces under a unified command, headed by the United States, in order to assist the Republic of Korea to repel the North Korean armed aggression and to restore international peace and security in the region. The resolution also requested that the United States "provide the Security Council with reports as appropriate on the course of action taken under the unified command". The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, signed the 27 July 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement on behalf of the forces of the 16 States of the United Nations and the Republic of Korea which fought under the United Nations banner. Pursuant to paragraph 17 of the Agreement, all successors in command are responsible for compliance with and the enforcement of the terms and provisions of the Agreement. The UNC continues, as ever, to carry out its functions and fulfil its obligations under the mandate of the Armistice Agreement, which includes participating in the activities of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC). In view of continued North Korean violations of the Armistice Agreement, recent UNC initiatives and significant armistice-related issues, the UNC considers it appropriate to provide the United Nations Security Council with this report.

II. ARMISTICE MECHANISM AND PROCEDURES

The Korean Armistice Agreement requires a complete cessation of all hostilities in Korea by all armed forces of the opposing sides until a final peaceful settlement is achieved. The term "opposing forces" includes all ground, naval and air units of both sides. No individual nation is a signatory to the Armistice Agreement. The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, signed the Agreement on behalf of the unified command, consisting of the military forces from 16 United Nations Member States and the Republic of Korea. The Commanders of the Korean People's Army (KPA) and the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) signed the Agreement on behalf of the KPA/CPV forces.

A. *Military Armistice Commission*

The general mission of the Military Armistice Commission in Korea, as established pursuant to the Armistice Agreement, is "to supervise the implementation of this Armistice Agreement and to settle through negotiations any violations of this Armistice Agreement". The Commission is a joint international organization and is composed of 10 members: 5 senior officers from UNC and 5 senior officers from KPA/CPV. The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, has appointed one member from the United States, two from the Republic of Korea, one from the United Kingdom and one designated on a rotational basis from among the other United Nations Member States represented on the UNC by representatives of the rank of Colonel (currently Canada, Philippines and Thailand). Meetings of MAC are held at the request of either side in the Joint Security Area (JSA), commonly known as Panmunjom, in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). To assist MAC in fulfilling its functions, the Armistice Agreement provides for a joint secretariat which maintains 24-hour telephone communication between the joint duty officers of each side located at Panmunjom. The joint duty officers also meet daily except Sundays and holidays and serve as the basic channel of communications between the two opposing sides. There have been 436 plenary sessions of the Commission and 481 meetings of MAC secretaries since the Armistice Agreement was signed. MAC, or the senior member of either side, is authorized by paragraph 27 of the Armistice Agreement to dispatch Joint Observer Teams to investigate reported violations of the Agreement that occur within DMZ. However, KPA/CPV has refused to participate in any joint investigations in DMZ since April 1967.

B. *Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission*

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, established by the Korean Armistice Agreement, is composed of four delegations representing Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The term "neutral nations" in the Armistice Agreement is defined as those nations whose combatant forces did not participate in the Korean conflict. The primary function of the Commission is to conduct independent inspections and investigations of Armistice-related developments and violations outside DMZ and to report its findings to MAC. Although its functions of inspection and investigation have been drastically curtailed due to KPA/CPV obstruction, the Commission does provide a worthwhile and stabilizing influence as well as a means for indirect communication between the two opposing sides to MAC. The Commission holds weekly meetings at Panmunjom.

C. *Role of the Republic of Korea*

A unique feature of the Korean Armistice Agreement is that no nation is a signatory to the Agreement. The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, signed the Armistice Agreement on behalf of the unified command, consisting of the military forces from 16 United Nations Member States and the Republic of Korea. During the armistice negotiations and afterwards, at the request of the KPA/CPV side, the Government of the Republic of Korea, through UNC, furnished assurances that it would abide by the Armistice Agreement. The 16 United Nations Member States provided similar assurances. Today, the Republic of Korea provides most of the "civil police", which maintain security and order in the UNC portion of DMZ. The Government and armed forces of the Republic of Korea have complied and co-operated with UNC in carrying out the Armistice Agreement, and senior military officers of the Republic serve on MAC.

III. MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

Meetings of the Military Armistice Commission are normally called to discuss serious incidents involving the Armistice Agreement and significant armistice-related issues. These meetings, as well as 24-hour telephone communication between the two sides, serve to prevent escalation of tension owing to accidental incidents and possible misunderstanding. The Commission is a proven means

of communication, as demonstrated by its continued use by both sides. KPA/CPV called all five MAC meetings held in 1986.

During the reporting period, KPA/CPV reiterated earlier proposals presented during 1985: to cease conducting major military exercises at all times and to refrain from conducting military exercises of any kind during South-North dialogue meetings and to decrease the number of security guards and disarm guards in JSA. Close examination of these KPA/CPV proposals revealed that both proposals favoured the KPA/CPV side and were not acceptable to UNC as presented. However, UNC continued to search for means to reduce military tensions in Korea and presented several proposals of its own, the most noteworthy being proposals for an effective mutual verification system in JSA and for mutual prior notification of major military exercises and exchange of observers. The appendix to this report discusses in detail these UNC initiatives. The North Korean side has abused MAC meetings by using them as a forum for obviously biased and distorted political propaganda and by introducing matters clearly outside the purview of MAC as outlined by the Armistice Agreement. During the reporting period, UNC charged the North Koreans with 37,214 substantiated Armistice Agreement violations. UNC charges against the North Koreans during the reporting period included firing across the Military Demarcation Line into the UNC portion of DMZ, introduction into DMZ of illegal heavy and automatic weapons, and construction of fortifications in DMZ. These charges were passed expeditiously, either telephonically or through the daily joint duty officers' meeting at Panmunjom. This provided the other side with an opportunity to stop its ongoing violations or, at least, to agree to co-operate in conducting appropriate and timely investigations.

IV. Conclusions

For over 33 years, the Military Armistice Commission has served as the sole joint international mechanism and official channel of communication for the maintenance of the Armistice and tenuous peace between the opposing military commanders in Korea. Both UNC and the Republic of Korea have exercised restraint in the face of continued North Korean violations and provocations directed against UNC and the Republic of Korea. Throughout the year UNC personnel by their words and actions demonstrated their sincerity toward the reduction of military tensions on the Korean Peninsula. UNC will continue as always to fulfil its responsibilities under the mandate of the Armistice Agreement and hereby reaffirms its readiness and determination, consistent with the above-mentioned United Nations Security Council resolution, to try to preserve peace and security until such time as the parties directly concerned are able to achieve a more permanent peace in Korea. In conclusion, UNC has served and will continue to serve as the framework for preserving the Armistice in Korea.

APPENDIX

Major incidents and issues discussed by or related to the Military Armistice Commission from 1 January to 31 December 1986

I. Sea incident

On 24 April a Republic of Korea navy vessel challenged a suspicious North Korean vessel about 3.5 nautical miles south of the Military Demarcation Line—Extended (MDL-X) in the East Sea (Sea of Japan). The suspicious North Korean boat refused to identify itself but returned fire when warning shots were fired by the Republic of Korea vessel. An ensuing exchange of fire resulted in the sinking of the North Korean boat. At the 435th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), on 6 May, the United Nations Command (UNC) stated that the incident was a direct result of North Korea's long history of armed infiltration attempts against the Republic of Korea.

II. Offensively postured North Korean military forces

The capability of North Korea to initiate military actions against UNC and the Republic of Korea remains real. At the 433rd meeting of MAC, on 28 January, UNC pointed out that the purpose of the annual defensive exercise Team Spirit was to train its forces to defend the Republic of Korea from possible aggression by North Korea, which had deployed massive offensively oriented forces in the forward area close to DMZ. UNC set forth in detail the offensively oriented North Korean military buildup, which includes MIG-23 aircraft, helicopters, new SA-3 missiles, more than 20 attack submarines, more than 80,000 special commandos and more than 100 amphibious craft.

III. United Nations Command initiatives

The United Nations Command has, during this reporting period, continued to take constructive initiatives to reduce military tensions on the Korean peninsula. UNC has reiterated several of its tension-reducing proposals, which remain on the table, and has introduced several new proposals which would reduce military tensions if agreed to by the North Koreans. So far, the North Koreans have failed to respond positively to any of these UNC proposals.

A. *Mutual notification of major training exercises*

Contrary to the North Korean propaganda claim, military training exercises are not addressed by the Armistice Agreement and do not constitute a violation of any provisions of that Agreement. However, secret exercises, such as those routinely conducted by North Korea, tend to cause concern. UNC, therefore, reiterated its proposal for providing mutual prior notification of major military exercises and to exchange observers to preclude possible misunderstandings. To demonstrate its good faith, UNC notified North Korea on 18 January (prior to the public announcement) that training exercise Team Spirit-86 would be conducted during February and March. At the 432nd meeting of MAC, on 3 January, UNC pointed out that UNC defensive exercise Team Spirit, which had been conducted around the same time every year for the past 11 years, posed no threat to North Korea and that training exercises were necessary for defence capability.

B. *An invitation to observe exercise Team Spirit–86*

On 18 January the UNC message to North Korea, which provided prior notification of Team Spirit–86, also conveyed the Republic of Korea Government's intention to invite appropriate military authorities of both North Korea and the People's Republic of China, accompanied by members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, to observe the exercise. At the 433rd meeting of MAC, on 28 January, UNC reminded the North Koreans of UNC prior notification of exercise Team Spirit–86 and the Republic of Korea invitation to send observers to the exercise. The North Koreans again presented the same repetitive and distorted propaganda against exercise Team Spirit–86 as they have done for the past 11 years.

C. *United Nations Command four-point programme to reduce tensions in the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom*

At the 433rd meeting of MAC, on 28 January, UNC presented a "four-point programme" to preclude major incidents and reduce tensions in the MAC conference area. The proposal included the following key points: (*a*) that an effective system be instituted to verify continuously that both sides were in compliance with the Armistice Agreement in the Joint Security Area (JSA); (*b*) that automatic and crew-served weapons be prohibited; (*c*) that all fortified positions, including fortified buildings, be prohibited; and (*d*) that number of armed guards and types of weapons used be limited to those specified by the Armistice Agreement.

IV. North Korean "tension reduction" proposals

At the 436th meeting of MAC, on 29 May, the North Koreans presented a modified version of their earlier proposal for new security arrangements in JSA, Panmunjom, which was initially presented at the 429th meeting of MAC, on 29 July 1985 (see document S/18123, appendix, sect. IV, of 3 June 1986). UNC reviewed its four-point programme for new JSA security arrangements, which was first presented at the 433rd meeting of MAC (see para. 3c of the UNC four-point programme to reduce tensions in JSA, Panmunjom).

UNC stated that both sides had in fact agreed to several points concerning security arrangements in JSA, including the prohibition of heavy and automatic weapons, as well as fortified military facilities. The North Koreans, however, responded that there was a substantial difference of views on new security arrangements in JSA and demanded that UNC accept their proposal without any change. UNC will continue its negotiation with the North Korean side to seek workable and mutually acceptable solutions to security arrangements in JSA and to ease military tension.

V. Remains issue

On 5 April UNC sent a MAC Senior Member's letter to North Korea, noting that both sides had a moral and humanitarian obligation to search for and return the remains of military personnel killed during the Korean war, and recommending that the MAC secretaries meet to discuss the remains issue. On 28 April the North Korean MAC Senior Member replied to the UNC Senior Member's letter by repeating an earlier position that they had no obligation to search for UNC remains, though they would return remains if and when they were discovered.

At the 477th meeting of the MAC secretariat, held on 11 June, UNC returned the remains of two Chinese soldiers who had been killed during the Korean war. At the UNC-called 479th meeting of the MAC secretaries, on 19 August, UNC passed to the KPA/CPV side maps of 13 prisoner-of-war (POW) camps and a POW hospital in North Korea, a list of 291 known air crash sites involving 367 UNC casualties, a list of former UNC cemeteries in North Korea where the remains of 288 individuals still lie buried, a list of 2,233 unaccounted-for UNC POWs and 18 United Nations foreign nationals, a list of 308 UNC personnel missing in action from four UNC countries and the name and details of death and burial of one UNC soldier not previously identified. UNC made these data available to assist all North Koreans in searching for and recovering UNC remains. In a follow-up UNC letter to North Korea, UNC provided additional information on the reported North Korean discovery of UNC remains in DMZ in 1983 and 1985. The North Koreans reiterated their earlier position that they had no obligation to search for the UNC remains, but said that the data passed to them would be sent to the appropriate North Korean authorities.

Return of North Korean flood victims

During the reporting period, UNC returned, through MAC secretaries' meetings, the remains of 13 North Korean flood victims that were washed south in the Imjin River and on the east coast of the Republic of Korea. As it has done in the past, UNC returned the remains of these North Korean flood victims for humanitarian reasons so that they could be given proper burial in North Korea.

DOCUMENT S/18921*

Letter dated 15 June 1987 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*15 June 1987*]

The PLO has recently attempted to intensify its campaign of terror against Israel. These attempts follow the familiar pattern of PLO terrorism: call attacks on defenceless civilians and assaults on military targets, and then fake the results. For example:

On 9 June 1987, in a broadcast from Baghdad, the "Voice of the PLO" claimed that the PLO had attacked a "military vehicle" on its way to Petach Tikva. This "vehicle" was actually a public bus. A grenade was found on it and dismantled before it could explode.

On 9 June, in a broadcast from Baghdad, the "Voice of the PLO" claimed responsibility for an explosion against a "military bus" at Rehovot. In fact there was no explosion and no such bus; a grenade was found in the Rehovot central bus station and was dismantled before it could explode.

The PLO also attempts to launch terrorism against Israel from Lebanese territory. Yasir Arafat recently said on the Voice of Lebanon (7 May 1987): "I buy arms on the black market and then smuggle them into Lebanon . . . I will not withdraw my troops from Sidon, which is being used as a staging point for operations against Israel". Two such "operations" went as follows.

On 19 April 1987, three heavily armed Fatah terrorists were caught after infiltrating northern Israel for the express purpose of taking civilian hostages.

On 8 May Arafat personally ordered PLO terrorists to infiltrate Israel and carry out a massacre at the central bus station at Nahariya. The five-man squad was apprehended in the security zone before they crossed the border; two were killed and three were taken prisoner.

Israel was able to prevent these wanton attacks against its civilians by the ongoing security arrangements along its northern border. These measures are necessary because, as the recent assassination of Lebanon's Prime Minister grimly reminds us, there is no central Government in Beirut able to prevent the PLO and other terrorist groups from using Lebanon as a staging ground for aggression against Israel. The Government of Israel will continue to take appropriate measures to protect its citizens against terrorist operations launched from Lebanon and elsewhere.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Benjamin Netanyahu
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/345-S/18921.

DOCUMENT S/18923*

Letter dated 15 June 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*16 June 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued on 12 June 1987.

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this statement as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad Dost
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/347-S/18923.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 12 June 1987 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan

With the declaration of the policy of national reconciliation by the revolutionary sovereignty and its ever-increasing gains aimed at the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, reaction and imperialism, headed by United States imperialism, and the elements attached to them in continuation of their undeclared war against revolution and our people are intensifying their interventions, aggressions and subversive actions against Afghanistan every passing day. In continuation of the inhuman acts of imperialism and reaction taking place against our people and country, the armed opposition extremist elements, instructed and assisted by their reactionary and imperialistic patrons, have once again resorted to blind terrorism. This time the opposition armed extremist elements have shot down, by a United States–made Stinger missile, on 11 June at 6.30 a.m., one of the Afghan Antonov 26 passenger planes, with 55 passengers on board, which was on a domestic flight from Kandahar province to Kabul.

The plane exploded over the airspace of Shajoi district of Zabul province and 53 of its passengers, including 16 children and 10 women, became the victims of the brutal and cowardly action of the extremist elements attached to reaction and imperialism, and two of the passengers, including one child, were seriously injured. The perpetration of such acts by the agents of reaction and imperialism under the conditions of the successful implementation of the policy of national reconciliation is not accidental. It is a component part of an organized programme which is being implemented against the process of national reconciliation to prevent the establishment of peace and tranquillity in our country and the region.

The recent events entailing the open hostile approaches of the Pakistani military régime *vis-à-vis* the policy of national reconciliation testify to the fact that United States imperialism, in collusion with the military régime of Pakistan, does not want the restoration of peace and tranquillity in Afghanistan and the normalization of the situation in the region. Instances of such antagonistic actions are the intensification of border provocations and violations, attacks on passenger and transport planes, prevention of the voluntary return of Afghan refugees to their homeland, intensification of armed subversive actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the all-out assistance of United States imperialism for ever-further organizing, provoking, financing and equipping the extremist opposition armed groups with more modern weapons, including blowpipe and Stinger missiles. Following this strategy, United States imperialism by using the Islamabad military régime is desperately striving by all means to preclude the consolidation of the people's sovereignty in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and, with the preservation of a tense situation inside and outside the country, to build up its military presence in the region for the implementation of its ominous and plunderous plans.

By resorting to such interventionist and aggressive actions, reaction and imperialism are indifferently acting against the peaceful will of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Pakistan and other peace-loving people of the region. Doing so, they must understand that the perpetration of such hostile actions, including blind terrorism, in the wake of new developments—such as the implementation of the policy of national reconciliation, the provision of the ground for the ever-further democratization of social life and the participation of different strata of the people, including the opposition—in the State administration to the extent of the creation of a national unity government, is one of the most ignominious inhuman acts which unmasks their anti-human face more than ever before. The revolutionary sovereignty, relying on the will of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the noble intention of the peace-loving people of the region and on the assistance and co-operation of its true international friends, is resolutely determined to make every effort for the maintenance of nation-wide peace in the country. It also continues its just struggles bravely and consistently in an attempt to secure durable peace in the region and the world at large.

DOCUMENT S/18924*

Letter dated 15 June 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*16 June 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our numerous letters concerning the bombardment of purely civilian targets in Iraq by the aggressive Iranian régime, the most recent being the letter in document S/18897, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian armed forces have perpetrated the following criminal acts:

1. On 10 June, artillery bombardment of the city of Basra;

2. On 10 June, artillery bombardment of the village of Kurda Siyan, Bashdar district (Sulaymaniyah governorate);

3. On 13 June, long-range artillery bombardment of residential areas in Qurna district (Basra governorate), causing damage to civilian property and dwellings;

4. On 14 June, artillery bombardment of Qurna district (Basra governorate); this further shelling resulted in one dead and three wounded, and damaged civilian property and dwellings.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

* Incorporating document S/18924/Corr.1 of 16 June 1987.

DOCUMENT S/18925

Letter dated 17 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original : English*]
[*17 June 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 16 June 1987, at 0950 hours Greenwich mean time, Iraqi war-planes, in continuation of their incessant war crimes, bombed civilian areas around the Buien Sofla village, some five kilometres south-east of the north-western town of Baneh in the Kurdistan province.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18926

Letter dated 17 June 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*17 June 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our numerous letters concerning the bombardment of purely civilian targets in Iraq by the aggressor Iranian régime, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18924, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian aggressor armed forces shelled residential neighbourhoods in the town of Abu al-Khasib on 16 June 1987, using long-range artillery. The enemy shelling caused damage to a number of houses belonging to civilian citizens and a number of commercial stores.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18927*

Letter dated 15 June 1987 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*17 June 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Argentine Republic on 15 June 1987.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and the communiqué to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Marcelo E. R. DELPECH
Permanent Representative of Argentina
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/349-S/18927.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 15 June 1987 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina

The Government of the Argentine Republic views with deep concern the fact that, following the threats made by the South African Government of 8 April 1987, acts of aggression by that country against neighbouring States have been taking place. The recent events in Botswana, Zambia and Mozambique constitute a flagrant violation of the rules of international law and of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of those States.

These criminal acts have caused the deaths of numerous innocent civilians.

The escalation of violence, which will not contribute to solving the problems of southern Africa, reflects yet again the disregard of the South African Government for the will of the international community. The Argentine Government strongly condemns these acts and reiterates its conviction that a stable and lasting peace in the region will be achieved only when an end is put to the shameful system of *apartheid*.

DOCUMENT S/18928*

Letter dated 17 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*17 June 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 14 June 1987 the criminal Iraq forces, in disregard of all rules of international law and international outrage over its deployment of chemical weapons, once again and without shame fired chemical artillery shells at Iranian positions in the Husseiniyeh operational theatre on the southern fronts. Consequently, a number of Iranian combatants were injured.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/350-S/18928.

DOCUMENT S/18929*

Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*17 June 1987*]

The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to submit herewith the text of the Declaration of the VII Summit Conference of the Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, which was held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987.

The Permanent Representative requests that this Declaration be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Declaration of the VII Summit Conference of the Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, issued on 22 May 1987

MAPUTO DECLARATION

1. We, the Presidents of the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, met at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987.

2. We invoke, with deep feelings, the physical absence of our beloved comrade Samora Moises Machel. His demise represents an irreparable loss to the Mozambican people, to all our peoples, to the African continent, and to the progressive world. In the person of President Samora Moises Machel, we recognized and ad-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/351-S/18929.

mired the heroic fighter for the cause of African liberation, the revolutionary and internationalist leader who led his people to victory against colonialism and to national independence and to active solidarity with the struggle of oppressed peoples. Samora Machel's ideals and deeds remain with us. They are yet another precious patrimony of our peoples and an endless source of inspiration that is added to the heroic legacy of his unforgettable colleagues in the struggle: Eduardo Mondlane, Amilcar Cabral and Agostinho Neto.

3. The Mbuzini tragedy—all indications point out that it was man-made—emerges in the context of a new escalation of the *apartheid* régime's aggressive acts against the front-line States, particularly against Mozambique and Angola. It happened at a moment when the front-line States were undertaking important diplomatic initiatives with a view to neutralizing the involvement of other countries in Pretoria's aggressive manoeuvres. In these initiatives, President Machel played a role of particular importance that we solemnly pledge to continue with the support of all forces that defend peace, liberty and justice for all humankind.

4. We note with satisfaction that since the VI Summit was held at Luanda, it is becoming clear to the international community that the climate of violence, terrorism and instability obtaining in the south of the African continent falls squarely on the shoulders of the *apartheid* régime. This awareness—shared by all humankind with the exception of the most reactionary circles—compels the international community to play an increasingly active role in the search of a peaceful solution to the conflict between the *apartheid* régime and the South African people and other peoples in the region. Irrespective of their social and political systems, an increasing number of States have contributed to the isolation of the Pretoria régime and have recognized and supported the struggle of the South African people against *apartheid* and the Namibian People's struggle for national liberation.

5. However, the racist régime of the Republic of South Africa persists in maintaining its *apartheid* policy by all means, such as the escalation of internal repression, the destabilization of and aggression against the sovereign States of southern Africa and the colonial oppression in Namibia. Pretoria's intransigence and aggressiveness have involved the whole region in a conflict of unforeseeable consequences.

6. The South African régime has time and again failed to comply with the spirit and letter of the Nkomati Accords signed with Mozambique. It escalates its aggression against this sisterly country through terrorist acts perpetrated by armed bandits that are recruited, trained, armed, supplied, commanded and transported by it. Likewise, the South African régime, in violation of the Lusaka understanding which it has never respected, continues its aggression against Angola by invading and occupying parts of its territory, sowing death and destruction and persisting in arming, equipping and using a terrorist group as its instrument.

7. We, the heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Mozambique, reiterate the demand for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from the territory of Angola.

8. Pursuing its policy of promoting generalized war in southern Africa, the *apartheid* régime escalates its threats and aggression against the front-line States and attacks the Republic of Botswana and the Republics of Zambia and Zimbabwe.

9. The *apartheid* régime—intrinsically racist, colonialist, bellicose and expansionist—cannot tread the path of peace and progress in the region and cannot be reformed. *Apartheid* must be eradicated.

10. Once again we express condemnation of all manoeuvres aimed at legitimizing the terrorist groups created and commanded by the racist régime of South Africa which are responsible for the massacres, assassinations, kidnappings and mutilations, as well as other acts of violence and cruelty against defenceless populations, the elderly and women and children in Angola and Mozambique. Every country, the African countries in particular, must not give these bands under Pretoria's control any logistic, shelter or transit facilities, or any other form of support.

11. We renew the appeal we made to the United States of America at the VI Summit, namely, for them to terminate the support to organized terrorism in Angola and to support unconditionally the right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence, on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), thus playing a constructive role in the solution of the conflict in southern Africa.

12. Once again we reaffirm that Namibia's independence cannot be made conditional to extraneous issues. It is an inalienable and an uncontestable right of her people which demands an urgent solution.

13. We note that, although the solution of the question of Namibia remains a responsibility of the international community as a whole, Angola, for its part, has already taken repeated steps in order to facilitate the search for a negotiated settlement that safeguards the inalienable rights of the Namibian people. In these circumstances, it is incumbent upon South Africa and the United States of America to assume a constructive attitude by positively responding to the initiative of Angola in order to bring about the immediate implementation of resolution 435 (1978). We commend these initiatives by the Government of Angola and we encourage it to continue to pursue that course of seeking, through dialogue, a just solution that will guarantee peace and stability in the region.

14. In the struggle for peace, security and development in southern Africa, we salute the concerted action by the front-line States, Zimbabwe and the United Republic of Tanzania in particular, for the support they are rendering to Mozambique in its struggle against Pretoria's aggression of using armed bandits.

15. We note with concern that certain countries continue to render support to the armed bandits operating in the southern region of the African continent, in flagrant violation of the principles governing relations among sovereign States that maintain diplomatic and co-operative relations.

16. In this context, once again we call upon the Government of Portugal to put an end to the activities of the terrorist groups in its territory which, under the control of *apartheid*, operate against the peoples of Angola and Mozambique.

17. We, the heads of State of the "Five", reject all attempts at misrepresenting the nature of the conflict that is developing in southern Africa by placing it in the context of the East-West confrontation. We reiterate our conviction that the problem in this region stems exclusively from *apartheid* and colonialism in Namibia.

18. We, the heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, having gained our national independence after a difficult and hard struggle that demanded supreme sacrifice of many of the best sons and daughters of our lands, reaffirm the determination to defend intransigently and safeguard the gains we have achieved, our sovereignty and territorial integrity, however difficult the conditions may be.

19. We, the heads of State of the five sisterly countries, the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe:

(*a*) Reiterate our determination to consolidate further the bonds of friendship and solidarity among our peoples, born of oppression, suffered in common, and strengthened in the struggle for freedom;

(*b*) Reaffirm our determination to participate actively in the struggle for peace, security, co-operation and progress of all nations and for the elimination of all causes and factors of tension among States;

(*c*) Reaffirm our full commitment to the cause of liberation, development and unity, erected by our beloved comrades, Eduardo Mondlane, Amilcar Cabral, Agostinho Neto and Samora Machel.

A Luta Continua!

A Vitória é Certa!

DOCUMENT S/18930*

Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[17 June 1987]

The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to submit herewith the text of the final communiqué of the VII Summit Conference of the Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987.

The Permanent Representative requests that the final communiqué be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Final communiqué of the VII Summit Conference of the Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987

1. Under the presidency of the head of State of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano, the VII Summit Conference of the Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe was held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987.

2. The heads of State were accompanied by important government delegations.

3. The Presidents of the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe laid a wreath on the monument to the Mozambican heroes and paid a heartfelt tribute to the memory of the beloved Samora Moises Machel, one of the architects of the establishment and consolidation of the relations of fraternity, militant solidarity and co-operation among the "Five".

4. At the opening session, the heads of State observed a minute of silence in memory of President Machel, the unforgettable, intransigent and untiring fighter against colonialism and *apartheid* and for independence, peace and welfare of peoples.

5. At this session, Comrade President Chissano welcomed the Presidents of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe and delivered a statement that, owing to its importance, constituted a source of inspiration for the deliberations of the Summit meeting. President Chissano invoked the memory of Eduardo Mondlane, Amilcar Cabral, Agostinho Neto and Samora Machel, symbols and founders of the heroic and glorious struggle for national liberation, independence and sovereignty of the five sisterly peoples. He also invoked those who in Mozambique and Angola have given their lives in the uncompromising defence of the independence of Angola and Mozambique.

6. Speaking on behalf of the Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Aristides Maria Pereira of Cape Verde, Manuel Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe and on his own behalf, João Bernado Vieira of Guinea-Bissau underlined the importance of holding the VII Summit Conference of the "Five" in Mozambique, a front-line State and a bulwark of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-*apartheid* struggle, the result of which would enable the strengthening of the multifarious co-operation in the group, in the context of the fraternal and militant relationship that binds together the five countries.

7. At the opening session, President dos Santos of Angola, in his capacity as the outgoing co-ordinator of the "Five", made an important statement in which he underlined the improvement registered by various sub-committees and the working groups, and he equally underscored the need to improve the institution's working methods in such a way as to ensure the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in the co-operation among the "Five" and to assure the realization of the established objectives. On the same occasion, he also mentioned the need to increase trade among the "Five" and to develop projects in agriculture.

8. The Summit Conference examined the report on the activities of the Ministerial Commission presented by the outgoing co-ordinating minister and the actions taken in the field of co-operation among the five countries.

9. In this context, the heads of State were gratified with the efforts made with a view to consolidating the outstanding relations of co-operation among the five countries and urged the Ministerial Commission to strive harder in the global materialization of the adopted Programme of Action.

10. After an in-depth assessment of the status of the relations of co-operation among the "Five", the Conference approved the report of the Commission and the Programme of Action for the VII Summit Conference and reaffirmed guidelines for:

(*a*) Strengthening economic co-operation and the best possible utilization of the potentialities and capacities available in each country for the mutual benefit of the "Five";

(*b*) Building up the confidence and consciousness of the economic agents in the viability and advantages of the co-operation among the "Five";

(*c*) Developing co-operation in other economic fields for increased trade, in close co-ordination with the transport sector, by a study on maritime and air tariffs, as well as undertaking joint participation measures capable of boosting trade exchanges among the "Five" and between them and the outside world and vice versa;

(*d*) Studying the viability of the implementation of the joint project on the improvement of the educational system, in addition to cultural and sport exchanges, which should contribute to the strengthening of mutual understanding among the "Five";

(*e*) Continuing to pay special attention to the training of personnel in the sectors of public administration, justice, health and mass communication, among other sectors, as an essential factor for social and economic development of the "Five" countries;

(*f*) Promoting wider dissemination in the five countries of the ideals and principles that led to the establishment of the group, in order to increase the awareness of all public sectors that may not have grasped its true importance and dimension;

(*g*) Promoting more efficiency and effectiveness on the part of co-ordinating bodies and follow-up of the implementation of the programme of action adopted by the Summit, with a view to maximizing the co-operation among the "Five".

11. The Presidents considered as positive the results achieved in political and diplomatic co-operation among the "Five" and viewed it as an effective instrument in the struggle against colonialism and *apartheid* and for the consolidation of independence and sovereignty of their countries.

12. The Presidents held a detailed exchange of information and views on the economic, military, political and social situation obtaining in each country and reiterated the importance of developing co-operation among the "Five" as a means of reciprocal support to national efforts, with a view to consolidating their hard-won independence.

13. Analysing the situation prevailing in southern Africa, the heads of State of Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe commended the policy of peace pursued by Angola and Mozambique, as well as their efforts to preserve and defend the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of their countries. In this context, they pledged their full support to the resumption of the dialogue between Angola and the United States of America and to the security agreement signed between Mozambique and the Republic of Malawi.

14. The Presidents reiterated their support of the just struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the South West Africa People's Organization and the African National Congress of South Africa and other democratic forces that within South Africa are fighting for the eradication of the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/352-S/18930.

apartheid system. The heads of State demanded the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other South African patriots imprisoned by the racist régime of Pretoria.

15. The heads of State highlighted the role of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) as an important instrument in the struggle for economic emancipation and welcomed the ever-increasing participation of countries and international financial institutions in SADCC projects, particularly in the Beira and Lobito corridors.

16. Examining the situation prevailing in East Timor, the heads of State reiterated their unconditional support to the struggle of the people of East Timor for their self-determination and independence and condemned the annexation of their territory by Indonesia.

17. Having taken note with due interest of the recent initiatives, the Summit Conference once again called upon the Government of Portugal, as the legal administering authority, to fully assume its historic, legal and moral responsibilities and to undertake a dialogue with Fretilin [*Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente*]. They encouraged the Secretary-General of the United Nations to pursue his efforts within the framework of General Assembly resolution 37/30 and reaffirmed the importance of the convening of the International Conference on Solidarity with the People of East Timor.

18. The Summit Conference reaffirmed its solidarity with the struggle of the people of Western Sahara under the leadership of the Polisario Front [*Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro*], its sole and legitimate representative, and stressed that the solution to the question of Western Sahara lies in the implementation of resolution 104 of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. In this respect, it reiterated its support to the effort undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in co-operation with the current Chairman of OAU, to bring the parties to the negotiating table, and encouraged the Secretary-General and the OAU current Chairman to pursue that course.

19. With regard to the question of Chad, the heads of State encouraged the current Chairman of OAU to proceed with the contacts aimed at reaching a solution to this issue and expressed their satisfaction with the resumption of the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of OAU.

20. The heads of State noted with deep concern the grave situation obtaining in the Middle East resulting from Israel's aggressive and annexationist policies. They reiterated their unwavering solidarity with the Palestinian people under the leadership of their sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), in the struggle for their inalienable national rights. They expressed their support for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

21. As far as the conflict between Iran and Iraq is concerned, the Summit renewed its strong appeal to the warring parties to seek a negotiated solution to the fratricidal War.

22. The Presidents expressed their profound concern over the climate of tension in Central America and condemned the external interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua. In this context, they reaffirmed their total support of the efforts undertaken by the Contadora Group and the Support Group with a view to restoring peace and tranquillity in the region.

23. The heads of State reaffirmed the need to pursue efforts towards the establishment of a just, equitable, new international economic order favourable to the promotion of an advantageous co-operation among peoples.

24. The Presidents noted that the manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction aggravates the present world situation and endangers the survival of humankind, and they reaffirmed their conviction that the vast amount of human and material resources spent on the arms race could contribute to the eradication of underdevelopment which affects large portions of our planet.

25. In this context, they welcomed the commendable peace initiatives that have emerged lately in the ambit of the resumed disarmament negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and appealed to the nuclear powers to adopt concrete measures to ensure that outer space and the sea-bed are used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

26. Accordingly, the Presidents also reaffirmed their total support for the process of the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a denuclearized zone, as well as for the recent United Nations resolution concerning the preservation of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and co-operation.

27. The Summit Conference reaffirmed its firm commitment to the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and underlined the importance of the United Nations as a forum for seeking solutions to universal problems, particularly those pertaining to peace, international security and development.

28. The Summit Conference underscored the positive role of the policy of non-alignment in the establishment of a new and equitable system in political and economic international relations and recognized the importance of the participation of the non-aligned countries in the search for solutions to most of the international problems. Accordingly, the heads of State expressed their support for the decisions adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

29. At the conclusion of their work, the heads of State congratulated the People's Republic of Angola in the person of its President, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, for the valuable contribution he made to the strengthening of relations among the "Five" in the exercise of the co-ordinating mandate entrusted to his country.

30. The heads of State expressed their deep satisfaction for the success of the VII Summit Conference and for the perspectives for action it rendered open for multifarious co-operation among the "Five". Once again they rejoiced at the traditional spirit of solidarity and warm fraternity that animated the Summit, as well as the candor and openness that prevailed in the course of the debate.

31. The heads of State agreed to hold the VIII Summit in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

32. The heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe expressed their profound gratitude to the Mozambican people, the Party Frelimo and the Government of Mozambique in the person of its President, Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano, for the warm reception and generous and fraternal hospitality accorded to them as well as to the members of their delegations.

DOCUMENT S/18931*

Letter dated 19 June 1987 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*19 June 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you another press release issued by my Government concerning the bomb explosion in the capital of my country, Gabo-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/355-S/18931.

rone, on 8 April 1987. It is requested that this letter and the press release be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) D. M. RENDOH
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Botswana
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press release issued on 12 June 1987 by the Government of Botswana

The Office of the President stands by its entire statement of 9 June [*S/18908, annex*] that South African police were involved in the incident of the Gaborone West bomb blast of 8 April that killed three Botswana nationals. It is significant to note that South Africa admits to having installed a tracing device on the vehicle that carried the bomb.

As stated in our press release of 9 June, this fact was known to the driver of the vehicle even though the South African authorities claim that he was working for the ANC.

Botswana officials were in Pretoria on 11 June and challenged Pretoria's version of the South African police involvement in the matter. Apart from flat denials by the South African officials, no information or material was provided to Botswana officials which could prove the South African claim that the ANC was responsible for the bomb.

DOCUMENT S/18933

Letter dated 19 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*19 June 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of yet further Iraqi violations of the rules and principles of international law over the past few days. Within a period of twenty-four hours starting on 17 June, Iraqi forces shelled the southern Iranian port cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr, causing damage to some residential units and thus continuing its criminal policy of attacks against civilian areas.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18934*

Letter dated 19 June 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*19 June 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to my previous letters, I have the honour to inform you that Israel has not ceased its constant attacks on southern Lebanon by land and by air or its naval blockade of the port of Sidon.

Below are some of the details of these attacks for Wednesday, 17 June 1987.

1. In the morning, military helicopters conducted a raid against the village of Kabrikha north of the so-called "security zone", firing five air-to-ground missiles at it, which resulted in the wounding of a number of the inhabitants and damage to property.

2. In the afternoon, Israeli air force planes conducted a raid against the eastern outskirts of the city of Sidon and the Ein-el-Hilweh camp, causing the death of one person and the wounding of six others, including a man in his seventies. This was in addition to losses of buildings and property.

3. On the same day, Israeli army artillery shelled a number of villages located along the edge of the "security zone" which Israel is occupying inside Lebanese territory. An adolescent girl in the village of Kafr

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/356-S/18934.

Roummane and a woman in the village of Habbouche were killed.

4. A force from the so-called "South Lebanon Army" advanced hundreds of metres from inside the "security zone" in the direction of the village of Kafra, which is located within the area of operation of the Nepalese unit. Before its withdrawal, it fired 15 missiles from its tanks at a deserted house on the road between Kafra and Haris and demolished it.

5. In the evening of the same day (11.30 local time), an Israeli force composed of hundreds of elements and with tank support penetrated 6 kilometres to the north of the "security zone" and began combing a number of villages and farms.

The Lebanese Government, in vigorously condemning these criminal Israeli attacks, reiterates its warning of Israel's continuing violation of the provisions of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and repeats that Israel bears the responsibility for the explosion of the security situation in southern Lebanon.

Israel's full, complete and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanese territory, in implementation of Security Council resolutions, beginning with resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and including subsequent relevant resolutions, is the only solution that can make the southern region a region of peace and security under the rule and authority of the Lebanese State, with the assistance of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon during the initial phase and its deployment along the internationally recognized boundaries. Unless these resolutions are implemented, the "security zone" will remain a forward base which Israel intends to use not for the protection of its borders, as it alleges, but in order to perpetuate the grave situation there and to promote its explosion in the service of its interests and goals. Israel's continuation of its attacks is but a proof of this policy, which threatens international peace and security.

I request you to have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18936*

Letter dated 22 June 1987 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*22 June 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 13 June 1987 that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador addressed to his Central American colleagues. The note explains why my Government requested that the meeting of Central American Presidents should be held on 10 and 11 August 1987, so that the meeting in question should be preceded by three meetings of Ministers for Foreign Affairs in order to allow careful, serious and full consideration of the proposal concerning peace for Central America, submitted by Mr. Oscar Arias Sánchez, President of Costa Rica, thus leaving the required periods of time for the relevant consultations and negotiations.

I request you to have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto MEZA
Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations

ANNEX

Note dated 13 June 1987 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua

Upon instructions from Mr. José Napoleón Duarte, President of the Republic, I have the honour to draw your attention to my Government's concern about the possible threats to the achievement of a stable and lasting regional peace, arising in the current circumstances from the holding of the scheduled summit meeting of Central American Presidents in Guatemala on 25 and 26 June, at which the proposal entitled "The time for peace" submitted by Mr. Oscar Arias Sánchez, President of Costa Rica, is to be discussed.

As you know, this timely and constructive proposal and the lofty goals pursued in it represent the basic foundation for achieving a regional consensus based on the desire for peace as a primary element from which emanates the common welfare of all Central Americans, who wish to live a life in which they can construct and zealously safeguard pluralistic and participatory democratic systems that can produce structures and collective conduct characteristic of a new society, in a climate of harmony.

Thus, Sir, it is now evident that there is some slight possibility of attaining the invaluable prize of peace as a result of a procedure based on serious, careful consideration of the matter in question, in the context of multilateral concessions that will promote the conclusion of agreements leading to the achievement of their cherished goals, through strict fulfilment of a historic commitment, which—on the basis of the political will demonstrated by our Governments and with the international community as a witness—will guarantee the implementation, verification and control of all the actions that will, when combined, create a concept that is the direct opposite of the mere absence of war.

You will understand that, like all great acts throughout history, an agreement of such importance can be achieved only on the basis of the attainment and strengthening of an initial minimum consensus, which calls for a climate conducive to dialogue and negotiation.

However, in the months preceding submission of the proposal it was not possible to hold preparatory meetings at which high-level representatives of the five States concerned could give in-depth consideration to the matter in question with a view to paving the way for such a basis consensus, with the result that it has not been possible to reach the minimum level of initial agreement required in order for the Central American summit meeting to be a success.

Sir, in keeping with the high expectations that our peoples now have, I wish to appeal to you and to suggest that a political opportunity should immediately be made available, by agreement, for high-level consultations and negotiations, leading, as a matter of priority, to the adoption of a text setting forth such an initial consensus for consideration by the Presidents at the Guatemala meeting. I therefore believe that it is vitally important that the Ministers for

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/358-S/18936.

Foreign Affairs should hold meetings on 26 June and 10 and 30 July in order to adopt a basic text to be the subject of final negotiations at the presidential summit meeting, which it would be wise to hold on 10 and 11 August.

I thank you for your kind concern for the success of the presidential summit meeting, whose purpose is to bring about a future in which there will be peace and democracy in Central America. Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Ricardo ACEVEDO PERALTA
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of El Salvador

DOCUMENT S/18937

Letter dated 21 June 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*22 June 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our numerous letters concerning the bombardment of purely civilian targets in Iraq by the aggressor Iranian régime, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18926, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian aggressor forces shelled residential neighbourhoods in the town of Abu al-Khasib (Basra governorate) on 17 June 1987, using long-range heavy artillery. The enemy shelling caused the death of one civilian citizen, as well as damage to the houses of civilian citizens and a number of other buildings.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18938

Letter dated 22 June 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic/English*]
[*22 June 1987*]

I have the honour to forward the text of a letter addressed to you from Sheikh Sabah al Ahmad al Jabir as Sabah, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I would appreciate that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative of Kuwait
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 22 JUNE 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF KUWAIT ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

[*Original: Arabic*]

I have the pleasure to write to you as a matter of urgency, in the light of the current situation in this important and crucial part of the world, and to express full appreciation for the efforts being undertaken by you personally at this time to monitor developments in the Gulf region arising as a result of the continuing war between our two neighbours, Iraq and Iran. I should also like to acknowledge the constructive role you are playing with a view to promoting international efforts to end this tragic war. You will doubtless agree with us in our assessment of the danger posed by the war's continuation for our region and for the security and peace of the world.

We in Kuwait have endeavoured to improve our relations with our neighbour, Iran, but that country has unfortunately not shown any response. On the contrary, it has deliberately escalated its propaganda campaigns and unleashed direct and repeated threats against Kuwait through its senior officials. It is natural that we, and the international community in general, should take such threats seriously, particularly since Iran is continuing to escalate the war and to harass Kuwaiti ships by every possible means.

In view of this situation, Kuwait expects the international community and its principal organizations, foremost among which is the United Nations, to shoulder their responsibilities in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and give concrete effect to the shared desire to end this dangerous and threatening conflict. It also expects you to take the initiative by rejecting and denouncing these threats against Kuwait, thus reflecting the fundamental opposition to any extension of the scope of the war. We have followed, and are continuing to follow, the increasing positive tendency among permanent and other States members of the Security Council towards full collective agreement on the draft resolution which would be ap-

propriate at this stage, now that so many years have passed since the outbreak of the war and so many international resolutions have been adopted but not implemented, as a result of Iranian rejection.

Our demand that you personally, and the international community, adopt an unequivocal position rejecting and denouncing the threats against Kuwait does not detract from the fact that our concern and desire are firmly focused on the need to end this war and so to rid ourselves of all its consequences. In conclusion, we would like to underline our conviction that the problem of shipping in the Gulf, which is currently attracting conspicuous and justified international attention, is in fact but one of the results of this war, which makes it incumbent on all of us that we should concentrate our efforts on ending the war itself. I should like to assure you once again of our continued desire to co-operate and consult with the United Nations, as represented by yourself, on this important and urgent matter.

DOCUMENT S/18939*

Letter dated 23 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*23 June 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 13 June 1987 the Iraqi forces, in continuation of their abhorrent attacks against civilian areas, bombarded the village of Zarab in the vicinity of the city of Baneh causing the martyrdom of one civilian and injury to seven.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Incorporating document S/18939/Corr.1 of 24 June 1987.

DOCUMENT S/18940*

Letter dated 23 June 1987 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*23 June 1987*]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 23 June 1987 addressed to you by Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Korkmaz HAKTANIR
Chargé d'affairs a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 23 June 1987 from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 3 June 1987 addressed to you by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Greek Cypriot administration, and to state, once again, the following.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/998-S/18940.

The overflights that are referred to in the above-mentioned letter took place within the sovereign borders and airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus as part of the pre-scheduled military exercises, prior notification of which, as always, was duly provided to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus.

The Greek Cypriot administration has sovereignty and jurisdiction only over the Greek Cypriot South, and such frivolous protestations will not conceal the fact that the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the sole sovereign entity equipped with legal jurisdiction to exercise control over its territory, airspace and territorial waters. The sooner the Greek Cypriot administration and its representatives accept the existing realities in Cyprus and stop making false accusations on matters which do not concern them at all, the sooner will avenues for a settlement in Cyprus be opened.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/18941*

Letter dated 23 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*23 June 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention yet another instance of the utter disregard of Iraqi rulers for the norms of international law governing the conduct of hostilities. On Monday, 21 June 1987, the Iraqi forces twice resorted to chemical warfare in the Nasr-4 operational theatre. Chemical agents, consisting of suffocating and nerve gases, were delivered through artillery barrages and rockets dropped by helicopters in Espidarre Valley, Kulan Heights, the slopes of Qashan and Kulan Heights and the outskirts of Mawut township. Several Iranian combatants were injured as a result of the aggressor Iraqi régime's deployment of illegal chemical weapons.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/360-S/18941.

DOCUMENT S/18942

Note verbale dated 22 June 1987 from the Mission of Denmark to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*23 June 1987*]

The Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and in reply to the Secretary-General's note SCPC/2/86/3(1) of 5 December 1986 has the honour to communicate the following concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986.

1. As regards the mandatory embargo of export of arms to South Africa imposed by Security Council resolution 418 (1977), the Danish compliance is based on a Royal Decree on certain measures against South Africa of 3 February 1978 as amended by Decree of 7 April 1982 and 14 July 1986 in which it is stated, *inter alia*, that:

"It shall be prohibited to sell and transfer, or attempt to sell and transfer or in any other way provide or transport, the following items to South Africa, individuals or undertakings in South Africa or undertakings operated from South Africa:

(I) Arms, weapons and war *matériel* and related *matériel* of all types;

(II) Ammunition of all types;

(III) Military vehicles and military equipment and paramilitary police equipment;

(IV) Spare parts for the aforementioned;

(V) Equipment, components, and *matériel* of all types for the manufacture or maintenance of the aforementioned."

According to the Decree it is prohibited to engage in licensing arrangements with any of the aforementioned parties involving the maintenance or manufacture of items under (I)-(V). It is further prohibited to parti-

cipate in any co-operation with South Africa involving manufacture and development of nuclear weapons.

According to the Danish civil penal code as amended by Parliament on 15 May 1985, the maximum penalty for violation of the Royal Decree is four years' imprisonment.

By Royal Decree of 14 July 1986 the confiscation of the haul from activities in violation of the embargo was made mandatory.

2. The Danish rules governing import of arms and ammunition are laid down in the so-called "Arms Act" of 20 January 1965 with subsequent amendments. According to this Act it is prohibited, except with permission issued by the Minister of Justice or by anyone acting on his behalf, to import or manufacture:

—Firearms, and barrels and breech-blocks for same;

—Ammunition for firearms, including cartridge cases;

—Priming screws, percussion caps, fuses and projectiles;

—Hand-grenades, bombs and similar weapons;

—Explosives.

3. By Act of 4 June 1986, trade with South Africa and Namibia is prohibited. The Act states, *inter alia*:

"Import into Denmark of any kind of goods and services originating in the Republic of South Africa or Namibia and export of any kind of goods and services from Denmark to the Republic of South Africa or Namibia must not take place."

Individuals, including company board members, companies (or similar) as such, violating the Act, shall be liable to a fine or imprisonment.

4. The above-mentioned rules constitute the legal basis for Denmark's implementation of Security Council resolution 591 (1986).

The Permanent Representative of Denmark wishes to reiterate that, together with the other Nordic countries in accordance with their joint programme of action against South Africa, Denmark has actively worked for strict compliance with the mandatory arms embargo instituted by resolution 418 (1977) (see section 1 above).

Likewise, Denmark is abiding by Security Council resolution 558 (1984) on import of arms, ammunition and military vehicles from South Africa (see section 2 above). Reference is made to the Permanent Representative's note on 22 March 1985 (*see S/AC.20/38, annex II*).

The Danish general trade embargo against South Africa, introduced by the Act mentioned in section 3, should be seen in the light, *inter alia*, of the new extended Nordic joint programme of action adopted by the Nordic Foreign Ministers in October 1985. The Act completes the régime described in sections 1 and 2, e.g., as far as the electronic and telecommunications equipment mentioned in paragraph 3 of resolution 591 (1986) is concerned.

It will be seen that the Danish authorities have at their disposal the legal instruments required to implement resolution 591 (1986), and Denmark is actually already abiding by all provisions of this resolution.

The Permanent Representative of Denmark has the honour to request that this communication be issued as a document of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/18943*

Letter dated 23 June 1987 from the representative of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*24 June 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a press release issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia on 11 June 1987 concerning the extension of the state of emergency in South Africa.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Keffyalew GEBREMEDHIN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press release issued on 11 June 1987

Referring to the extension of the state of emergency in South Africa imposed last year by the racist régime in Pretoria, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Socialist Ethiopia described the move as yet more stark evidence of the arrogant defiance of, and the impudent challenge to, the will of the international community that continues to be posed by the racists in South Africa.

The spokesman condemned the renewal of the state of emergency and, in view of the escalation of South Africa's flagrant aggression against the front-line States as well, called upon the international

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/361-S/18943.

community to denounce emphatically the reimposition of the state of emergency, while taking all necessary steps to assist concretely the armed struggle being waged by the heroic peoples of South Africa and Namibia under the vanguard leadership of their liberation movements, the African National Congress of South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization.

The spokesman concluded by underscoring the imperative necessity of imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime in Petroria.

DOCUMENT S/18944*

Note verbale dated 23 June 1987 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 June 1987]

The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to send herewith two documents on the Indonesian elections:

(*a*) An in-depth analysis dated 20 May 1987 by a London-based specialist on Indonesia and East Timor (annex I);

(*b*) Excerpts of a BBC report on 3 May 1987 by its correspondent, Peter Hiett (annex II).

The Permanent Representative requests that its note verbale and annexes thereto be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX I

The 1987 Indonesian election in East Timor

On 23 April 1987, the Indonesian forces of occupation conducted an illegal general election in East Timor. The election was held under the terms of Indonesian laws governing political parties, elections and the composition of the various legislative bodies—the parliament (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR) or People's Representative Council) and the provincial and district assemblies (first- and second-level Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat, or DPRD-Is and DPRD-IIs).

These various laws underwent revision in a packet of five political laws adopted in 1985 which reinforced but did not fundamentally alter the laws that governed the three earlier elections held under the present régime in 1971, 1977 and 1982. These laws as they now stand permit only three political parties to participate in the elections. They are the *Golkar*, or Functional Groups, which is the Government's party; the *Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP)* or Development Unity Party, a government-enforced fusion in 1973 of several Muslim parties; and the *Partai Demokrasi Indonesia (PDI)* or Indonesian Democracy Party, also a government-enforced fusion in 1973 of several Christian and nationalist parties. In 1986, the PDI changed in character after it was rescued from extinction by a group of generals who selected its new leadership. The PDI is now a party with the political backing of the armed forces commander-in-chief, General Murdani, though not formally speaking the party of the armed forces.

Under the law governing the composition of the DPR, the DPRD-Is and the DPRD-IIs, the armed forces directly appoint representatives to sit in all these bodies, whilst members of the armed forces do not have the right to vote. The armed forces appoint one hundred members of the 500-seat DPR and a similar proportion, i.e., twenty per cent, of the members of all the lower-level assemblies.

All the political parties are required by law to adopt the State ideology of Pancasila as their sole ideological foundation. All candidates of the three parties are rigorously screened by the army's security command, Kopkamtib, for their loyalty to the State.

The three Indonesian parties have no historical roots or contemporary relevance to the people of East Timor, where all parties indigenous to the country, including those that favoured integration with Indonesia, were banned after Indonesia gained control.

THE FIRST ELECTION IN 1982

This is the second time that the Indonesian forces of occupation have conducted general elections in East Timor. The first time was in 1982, when elections were held for four seats in the DPR and for 36 seats in the 45-seat DPRD-I, the so-called "provincial" or first-level regional legislative assembly. No elections were held in 1982 for DPRD-IIs for the thirteen districts into which East Timor's regional administration is divided.

On that occasion, Golkar won all four seats in the DPR and all 36 seats for the political parties in the DPRD-I. The remaining nine seats in the DPRD-I were occupied by armed forces appointees.

In 1982, the elections were regarded as the first ever to have been held in East Timor. However, the Government now asserts that the 1987 elections are the third to have been held in East Timor. They now claim that the first election held in East Timor was in 1976, alleging that an election preceded a meeting of a "People's Assembly" that convened in Dili on 31 May 1976. This meeting was convened for the sole purpose of adopting a decision requesting the Indonesian Government to agree to East Timor's integration into the Republic of Indonesia. The decision was adopted unanimously. This so-called "People's Assembly" met only once. It had never been heard of before and has never been heard of since. The United Nations refused an invitation from the Indonesian Government to observe anything connected with the alleged elections or the proceedings of the "People's Assembly".

No independent observers have placed any credence on Indonesia's claim that elections were held to choose the members of the "People's Assembly". Indeed, at the time, the writ of the Indonesian military forces occupying the country only ran in Dili and several coastal districts; elsewhere, the country was under the control of Fretilin, the resistance movement, and the majority of East Timorese people were still living in these Fretilin-controlled regions.

When the 1977 elections took place in Indonesia, no elections were held in East Timor. As far as is known, the Indonesian authorities have never explained why they were unable to conduct these elections. However, it is not difficult to conclude that this was because military operations were still widespread, the security situation was still extremely unfavourable for Indonesia, and its writ was still limited to Dili, to areas along the coast and in regions close to the border with Indonesian West Timor.

Golkar's landslide victory

According to the official returns for the 1982 election in East Timor, 311,325 votes were cast. This was 101.57 per cent of the 306,507 registered voters announced prior to the election. Golkar was said to have won 309,608 votes, or 99.45 per cent of the votes cast. The Government claimed at the time that the very high turnout and the almost unanimous support for Golkar should be seen as proof that the people of East Timor accept integration and support the Indonesian Government. The PPP received 675 votes and the PDI 1,044.

Special voting procedures

A special system of casting votes was designed for East Timor. The only other place where the same system was imposed was in

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/362-S/18944.

West Papua (the Indonesian "province" of Irian Jaya) where Indonesian sovereignty is also widely opposed by the population.

Normally, voters receive a voting slip for each of the assemblies being elected. The voter must pierce one of the three election symbols on the slip and place it in a single box for that particular assembly. The slips are pierced in enclosed cubicles, then folded and placed in the box. Properly supervised, this procedure safeguards the principle of free and secret elections, although both non-government parties have made numerous complaints about abuses perpetrated at all the elections held since 1965.

In East Timor and West Papua, voters are not allowed to pierce the voting slips. Instead of a single box for each assembly, there are three boxes, one for each of the parties. Voters must place their slips in the appropriate party box. The scope for abuse is therefore immeasurably greater.

In advance of the 1982 elections, election "exercises" were held in many places to show people how to vote for the government party. In many other ways too, pressure was exerted on people to vote for Golkar.

The matter of choice between the three parties has no significance in East Timor since none of the parties is historically relevant to the East Timorese. However, since people were allowed no option on whether or not to vote, many people might have been expected to show their opposition to Indonesian rule by voting for either of the non-government parties. The fact that so few votes went this way is an indication of the degree of pressure on people to vote for Golkar, or an indication of the extent to which voting returns were rigged to produce results favourable to the Government's claim of unanimous support for Golkar and hence integration.

The 1987 election

The special voting procedures were again used in 1987. In addition, the rules regarding registration made it necessary for people to vote in their "place of origin", which for most East Timorese was not where they were actually living because of resettlement and re-resettlement that has taken place since 1978.

Polling causes major upheaval

There are two kinds of vouchers issued to voters. C-vouchers require people to vote in their place of origin and AB-vouchers or absentee vouchers are issued to people who are away from home on business, working for the Government elsewhere and so on. With the exception of Indonesians working in East Timor who received AB-vouchers, voters in East Timor were given C-vouchers but since their "places of origin" were in places where they had previously been registered in resettlement camps, polling day was a day of major upheaval. One Jakarta newspaper reports: "Because everyone entitled to vote had to leave home for several hours, they all had to lock up their houses and take their children to the polling booths." Normal life was virtually at a standstill, with offices and markets closed. Public transport was also at a standstill which meant that many people had to cover long distances by foot, carrying food and drink with them for the long, gruelling day (Expedito Dias Ximenes in *Suara Pembaruan*, 30 April 1987).

It should be stressed that "place of origin" does not mean what it says. The vast majority of East Timorese now living in army-controlled resettlement camps originally lived in small, isolated mountain hamlets. After they were driven down into the plains in 1978 and 1979 by massive aerial bombardment to destroy Fretilin's control of the countryside, they were forced to settle in camps. Since then there have been several waves of re-resettlement. Hence, "place of origin" apparently refers to places where they were first registered in a resettlement camp, not where they were living on polling day.

It is not easy to understand the security justification for requiring people to travel long distances in order to vote. It appears that the overriding factor was the rule regarding registration of voters. But it is clear that a close watch was kept on security conditions during the election. Two days before polling day, armed forces commander-in-chief General Murdani arrived in Dili with top-ranking officers to carry out a "*sidak*" or on-the-spot inspection to check security arrangements. The group included Lieutenant-General Edy Sudradjat, deputy chief-of-staff; Lieutenant-General Soegiarto, chief-of-staff for social and political affairs; and Major-General Rajaguguk, commander of the IXth Udayana Military Commander based in Bali whose territory of command includes East Timor. Rajaguguk was military commander of East Timor in the earlier 1980s.

PDI given a boost

As in 1982, the election results in East Timor were among the first to be announced in Jakarta, showing a turn-out of 362, 507 votes, or 100.52 per cent of the 360,144 registered votes announced before the election:

PPP.....	2,654	(0.73%)
Golkar	339,231	(93.7%)
PDI.....	20,136	(5.57%)

The excess of votes obliged the Interior Minister, General Rustam Soepardjo, to deny suspicions of foul play in the vote counting. He claimed that the excess was due to the number of Indonesian sailors, civil servants and construction workers in East Timor at the time (*Jakarta Post*, 27 April). He made no attempt to explain why, in four regencies, in Dili and three Inland regions, the turn-out was well above one hundred per cent, with a turn-out of no less than 327.26 per cent in Aileu (*The Guardian*, 28 April).

These oddities apart, the régime was happy with the results. The governor of East Timor, Mario Carrascalao, used the twenty-fold increase in the PDI's votes over its poll in 1982 as proof that the elections were free:

"The two (sic) previous elections were considered by the international world, especially the countries that side with Portugal, as not being an expression of the wishes of the East Timorese people themselves. This is especially so of the 1982 election, when Golkar received 99.45 per cent of the votes cast. Therefore, now that the PDI has succeeded in getting 20,163 votes in this year's election, the international world can see that there was freedom for the East Timorese people to cast their votes." (*Kompas*, 27 April)

The big increase in votes for the PDI has nothing to do with "free choice". It can be explained primarily by the support being given to this party by General Murdani. The *Suara Pembaruan* report of 30 April explains that the PDI began to campaign long before the elections, whilst Golkar was active only during election time. This is an indication of the special efforts made by the armed forces to encourage the PDI, for it is normally only Golkar that can cheat by campaigning well in advance of the three weeks officially allowed for campaigning.

The manipulated returns, however, had to avoid the pitfall of cutting too deep into the Golkar vote. A high anti-Golkar vote might have been interpreted abroad as a rejection of integration. The five per cent share for the PDI was apparently also intended as a warning to Indonesian bureaucrats whose performance in East Timor is often criticized as woeful.

East Timor's special candidate

The main candidate on the Golkar list for East Timor was Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, the Indonesian Foreign Minister. As Golkar candidate, Mochtar led a party of foreign diplomats and journalists on a three-day visit to East Timor for a road-show which included rock groups, marching bands, hundreds of whooping Timorese horsemen and traditional dancers among whom were Balinese dancers provided by the transmigrant Balinese communities now in East Timor. A high turn-out, Mochtar said, would mean it could no longer be denied "that East Timor is part of the big family of the Republic of Indonesia." (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 17 April)

Many ambassadors in Jakarta had been invited to accompany Foreign Minister Mochtar but most refused, as they felt it would be diplomatically embarrassing to be supporting the minister as a Golkar candidate (*Far Eastern Economic Review*, 23 April). The Canadian, Nigerian and East German ambassadors agreed to go, but the Canadian ambassador later complained of being used by Golkar: "I did feel like I was being used. I only agreed to join this trip if my name and position was not mentioned, because it's standard diplomatic procedure that ambassadors do not get involved in domestic politics." (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 17 April)

Election used to back integration claim

Whilst the Indonesian authorities repeatedly insist that there is no question of holding a referendum to test opinion on East Timor's future, they nevertheless use the elections as if they are a test of opinion. Thus while the governor, Mario Carrascalao, denied that the 1987 election could be regarded as a referendum on self-determination (*Jakarta Post*, 9 March), Ali Alatas, Indonesian ambas-

sador to the United Nations, said that the election "will again prove that the East Timorese have recognised the fact" that they are also part of Indonesia. (*Jakarta Post*, 11 February)

As Portugal's Prime Minister said shortly before polling day in East Timor: "We cannot accept these elections. They are pre-prepared: we know the result in advance." (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 17 April) Speaking at the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva in February 1987, the Portuguese ambassador said that Indonesia was able to conduct elections only thanks to its military occupation of the country. The elections have nothing whatever to do with the exercise of the right to choose by the people of East Timor, he said.

In a document to be published in June 1987, the United Kingdom Parliamentary Human Rights Group (PHRG) says that Indonesia points to East Timor's participation in Indonesian elections as evidence that the people of East Timor have accepted the Indonesian presence, in their country. The PHRG rightly insists that "having illegally invaded and annexed East Timor, Indonesia cannot subsequently validate its illegal acquisition merely by conducting elections. In this sense, whether the elections are free or not is entirely irrelevant."

ANNEX II

Excerpts of a BBC broadcast on May 3, 1987, by its Jakarta correspondent, Peter Hiett

The Government call it the festival of democracy, but it seems that some people just didn't know when to stop partying. Take the people of Pasir, for example—a region in East Kalimantan on the island of Borneo—they love Indonesian democracy so much that the turn-out was officially recorded at 568,398. Pasir wasn't the only place where people went, shall we say, over the top. In fact of the country's 297 regions, fully 15 had turn-outs of more than 100 per cent, including central Jakarta and Indonesia's equivalent to Oxford—the town of Bandung. Only one province exceeded 100 per cent—unfortunately for Indonesia, though, it was the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, where 1,900 more people to vote. Indonesian ministers struggled for a while to explain this, then the Home Affairs Minister came up with the goods—he told a news conference that the surplus represented visiting civil servants, building contractors and seamen . . . unlikely, but it was at least possible, until, that is, we were able to study the detailed figures he distributed at the end of the news conference. These figures give the vote broken down region by region.

By working out how many non-voters there were in each region and then adding those figures to the surples province-wide of 1,900, it's possible to find out a minimum figure for the visiting civil servants, building contractors and seamen, who allegedly voted in East Timor. That figure is just over 72,000—or rather more than one in five of the adult population. I was in East Timor less than three weeks ago—there simply aren't that many outsiders there. East Timor isn't the only anomaly. Let's return to East Kalimantan—the place where one region had more than five times as many voters. Of that province's other five regions, three more had turn-outs of more than 100 per cent—and adding up the returns region by region produces a figure for East Kalimantan almost twice as large as the figure given in the consolidated province-by-province results.

DOCUMENT S/18945

Letter dated 24 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*24 June 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my previous letters, I have the honour to inform you that the criminal Iraqi régime is continuing its repeated violations of the most widely recognized principles of international humanitarian law.

On the morning of 24 June 1987 eight Iranian civilians were martyred and approximately 60 others were wounded when Iraqi war-planes bombarded the villages of Molla Sheikh and Shiveh Ebrahim, inhabited by 100 families in the suburbs of Sardasht in the West Azarbaijan province. The bombing raid which took place at 0610 GMT also damaged some residential units as well as agricultural farms.

It is more than apparent that the Iraqi régime—which has made a practice of violating its international obligations—is intent upon continuing its war crimes without the slightest regard for international law or world public opinion, which has made its abhorrence of the Iraqi methods of warfare clear. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, faced with an enemy who so easily and frequently resorts to illegal tactics, has in the past found it necessary to take, however reluctantly, limited retaliatory measures as the only method of compelling the rulers in Baghdad to respect their international obligations. Should the régime of Baghdad continue its attacks against civilian centres of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Iranian Government will once again be left with no option other than retaliation in kind.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18946*

Letter dated 25 June 1987 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*25 June 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 24 June 1987 from Mr. Carlos López Contreras, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, addressed to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/365-S/18946.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Julio RENDÓN BARNICA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Honduras
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Note dated 24 June 1987 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group

I have the honour to refer to the consistent endeavour made by Honduras with a view to the holding of meetings of Central American Ministers for Foreign Affairs for the purpose of making adequate preparations for the Presidents' meeting, at which important decisions concerning the peace initiative put forward by Mr. Oscar Arias Sánchez, President of Costa Rica, would be adopted.

On the occasion of the visit made by Mr. Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo, President of Guatemala, to Tegucigalpa on 16 June 1987, a consensus was reached among four Central American Governments that meetings of Ministers for Foreign Affairs should be held prior to the Presidents' meeting.

In view of that consensus, the Government of Honduras recently invited the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the region to a meeting that would take place in the port city of Tela, on 25 and 26 June, chiefly for the purpose of "developing and establishing sequences for the Arias plan". Unfortunately, the holding of the preparatory meetings has been persistently obstructed—an approach that appears to reflect the fact that a number of Central American Governments do not wish to hold the summit meeting, at which the proposal put forward by the President of Costa Rica will be discussed.

In the circumstances, the Government of Honduras was, to its great regret, obliged to cancel the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs that was to take place at Tela.

It would be incompatible with my Government's willingness to negotiate and with the interests of the Central American peoples if the deadlock reached where the peace initiatives are concerned were to continue indefinitely. Honduras would therefore like multilateral negotiations to be resumed in the context of the Contadora initiative. The four years of negotiations held under the auspices of the Contadora Group led to the conclusion of agreements on approximately 90 per cent of the topics discussed.

In view of the consistent lack of an opportunity for direct negotiation among the Central American countries, it would appear wise to reaffirm the Contadora Group's full competence for mediating in the Central American situation. The Government of Honduras therefore suggests that the Contadora Group should convene the Central American Ministers for Foreign Affairs in order to complete negotiations on outstanding issues, in accordance with the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [*S/18184, annex II*]. Accordingly, in view of the current circumstances, it takes pleasure in proposing the port city of Tela as the venue for the first meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs convened by the Contadora Group.

Carlos LÓPEZ CONTRERAS
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Honduras

DOCUMENT S/18947*

Letter dated 25 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*25 June 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter of 23 June 1987 [*S/18941*], I have the honour to inform you that as a result of the latest Iraqi resort to chemical warfare at 1700 hours (local time) on 21 June, in which nerve and mustard gases, as well as other unknown chemical agents, were used, about 120 persons were injured. This latest manifestation of Iraqi lawlessness once again illustrates the total disregard of the Iraqi régime for the most basic norms of international conduct and adds but one more piece of evidence to the voluminous record proving beyond any doubt the Iraqi policy of violation of its international obligations.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/366-S/18947.

DOCUMENT S/18948*

Letter dated 25 June 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*25 June 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a statement dated 22 June 1987 by Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/367-S/18948.

I should be most grateful if you would have this letter and the attached statement distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 22 June 1987 by the Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs

Today, 22 June 1987, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, having His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea, is celebrating its fifth anniversary.

On 22 June 1982, at Kuala Lumpur, the high representatives of the three patriotic forces signed the declaration on the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Kuala Lumpur Declaration was immediately acclaimed by our many friends and the peoples and Governments that cherish peace and independence the world over. It has, on the contrary, made the Vietnamese enemy furious and frightened.

The formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was the result of the great national union forces, which has progressively developed in the hard-fought struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors since 1979. It has been thus a great victory of the Kampuchean people's struggle, and it has further developed the great national union forces, which, during the past five years, have overcome obstacles and difficulties and won one victory after another. As a result, the Vietnamese aggressors have been driven into a complete impasse and will meet with a final defeat.

At present, the Vietnamese enemy are inextricably bogged down on the battlefield on Kampuchea, encountering mounting difficulties in Viet Nam itself, where the top leadership has been crippled by internal rift with no solution in sight, and is facing growing isolation in the international arena and constant pressure from the world community in all fields.

This situation clearly indicates that the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea, has reached a new stage whereby the Kampuchean people are in a position to liberate their country in the foreseeable future.

However, we can also see that the Hanoi authorities are still stubborn because they continue to stick to their "Indochina Federation" and regional expansionist strategy. Moreover, the Soviet Union also continues to support this Vietnamese strategy because it has its own clear-cut expansionist strategy in Asia and the Pacific, and has already acquired military bases at Cam Ranh and Danang in Viet Nam, which will be used as springboards to consolidate and expand its strategic position in South-East Asia and the South Pacific.

But no matter how stubborn the Vietnamese enemy and the Soviet Union are, the trend clearly indicates that the situation of the Vietnamese aggressors will be going from bad to worse, while that of the Kampuchean people's struggle will be steadily improving. We have come to such a conviction because of the hard-fought struggle of our people under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea, and the growing support of the world community, which continues to bring pressure to bear on Viet Nam in all fields, and because the Vietnamese are facing difficulties at the core, namely within the Vietnamese top leadership itself.

I would like, therefore, to call on the whole Kampuchean people to participate more actively with the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK) in the struggle in all forms against the Vietnamese aggressors in the villages as well as in other places throughout the country.

I would also like to call on the Khmer soldiers, village militiamen, self-defence guards and administrative committee members forcibly enlisted by the Vietnamese enemy to join forces more actively with the whole people and NADK in the struggle in all forms against the Vietnamese aggressors.

I appeal to all the NADK units in every battlefield throughout the country to do their best to improve further their co-operation with other resistance forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea so as to have growing strength for the present national liberation struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and for national defence and reconstruction in the future.

On this auspicious occasion, we would like to express once again our deep gratitude to all friendly countries, near or far, and all the peace- and independence-loving countries in the world for their steadfast support of the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese aggressors. We would like to appeal to them to continue to support that struggle under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea until the Vietnamese aggressors agree to withdraw unconditionally all their forces from Kampuchea and enable the Kampuchean people to exercise their right to self-determination without any outside interference. We would like to appeal to them to continue also to put pressure on Viet Nam until it agrees to negotiate a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem with the Coalition Government on the basis of the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions of the past eight years and the eight-point peace proposal of the Coalition Government [*S/17927, annex II*], which is reasonable and in the interests of both the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples as well as of the peoples of South-East Asia, Asia and the Pacific, and the world at large.

I avail myself of this opportunity especially to renew our deep gratitude to the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, which, at the twentieth Foreign Ministers Meeting, on 15 and 16 June 1987 in Singapore, clearly reiterated their support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea, and for the eight-point peace proposal of the Coalition Government. This is yet further evidence of their firm and unwavering support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people for the restoration of an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea having no foreign military base on her soil.

The struggle of our people under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea, is a patriotic struggle. It has overcome all kinds of difficulties and has reached the present stage where the Vietnamese enemy are facing mounting difficulties on the battlefield of Kampuchea, growing isolation on the international arena and a worsening situation in Viet Nam itself.

We firmly believe that, with the persevering struggle of our people under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea, and with the continued support of the international community for that struggle and their constant pressure on the Hanoi authorities, the latter will be compelled to accept a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem on the basis of the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions of the past eight years and the eight-point peace proposal of the Coalition Government by withdrawing all their aggression forces from Kampuchea. Only then can peace and security be restored to Kampuchea and Viet Nam, and peace, security and stability be ensured in South-East Asia and Asia and the Pacific.

DOCUMENT S/18949

Letter dated 25 June 1987 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 June 1987]

With reference to document S/18931 of 19 June 1987, I have the honour to enclose a copy of the text of a note which the South African Government sent to the Government of Botswana on 23 June 1987.

I should be grateful if this letter and the annexure could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. L. MANLEY
Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations

ANNEX

Note from the Government of South Africa to the Government of Botswana on 23 June 1987

The Department of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the Department of External Affairs of the Republic of Botswana and has the honour to refer to the discussions between representatives of the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Botswana which took place on 11 June 1987 in Pretoria and the note given to the Secretary for External Affairs on that date in which the false accusation of South African Police involvement in the explosion of 9 April 1987 in Gaborone was rejected.

It will be recalled that the South African delegation at the discussions offered to provide evidence to the Botswana delegation placing Keith Charles MacKenzie's association with the ANC and his part in the Gaborone explosion beyond any doubt.

In spite of the fact that the Botswana authorities chose not to avail themselves of this offer to examine the evidence in possession of the South African authorities to ascertain the truth behind this explosion, the Botswana authorities considered it appropriate to indicate to the information media on 14 June that the Botswana authorities have, for reasons of their own, decided on a version of events which suits them and their ANC guests, and did not want to be confused by the facts. It is surely not possible to refuse to examine the proof offered and maintain a public posture of this nature.

The Department of Foreign Affairs reiterates its offer to place at the Botswana authorities' disposal the material proving ANC intentions. Should the Botswana authorities maintain their position, the Department of Foreign Affairs will have no alternative but to make this evidence public.

In the circumstances an urgent appeal is again made on the Botswana authorities to withdraw the unwarranted accusation against South Africa. Failure to do so can only confirm a steadily growing impression that Botswana does not share the concern of the Republic of South Africa in solving bilateral and regional problems in a peaceful manner.

The Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of External Affairs of the Republic of Botswana the assurance of its highest consideration.

DOCUMENT S/18950*

Letter dated 26 June 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 June 1987]

I have the honour to refer the statement of the Kabul régime dated 12 June 1987 [*S/18923*], in which preposterous allegations have been made, once again, against my Government.

The fictitious charges contained in the Kabul statement cannot obscure the facts of the tragic situation in Afghanistan caused by more than seven years of foreign military intervention in that country, nor can false propaganda mislead international opinion about the heroic struggle waged by the Afghan people against the foreign military occupation of their homeland. Their suffering has been great. More than five million Afghans, representing one third of the entire population of Afghanistan, have been forced to seek shelter in neighbouring Pakistan and Iran.

The international community has clearly pronounced itself on the flagrant violations of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the injustice being perpetrated in Afghanistan, and it has repeatedly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the foreign forces and the restoration of the right of the Afghan people freely to choose their own system of government.

Pakistan has been gravely affected by the military intervention in Afghanistan, which has imposed upon it the responsibility of providing shelter and the basic necessities of life for more than three million Afghan refugees, the majority of whom are old people, women and children. The Government and people of Pakistan will continue to honour their humanitarian obligations towards them until conditions for their voluntary return to their homeland have been realized.

The Kabul statement accuses Pakistan of hostility towards the so-called "policy of national reconciliation" and harps on the monotonous theme that Pakistan is preventing the return of the Afghan refugees. It is for the Afghan people and not for Pakistan to judge and respond to this programme, which is supposed to address the domestic situation in Afghanistan. Clearly, the Afghan people have rejected this programme as they have rejected the presence of the foreign troops and the régime installed by these forces at Kabul. A living proof of this rejection is the more than seven-year-old resistance by the Afghan people, which continues with undiminished vigour and tenacity despite the ruthlessness of the military campaigns to liquidate it. One such military campaign, with heavy involvement of foreign forces, is going on in Afghanistan at this very moment, inflicting death and destruction in that country.

The reported shooting down of an Afghan military transport aircraft, which according to Kabul carried

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/368-S/18950.

civilians, points to the intensity of the conflict inside Afghanistan and the strength of the Afghan resistance. The concern expressed by the Kabul régime over the loss of lives in this incident stands in sharp contrast to the premeditated attacks of its military aircraft on border villages and refugee camps inside Pakistan, which have caused heavy loss of life and destruction. During the months of February and March this year, more than 250 innocent people, including a large number of women and children, were killed and hundreds wounded in such brutal aerial attacks.

As a result of the conflict inside Afghanistan, thousands of Afghans are uprooted and seek shelter in Pakistan every month. This continuing influx of refugees into Pakistan belies the absurd allegations by the Kabul régime that Pakistan has been preventing the return of refugees. I would, nevertheless, like to reiterate my Government's earlier offer to enable the concerned United Nations agencies to determine impartially whether or not the Afghan refugees in Pakistan wish to return to their homeland while it continues to be under the occupation of foreign forces.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18951*

Letter dated 29 June 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*29 June 1987*]

I am sending you the most recent information on Israeli settlement activity in the occupied Arab territories during the months of April and May 1987. This activity includes the confiscation of Arab land for the implementation of Israeli settlement plans aimed at expelling the Arab inhabitants from their land and taking it over, which violates the principles of international law relating to military occupation and, in particular, the Hague Convention of 1907[1] and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.[2]

I need not stress the danger of the continuation of such a policy for international peace and security and for the prospects for peace in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Israeli settlement activities, confiscation of Arab land and attacks against Arab citizens and their property during the months of April and May 1987

I. *Activities involving confiscation of land and attacks against Arab citizens during the month of April*

The Israeli military authorities confiscated over 550 dunums of land in the village of Dura (Hebron district), belonging to the following families: Dudin, Al-Sharif, Amr, Abu Muqaddam and Natche. The confiscated land is registered in *tapu* (land registry) certificates and is located in Khallat Sanja and Khallat Manaa in bloc No. 5 and Khallat al-Hijrah, Sahlat al-Hijrah and Shu'bat Khatf in bloc No. 6.

1. Settlers at the Betar Alit settlement, located above land belonging to the villages of Husan and Wadi Fukin (Bethlehem district), denied Palestinian farmers access to their agricultural land, which is adjacent to the settlement. The settlers provoked the farmers.

2. Some Jewish religious fanatics defiled a chamber in the monastery built at the site of the tree from which Christ's cross was made. This is one of the holiest Christian and Greek Orthodox sites in the world. After they had defiled the holy chamber, the Greek Patriarch ordered the site closed.

3. Muhammad Salman al-Atrash and Halima Ibrahim Salman, widow of the late Namir Husain al-Ajuri, both citizens from Bayt Ula (Hebron district), were injured during a clash between citizens of the village and Israeli settlers who had tried to seize the citizens' sheep and goats.

4. The Israeli newspaper *Yediot Aharonot* reported on 7 April that settlers following the racist Rabbi Meir Kahane had been responsible for unprecedented acts of disorder in the town of Halhul, located north of the city of Hebron. The settlers attacked the town and closed the main road between Jerusalem and Hebron, halting traffic for a long time, and then stormed into the town, smashing the windscreens of Arab cars, slashing their tyres and throwing stones at the windows of Arab shops and solar-heating systems. They destroyed six vehicles belonging to citizens of the town.

5. On 7 April Israeli bulldozers—guarded by military troops—destroyed the house of the citizen Muhammad Musa Hasan Mashhur, located in the Tarrarat district, near the Neot Adumim settlement in the village of As-Sawahira ash-Sharqiyah, on the pretext that the house was located close to the settlement and constituted a nuisance to its residents.

6. Settlers from Betar Alit, which is close to the village of Husan, surrounded the house of the family of Subhi Sa'id Shawsha, broke down its doors and windows with iron bars and destroyed its crops. The people of the village clashed with the extremist settlers, resulting in injuries to two of the villagers: Muhammad Ali Mahmud, who was hit in the face; and Ali Isma'il Khalil, who was injured in the eye and nose.

7. Radio Israel reported that some 600 settlers arrived in Qalqiliya on the night of 10 April and carried out widespread acts of sabotage and arson against fields, orchards and vehicles. They also smashed the windows of a number of houses. The Israeli forces imposed a curfew on the village of Hablah and part of Qalqiliya and detained a number of Arab youths. The Minister of Defence ordered the Israeli army to uproot the trees on both sides of the road.

8. A large number of settlers attacked a plant nursery owned by the citizen Hamdallah Umar Mutawi Awda, from Hablah (Tulkarm district), and burned down the shop containing all the agricultural equipment, valued at 200 Jordanian dinars. The settlers also uprooted a large number of pepper plants and roses, the value of which was estimated at 400 Jordanian dinars.

9. On 25 April a curfew was imposed on the village of Kafr Laqif (Qalqiliya district) for a period of four hours following an incident between some 100 residents of the village and residents of the Ganon Shomron settlement, after the settlers had prevented Arab residents from working on their land on the Jewish sabbath.

10. The Israeli newspaper *Hadashot* reported on 14 April that leaders of the Jewish settlers in the West Bank had held an extraor-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/369-S/18951.

dinary meeting at the Alfe Menasheh settlement, during which they called for the formation of a committee of inquiry to study Israeli security policy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It is their intention to set up a centre for the establishment of new Jewish settlements, even if they have to do so without the agreement of the Israeli Government. The settlers' leaders called for the immediate establishment of the six Jewish settlements which the Government had already decided to establish, as well as for the closure of Arab newspapers operating in East Jerusalem, the deportation of editors of such newspapers, the closure of other Palestinian enterprises in occupied Arab Jerusalem, the closure of West Bank universities and the imposition of a minimum sentence of five years' imprisonment on individuals who throw stones. The Israeli Prime Minister, Yitzhak Shamir, said that settlement activities in the West Bank must be stepped up following the recent "security" incidents. Shamir made his remarks during an inspection tour of the Alfe Menasheh settlement, during which he promised the settlers an improvement in the "security" situation.

11. It was announced in Tel Aviv on 28 April that the Israeli authorities with responsibility for settlement affairs intended to build houses on the mountains stretching north from the historic Solomon's Pools district. Israeli bulldozers have begun to lay a road through the hills south-east of Bethlehem, across land owned by citizens of the village of Khadr (Bethlehem district). The road connects with a dirt road leading to the Israeli settlement of Efrat, located on the Jerusalem-Hebron road.

12. The youth Akram Al-Muhtasib was semi-paralysed on 17 April as a result of being shot by guards from Kiryat Arba while on his way home. Four bullets penetrated his spinal column and pierced both lungs.

13. On 20 April three armed settlers from Gush Katif kidnapped 8-year-old Raid Azzam al-Maghribi from his house in the Bureij camp in Gaza and made their escape in a Peugeot vehicle. They were arrested late at night by the police and then released on bail. The bail was paid by Knesset member Hayim Durckman, from the Religious Zionism Party (Morashah), which protested the arrest of the three settlers.

14. On 25 April some 50 settlers from the Kiryat Arba settlement attacked the Ibrahimi Shrine, chanted slogans and distributed pamphlets calling for an increase in settlement throughout the West Bank.

II. *Settlement and confiscation of land during the month of May*

—A new settlement called Kibbutz Har Emasheh, on the southern slopes of Hebron, was dedicated on 17 May. The ceremony was attended by representatives of the Israeli Government, the Jewish Agency of the World Zionist Organization and the Hetikem kibbutz movement. This kibbutz is located in the area of the Green Line, at a distance of 600 metres from the Line. It is inhabited by 45 young soldiers, all of whom are doing their military service for the Israeli army. They were formerly members of the Netzanim settlement nucleus. The Jewish Agency's Negev District Director, Aldo Jason, said during the dedication ceremony that planning was now under way for the establishment of three further settlements in the area.

—The leaders of the Jewish settlers in the West Bank announced that they were working on the establishment of a new settlement near the village of Haris north of the Mozeh Shomron road. The settlement which the settlers intend to establish will be called the settlement of "Raviveh". This is the settlement which the Settlement Affairs Committee of the Israeli Cabinet decided to establish and which was approved by the Supreme Committee on Construction and Organization, with the endorsement of the members of the Mi'rakh bloc. On 27 May the newspaper *Davar* reported that the leaders of the settlers were now striving for the establishment of this settlement near Mozeh Shomron road, with the consent of all the ministers in the present Israeli Government, and were seeking also to establish between six and eight other Jewish settlements in the near future.

The Jewish settlers in the Gaza Strip region decided to announce the formation of a "body" in the Gaza Strip to administer what they called their "political struggles". They named this body the "Political Committee". The new political leadership comprises 11 members, representing all the Jewish settlements in the region, under the chairmanship of the Jewish settlement leader Reuven Rosenblatt, the President of the Settlements Council for the Gaza Coast.

The Political Committee called upon the Israeli Government to increase settlement efforts in the Gaza Strip and to establish two new settlements, which were mentioned in the coalition agreement on which the present coalition Government in Israel is based. They are the settlement of Woghit north of Gaza City and the settlement of Van Sedeh in the Gush Katif region.

—The Military Recourse Committee endorsed the decision of the military authorities to confiscate an area of 17 dunums of the land of the citizen Muhammad Yusuf Bileh, an inhabitant of the village of Al-Funduq. The land forms part of the lands of the village of Immatin. The Committee rejected the objection to the confiscation decision submitted to it by the owner of the land, and the land was annexed to the settlement of Immanu'al to serve as a site for factories.

—The Israeli military authorities confiscated 300 dunums planted with fruit-bearing olive trees in the village of Jinsafut, which was the property of the heirs of Abd al-Hafiz Abd al-Salam and the heirs of his brother Muhammad Abd al-Hafiz. A number of previous attempts had been made to take over this land, which is located on the main road between Qalqiliya and Nablus.

—An Israeli company confiscated the land of the citizen Namir Muhammad Abu al-Abbasi of Silwan. This involved a total area of 160 dunums, part of it located in the Jabal al-Mukabbir region.

—The Israeli newspaper *Kol ha-Ir* reported on 9 May that the military authorities were currently planning to confiscate an area of 2,000 dunums of the land of Bayt Ula. Three hundred people went out from the village to the area threatened with confiscation, which lay 4 kilometres from the centre of the village. There they held prayers in protest. The land threatened with confiscation lies parallel to the Green Line.

—A number of heads of Israeli settlements in the northern part of the West Bank, particularly from the settlements of Alfe Menasheh and Ariel, gathered together on 10 May and decided to establish a regional council comprising the heads of the Israeli settlements located on both sides of the Green Line. It is reported that the Israeli Government is encouraging the establishment of settlers' councils in the territories occupied in 1967 and is providing officials there with light machine-guns and other military supplies.

—The Israeli authorities fenced in lands near the Israeli settlement of Betar Alit, which was established on the lands of the villages of Wadi Fukin and Husan (Bethlehem district) early this year. The inhabitants of the villages said that the fencing operation had taken in new land belonging to inhabitants of the village of Wadi Fukin, who expressed their objection to the annexation of portions of their land to the above-mentioned settlement.

—Israeli army forces and settlers uprooted some 6,000 trees of various kinds, including olive trees and almond trees, from the land of the village of Husan (Bethlehem district), at the site of Shu'ab Khreyan, adjoining the confiscated land on which the settlement of Hadar Betar was established. The owner of the land, Abd Muhammad al-Uraydi, said that the attack on his land, which covered an area of 2,000 dunums, had taken place while he had been at the headquarters of the Military Government in the town of Bethlehem, to which he had been summoned in order to be informed of an order prohibiting him from farming his land. Israeli forces arrested the owner of the land and his wife and two daughters on the charge of attempting to prevent Israeli troops from uprooting the trees.

III. *Attacks by settlers against citizens and Arab land during the month of May*

—Owners of land in the village of Taqu' (Bethlehem district) reported that officials from the Provincial Organization Department and Israeli army forces entered their land, known as "Rakhamat", and uprooted some 2,500 olive-tree seedlings. The area of the land is approximately 150 dunums, and it belongs to Mahmud al-Hajj Auni Jibril, Muhammad Ahmed Jibril, Abd al-Ali Jibril and Ali Muhammad Ahmad Hamdan Jibril.

—Israeli bulldozers belonging to the Mekorot Water Company uprooted large numbers of olive and almond trees in the village of As-Sawahira ash-Sharqiyah on the pretext of building a road. These trees belonged to the citizen Muhammad Husayn Surur of As-Sawahira ash-Sharqiyah.

—Unidentified persons made an attack on the land of the citizen Muhammad Ibrahim Hamid of the village of Azzun (Tulkarm district) and uprooted 12 olive-tree seedlings. The land is situated near the settlement of Qarney Shomron.

—Unknown persons made an attack on citrus trees in the village of Jayyus (Tulkarm district). The owner of the trees was the citizen Muhammad Salih Nawfal. It is reported that the village witnessed a number of similar incidents caused by settlers.

—On 3 May settlers from Eli Sinai and Nesanit uprooted some fruit-bearing trees from farms in the village of Bayt Lahya (Gaza Strip) and then left in their automobiles without being subjected to any questioning by the Israeli police.

— The settlers of Gush Katif sent telegrams to the Israeli Prime Minister, Yitzhak Shamir, and to the Minister of Defence and the Commander of the Southern District calling for the uprooting of all the trees in a plantation located on the main road, on the pretext that it was used as a cover for the launching of explosive charges in the Gaza Strip. Israeli forces subsequently killed a Palestinian youth when he did not comply with army orders when sommoned to stop. The settlers declared that they would uproot the trees themselves if the Israeli forces failed to do so.

—The Buildings Inspection Sub-Committee sent notices to the citizens Tawfiq Abd Abu Umar, Abd al-Karim Khamis and Muhammad Ahmad Gharib, residents of Dheisheh refugee camp, ordering them to stop building work on their houses and to destroy within 15 days what they had already completed, although, as is known, the camp area does not fall within the competence of the organization committees but comes under the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

—Dozens of armed Jewish settlers from the settlements of Qarney Shomron, Jinat Shomron and Qedumim burst into the streets of Qalqiliya on the evening of 5 May, following an attack on an Israeli automobile, and gathered in the settlement of Alfe Menasheh after passing through a barrier of Israeli forces, who made no effort to prevent them. The settlers, shouting: "Death to Arabs", fired in the direction of citizens' homes and wrecked shops in the town. They also hurled stones and empty bottles at houses, smashed all the cars in the street and attacked Arab citizens. The organization of this anti-Arab demonstration was supervised by the extremist settlers' movement Gush Emunim.

—Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, called for an intensification of settlement in all parts of the West Bank, when addressing the settlers of Allon Moreh on 27 May.

—An Israeli military source reported that a number of settlers broke into the main court in the Cave of the Patriarchs at the Ibrahimi Shrine in Hebron and tossed the prayer rug about.

—On 23 May one Jewish extremist abducted the seven-and-a-half-year-old child of Awni Muhammad Awni Siyyam of Silwan and beat him, wounding him in the head and in the right hand. The abduction took place while the child was with his grandmother and sister near the Wailing Wall, as they were returning from the Masjid al-Aqsa. Radio Israel claimed that the Jewish youth was insane, but it became evident that he was a soldier from the Frontier Guards forces.

—A group of settlers, accompanied by occupation troops, broke into some houses in the village of Mashah (Nablus district) and detained the owners of houses near the main road until late in the night, on the pretext that the settlers' automobiles had been stoned while travelling on the road that ran past the village.

—On 26 May two Arab citizens from the town of Khan Yunis (Gaza Strip) submitted a complaint to the Israeli police authorities about a beating administered by Jewish settlers from the settlement of Mitzpeh Atzmoneh near Rafah, stating that they had been subjected to bodily harm.

—Some Jewish youths stoned a number of automobiles in the Gaza Strip as they travelled along the road to Bir as-Saba', which lies opposite the settlement of Netivot. A number of the inhabitants of Netivot attacked Arab workers in the Iqfiya factory with violent blows. This occurred after the funeral of the Israeli settler who was killed in Gaza.

— Two Israeli settlers travelling in an automobile bearing Israeli plates stoned a Peugeot automobile driven by the citizen Muhammad Husayn Salim Hajjajah of the village of Taqa' (Bethlehem district) on the morning of 24 May as he was driving through the Ush Arrab area. This caused a smashing of the windscreen and other material damage to the car.

DOCUMENT S/18952*

Letter dated 29 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 June 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iraqi régime, in continuation of its acts of lawlessness, once again resorted to chemical warfare in the north-western region on 26 June 1987. Chemical rockets fired from helicopters were used to deliver suffocating and nerve gases, which resulted in injury to more than 60 people.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/370-S/18952.

DOCUMENT S/18953*

Letter dated 29 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 June 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my previous letters, I have the honour and the sad duty to inform you that at 1625 and 1630 hours on 28 June 1987, invading Iraqi war-planes carried out chemical attacks against civilian quarters in the city of Sardasht. In this latest manifestation of their total

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/371-S/18953.

disregard for the most basic norms of humanity, the Iraqi forces of aggression fired 20 chemical rockets against four different locations in the city, massacring innocent civilians. This heinous crime has, as of now, claimed the lives of 10 innocent people and wounded 650 others. Most of the victims are children and old men and women. More detailed information about casualty figures will be brought to your attention as they become available.

The resumption of the large-scale use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi régime in the past few days—including their most recent resort to chemical warfare against civilian quarters—has once again proved beyond any doubt to the international community not only the inhumanity of Iraqi war criminals, but more importantly their total disregard for their international obligations as well as for the sentiments of the international community. It is abundantly clear that the failure of the Security Council to condemn the initial act of aggression by the lawless Iraqi régime and the reluctance of the Council to deal seriously and effectively with Iraqi persistence in violating the most commonly accepted norms of international humanitarian law have only served to embolden the rulers in Baghdad to continue their war crimes; thus, the Council will certainly have to bear partial responsibility for the pain and suffering inflicted upon the civilian and other victims of Iraqi chemical warfare. The international community and the Security Council in particular should observe more carefully the policies of the Iraqi rulers in initiating and conducting the war, not the desperate peaceful gestures of Baghdad, as the true indicator of the future behaviour of the Iraqi ruling clique.

The serious nature of this latest episode of Iraqi use of banned chemical weapons and the escalating trend in their use necessitate a concerted effort on the part of the international community, and particularly the competent organs of the United Nations, to take investigative, preventive and punitive measures to uphold the authority of the existing international instruments and halt the Iraqi war crimes. It is in this context that the Islamic Republic of Iran requests the immediate dispatch of a United Nations team of experts to investigate the latest instances of Iraqi resort to chemical warfare.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18954

Letter dated 29 June 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*29 June 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our numerous letters concerning the bombardment of purely civilian targets in Iraq by the aggressor Iranian régime, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18937, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian armed forces have committed the following acts of aggression.

1. On 23 June 1987, they shelled residential neighbourhoods in the town of Qurnah (Basra governorate) with long-range heavy artillery, damaging houses and civilian property.

2. On 24 June the Iranian aggressor forces shelled residential neighbourhoods in the town of Abu al-Khasib (Basra governorate) with long-range artillery, damaging houses and a number of shops.

3. On 27 June the armed forces of the Iranian aggressor shelled residential neighbourhoods in the valiant city of Basra with long-range artillery, damaging houses and civilian property.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18955*

Letter dated 29 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*30 June 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour and the sad duty to inform you that, in addition to the chemical attacks against the city of Sardasht on 28 June 1987, which were brought to your attention in an earlier letter [*S/18953*], at 1100 hours today, the intruding Iraqi war-planes dropped chemical bombs in

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/373-S/18955.

the vicinity of Sardasht, wounding some villagers and farmers. The exact number of casualties has not yet been made available. This is the second time in two days that the war criminals in Bagdad have targeted innocent civilians in their abhorrent use of chemical weapons. One wonders how many of these heinous crimes the Security Council is willing to witness before it abandons its unjustifiable indifference *vis-à-vis* the initial Iraqi aggression and its continuous acts of lawlessness and inhumanity.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18956*

Letter dated 30 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*30 June 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter dated 29 June 1987 [*S/18953*] concerning the chemical attacks on civilian quarters of Sardasht by the Iraqi régime, to whose crimes and inhumanity there exist no imaginable boundaries, I have the honour to report to you the gruesome details of the consequences of those attacks and their toll in human lives.

According to the most recent reports, there was a total of more than 2,000 casualties, 12 of whom were martyred, 650 seriously injured and hospitalized and 1,400 treated as out-patients.

These Iraqi chemical attacks represent a very serious escalation in the Iraqi-imposed war and add a new dimension to the whole question of chemical warfare, in so far as the criminal rulers of Baghdad are now audaciously and indeed with impunity making innocent civilians targets of their illegal chemical bombs. The international community and the Security Council are expected to take definite positions against this instance of Iraqi inhumanity, which is setting a dangerous historical precedent and is to be halted immediately. The attempts by certain members of the Council to conceal the enormity of the crimes of the Baghdad régime have once again exacerbated the shamelessness of the Iraqi war criminals in using chemical weapons on such a large scale and against innocent civilians. Under the present circumstances, it is imperative that the Security Council no longer turn a blind eye to the reality of repeated and increasingly heinous violations of international humanitarian law by Iraq, and immediately take effective measures to halt this inhumanity.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/375-S/18956.

DOCUMENT S/18957

Note verbale dated 30 June 1987 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*30 June 1987*]

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and with reference to his note SCPC/2/86/3(1-2) of 21 May 1987 has the honour to state the following.

It has been the policy of successive United Kingdom Governments whole-heartedly to support and enforce the provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) concerning the export of arms and related material to South Africa. For this reason the United Kingdom Government joined in the adoption by consensus of resolution 591 (1986) on the basis set out by Sir J. Thomson in his statement to the Security Council at its 2723rd meeting, on 28 November 1986.

Resolution 418 (1977) is implemented in the United Kingdom by means of the Export of Goods (Control) Order (for equipment), and the South Africa (United Nations Arms Embargo) (Prohibited Transaction) Order 1978 (for licensing of patents, designs and industrial information or techniques). The United Kingdom Government is satisfied that these legislative instruments remain sufficient to ensure full compliance with its obligations.

Following the adoption of resolution 591 (1986), the United Kingdom Government took action to remind British companies of their obligations and responsibilities in respect of the United Nations arms embargo.

Alleged breaches of United Kingdom legislation implementing the United Nations arms embargo against

South Africa are thoroughly investigated and, where appropriate, prosecutions follow. Details of legal proceedings, which in some cases have resulted in prison sentences, have been passed from time to time to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa. For example, three individuals were convicted in 1982 for offences involving the illegal export of arms to South Africa. One received nine months' imprisonment with six months concurrent and a £1,000 fine, the others six and three months' imprisonment respectively. In 1985 the "Coventry case" resulted in the prosecution and conviction of five individuals. All were fined and received prison sentences. In April 1987 two individuals were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment for illegally exporting long-range aerial photographic reconnaissance equipment to South Africa. A number of other cases have been dealt with under powers exercised by HM Customs and Excise.

This record of successful legal action against offenders demonstrates the British Government's determination to ensure strict compliance with the United Kingdom's obligations under Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 591 (1986) and accordingly to enforce the British legislation which governs exports to South Africa.

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requests that this note be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/18961

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 591 (1986)

[*Original: Arabic/Chinese/English/French/Russian/Spanish*]
[*30 June 1987*]

1. At its 2723rd meeting, on 28 November 1986, the Security Council adopted resolution 591 (1986) by consensus. Resolution 591 (1986) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 418 (1977), in which it decided upon a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa,

"*Recalling* its resolution 421 (1977), by which it entrusted a committee consisting of all the members of the Council with the task of, among other things, studying ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo could be made more effective against South Africa and to make recommendations to the Council,

"*Recalling* its resolution 473 (1980) on the question of South Africa,

"*Recalling* the 1980 report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective [*S/14179*],

"*Recalling* resolution 558 (1984), in which all States were requested to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa,

"*Recalling further* resolution 473 (1980), by which the Security Council requested the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) to redouble its efforts to secure full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa by recommending measures to close all loopholes in the arms embargo, reinforce it and make it more comprehensive,

"*Reaffirming* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of *apartheid* and the establishment of a democratic society in accordance with their inalienable human and political rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"*Strongly condemning* the racist régime of South Africa for further aggravating the situation and its massive repression against all opponents of *apartheid*, for the killing of peaceful demonstrators and political detainees, and for its defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, in particular Security Council resolution 417 (1977),

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 418 (1977) and stressing the continuing need for strict application of all its provisions,

"*Mindful* of its responsibilities under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

"1. *Urges* States to take steps to ensure that components of embargoed items do not reach the South African military establishment and police through third countries;

"2. *Calls upon* States to prohibit the export of spare parts for embargoed aircraft and other military equipment belonging to South Africa and any official involvement in the maintenance and service of such equipment;

"3. *Urges* all States to prohibit the export to South Africa of items which they have reason to believe are destined for the military and/or police forces of South Africa, have a military capacity and are intended for military purposes, namely, aircraft, aircraft engines, aircraft parts, electronic and telecommunication equipment, computers and four-wheel drive vehicles;

"4. *Requests* of all States that henceforth the term 'arms and related *matériel*' referred to in resolution 418 (1977) shall include, in addition to all nuclear, strategic and conventional weapons, all military, paramilitary police vehicles and equipment, as well as weapons and ammunitions, spare parts and supplies for the aforementioned and the sale or transfer thereof;

"5. *Requests* all States to implement strictly its resolution 418 (1977) and to refrain from any co-

operation in the nuclear field with South Africa which will contribute to the manufacture and development by South Africa of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

"6. *Renews its request* to all States to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa;

"7. *Calls upon* all States to prohibit the import or entry of all South African armaments for display in international fairs and exhibitions under their jurisdiction;

"8. *Further calls upon* States which have not done so to put an end to exchanges as well as to visits and exchanges of visits by government personnel, when such visits and exchanges maintain or increase South Africa's military or police capabilities;

"9. *Further calls upon* all States to refrain from participating in any activities in South Africa which they have reason to believe might contribute to its military capability;

"10. *Requests* all States to ensure that their national legislation or comparable policy directives guarantee that specific provisions to implement resolution 418 (1977) include penalties to deter violations;

"11. *Further requests* all States to adopt measures to investigate violations, prevent future circumventions and strengthen their machinery for the implementation of resolution 418 (1977) with a view to the effective monitoring and verification of transfers of arms and other equipment in violation of the arms embargo;

"12. *Further requests* all States, including States non-members of the United Nations, to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

"13. *Further requests* the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, in pursuance of resolution 418 (1977), to continue its efforts to secure full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa in order to make it more effective;

"14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution, the first report to be submitted as soon as possible but in any event no later than 30 June 1987;

"15. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

2. By a telegram dated 28 November 1986, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa.

3. By a note dated 5 December (see annex I), addressed to permanent representatives and permanent observers to the United Nations, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of resolution 591 (1986) to all States.[16] In that note, the Secretary-General indicated that he would appreciate receiving, as early as possible, information on measures taken by Governments in accordance with the provisions of resolution 591 (1986), as he was required, under its paragraph 14, to report to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of the resolution, the first report to be submitted as soon as possible but in any event no later than 30 June 1987. On 21 May a reminder was sent to those States which had not yet replied.

4. The Secretary-General has received 46 replies, the substantive parts of which are reproduced in annex II.

ANNEX I

Note dated 5 December 1986 from the Secretary-General addressed to permanent representatives and permanent observers to the United Nations of all States

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative [Permanent Observer] of . . . to the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith resolution 591 (1986), adopted by consensus by the Security Council at its 2723rd meeting on 28 November 1986 on the item "The question of South Africa".

Under paragraph 14 of the resolution, the Secretary-General is requested to report to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of the resolution, the first report to be submitted as soon as possible but in any event no later than 30 June 1987. The Secretary-General would, therefore, appreciate receiving, as early as possible, information on the measures taken by Governments in accordance with the provisions of this resolution.

ANNEX II

Substantive replies received from States

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
China
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
France
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
India
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Lesotho
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Mali
Mexico
Netherlands
Nigeria
Pakistan
Romania
Saudi Arabia
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Viet Nam
Yugoslavia

ARGENTINA

[Original: Spanish]
[4 June 1987]

The Argentine Republic scrupulously observes Security Council resolution 418 (1977). This compliance is ensured by the Committee for the Co-ordination of Export Policy with regard to Military Equipment, composed of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Defence and Economy, established by Decree No. 1097/19 of April 1985. The function of this Committee is to provide Argentine producers of military equipment in both the public and private sectors with the authorizations required to initiate and conclude any negotiations leading to the export of such equipment.

As regards imports, the Government of the Argentine Republic exercises strict control over currency sales, import permits and the opening of lines of credit with a view to complying with the prohibition against importing military equipment from South Africa.

AUSTRALIA

[Original: English]
[22 June 1987]

Australia was closely involved in the drafting of Security Council resolution 591 (1986) and joined in the consensus. Australia considers the resolution to be an important step in the struggle against *apartheid* and a necessary complement to Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 558 (1984).

As has been previously detailed, Australia adheres strictly to Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 558 (1984), and the Australian Government has ensured that there is no contact between Australia and South Africa in the military or nuclear fields.

In implementing the two resolutions, the Australian Government complied not only with the letter but also with the spirit of these resolutions, with the result that the provisions of resolution 591 (1986) are already substantially implemented in Australia.

In relation to South Africa, the Australian Government extends the widest possible definition to the term "arms and related *matériel*", thus ensuring that the existing system of export licences, end user certificates and import controls applies extensively to the items listed in resolution 591 (1986).

The prohibitions on imports and exports of arms to or from South Africa are backed by significant penalties, and the Australian Government stands ready to investigate any reports of breaches of Australian law in this regard.

As noted above, the Australian Government monitors bilateral relations with South Africa to ensure that there are no co-operation in the nuclear field, no official visits by military personnel, no South African armaments displayed in international trade fairs held in Australia and no Australian participation in any activities in South Africa that could contribute to that country's military capacity.

In order to strengthen existing legislation and regulations, the Australian Government has requested a Committee of Senior Officials to study the matter and make recommendations as required.

The foregoing attests to Australia's determination to bring to an end South Africa's system of *apartheid* and, in the mean time, to ensure that Australia gives absolutely no support to the maintenance and defence of *apartheid* by force of arms.

Austria

[Original: English]
[16 June 1987]

The Austrian Government is in compliance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 591 (1986) on "The question of South Africa" through the following legislative measures.

Federal law on the import, export and transit of war *matériel*, Federal Law Gazette No. 540/1977; Decree of the Federal Government regarding war *matériel*, Federal Law Gazette No. 624/1977; Decree on the prohibition of the export of war *matériel* as well as weapons and ammunition for civil use to the Republic of South Africa, Federal Law Gazette No. 434/1985.

Thus the export as well as the import of any kind of weapons to and from South Africa requires the approval of the competent authorities. Due to the well-known position of the Austrian Government towards the abhorrent policy of *apartheid* no such approval is granted.

Bolivia

[Original: Spanish]
[27 June 1987]

Consistent with its foreign policy of respect for the principles established in the Charter of the United Nations, the Government of Bolivia has supported and continues to support peoples seeking freedom and national independence and therefore recognizes, now more than ever, that comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa are the most effective means available to the international community to abolish *apartheid*, free Namibia and bring stability to southern Africa, given the deterioriating situation in South Africa, the growing threat to the security of African States and the refusal of the *apartheid* régime to seek a just and peaceful solution.

In accordance with the recommendations of United Nations organs and the resolutions of the Security Council, the Government of Bolivia therefore wishes to state that at no time has it supported, exported or imported weapons, ammunition, vehicles and other articles with military uses or intended for military purposes, nor permitted the entry of South African weaponry for exhibition at international fairs and expositions in its territory. This decision by the Government of Bolivia and those taken by other Governments will doubtless strengthen the efforts which the international community is making to isolate the Pretoria racist régime in order to hasten a change in the situation in southern Africa and to promote peace and social justice in that region.

Botswana

[Original: English]
[10 December 1986]

Since Botswana has never had any arms trade with South Africa the question of the implementation of Security Council resolution 591 (1986) does not arise. Our commitment to the arms embargo has, therefore, always been total.

Brazil

[Original: English]
[30 June 1987]

The Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations has the honour to enclose herewith copy of the Decree signed by the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil on 9 August 1985, which imposes voluntary sanctions against South Africa, in the spirit of the pertinent Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

Enclosure

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, using the powers conferred upon him by Article 81, item III, of the Constitution, and

Considering that the *apartheid* régime is in flagrant contravention of the principles of democracy and racial harmony existing in Brazil and thus merits the just repulsion of the most varied sectors of Brazilian society,

Considering that the policy of *apartheid* assaults the conscience and dignity of humanity, is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Having in mind resolution 418 (1977) of the Security Council of the United Nations, which imposed a mandatory embargo on the sale of arms to South Africa,

Considering also all other pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly as well as of the Security Council of the United Nations, particularly Security Council resolutions 473 (1980), 558 (1984), 566 (1985) and 569 (1985), which urge Member States to impose voluntary sanctions against South Africa by reason of the policy of *apartheid* of the Government of that country,

Recalling that Brazil has been scrupulously abiding by the prohibition of arms sale to South Africa,

Recalling also that Brazil has been following a policy of curbing all contacts with South Africa in the fields of sports, culture and art, as recommended by the United Nations,

Taking into account the deterioration of the situation in South Africa and the violent repression unleashed by its Government against the legitimate claims of the black South African population, which has incurred the severe condemnation of national and international public opinion,

Considering therefore the advisability of consolidating in a single legal instrument the political decisions and administrative measures taken by the Brazilian Government with regard to the application of mandatory or voluntary sanctions against South Africa,

Decrees

Art. 1—Any activities involving cultural, artistic or sportive exchange with South Africa are prohibited.

Art. 2—The export of petroleum and its by-products to South Africa and to the illegally occupied Territory of Namibia is prohibited.

Art. 3—It is prohibited to supply South Africa with arms and related *matériel* of any kind, including sales or transfers of arms and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and paramilitary police equipment, as well as spare parts for any of the above products.

Art. 4—Likewise prohibited is supplying South Africa with equipment, material, licences and patents for the manufacture and maintenance of the products cited in Article 3 of this Decree.

Art. 5—The shipment and trans-shipment under any grounds or conditions whatsoever of such equipment or materials as cited in Articles 3 and 4 of this Decree, if bound for South Africa or the

Territory of illegally occupied Namibia, are hereby prohibited throughout the national territory, including airspace and territorial sea.

Sole paragraph—Any violation of the terms of this article shall result in the apprehension and confiscation of the goods in question.

Art. 6—The Ministries and other competent Public Administration departments shall take the necessary measures to guarantee the implementation of the terms of this Decree.

Art. 7—Any and all provisions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

Brasilia, 9 August 1985, one hundred sixty-fourth year of independence and ninety-seventh year of the Republic.

BULGARIA

[Original: French]
[13 May 1987]

In its capacity as a non-permanent member of the Security Council, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has actively supported the measures called for in resolution 591 (1986) aimed at further limiting relationships with the Republic of South Africa in the military field. The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers this to be a positive step and an integral part of the effort by the United Nations to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter.

Long before the United Nations decided to impose an arms embargo against South Africa, the People's Republic of Bulgaria had broken off all diplomatic, consular, trade, economic, cultural and sports relations with the racist régime. Bulgaria is acting consistently and authentically in its total boycott of South Africa in all areas because it is convinced that the effective application of sanctions by all States Members of the United Nations will lead the racist régime to put an end to *apartheid*, withdraw its troops and its administration from illegally occupied Namibian territory and halt its acts of aggression and destabilization against neighbouring States.

The policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with regard to *apartheid* is also reflected in national legislation currently in force. Long before the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* was adopted, its fundamental principles and provisions had been incorporated in the country's Constitution (art. 35, paras. 2 and 4) and Criminal Code (arts. 162, 163, 418 and 419).

Bulgaria will continue scrupulously to implement United Nations resolutions designed to isolate the racist régime, thereby making a practical contribution to the definitive elimination of the *apartheid* system. Bulgaria will also continue to provide all possible assistance to and support for the struggle being waged by the Namibian and South African peoples for their national liberation under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization and the African National Congress of South Africa.

CANADA

[Original: English]
[26 May 1987]

Canada is in full compliance with all the provisions of Security Council resolution 591 (1986).

CHINA

[Original: Chinese]
[6 February 1987]

The Government of the People's Republic of China has always strongly condemned the policies of racial discrimination and *apartheid* pursued by the South African authorities and has resolutely supported the South African people in their just struggle for the eradication of the *apartheid* system and the establishment of a democratic and non-racial society.

The Chinese Government has always strictly abided by and implemented the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and decisions on the question of South Africa. It has refused to have any political, economic, military, trade, cultural or sports relations with South Africa and has supported the African countries in their demand for effective sanctions measures, including arms and oil embargoes against South Africa.

In view of the above-mentioned principled stand, the Chinese Government implements fully all the provisions contained in resolution 591 (1986).

CUBA

[Original: Spanish]
[29 June 1987]

Faithful to its anticolonialist and antiracist policies and in wholehearted support for peoples struggling for their independence and to eradicate all manifestations of exploitation and discrimination, the worst example of which is to be found in the odious *apartheid* régime endured by the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, the Government of Cuba maintains no relations with the Government of South Africa.

If all Member States were to apply the measures set forth in Security Council resolution 591 (1986), that would be a decisive step in the struggle against racism and *apartheid* and a gesture of repudiation and rejection of the criminal policies pursued by the Government of South Africa.

CYPRUS

[Original: English]
[27 January 1987]

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus fully supports Security Council resolution 591 (1986) and other relevant United Nations resolutions and complies with their provisions. Furthermore, Cyprus maintains no diplomatic, trade, military or any other relations with the racist régime of South Africa.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]
[3 February 1987]

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has broken off all relations with the Republic of South Africa. Since that time, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has not maintained any diplomatic, consular, political, economic, cultural or other relations with that country.

In this context, it is natural that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has consistently observed all the Security Council resolutions concerning the arms embargo against the racist régime, in particular resolutions 418 (1977) and 591 (1986).

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not export to South Africa any military equipment or *matériel* destined for police forces, or spare parts for electronic or communication equipment.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not maintain any relations with the Republic of South Africa in the nuclear field.

Similarly, no military equipment, ammunitions or vehicles for military purposes are exported from South Africa to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The Republic of South Africa and its corporations are not allowed to participate and do not participate in international fairs and exhibitions held in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

DENMARK

[Original: English]
[22 June 1987]

[Text identical to that transmitted in the note verbale dated 22 June 1987 from the mission of Denmark to the Secretary-General in document S/18942.]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

[Original: Spanish]
[9 June 1987]

In compliance with the provisions of resolution 591 (1986), the Dominican Government has refrained from purchasing arms and related *matériel* from or selling them to South Africa. Likewise, the

Dominican Republic maintains no diplomatic, consular or trade relations with South Africa.

France

[*Original: French*]
[*22 June 1987*]

Implementation by France of the provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) on the imposition of a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa has not called for the adoption of specific legislative or statutory texts. The decree-law of 18 April 1939 enacts very strict provisions on the production and sale of *matériel*; the export of *matériel* is prohibited, and its sale is subject to the granting of a waiver.

Since the adoption by the Council of resolution 418 (1977), no sales licences have been issued by the Interministerial Commission for the Review of *Matériel* Exports, which is the competent authority. At the same time, the French Government decided to cancel all export licences previously issued. In implementation of these decisions, contracts worth a total of almost 2 billion francs have been cancelled (surface-to-surface missiles, submarines, coastal escort vessels . . .). In 1981 it was decided that the embargo should be extended to spare parts. Finally, in 1986, in implementation of a decision adopted by the 12 States members of the European Community, the embargo was extended to the export of paramilitary, data-processing and telecommunications equipment that may be used for military purposes and for maintaining order.

These provisions reflect the French Government's determination to comply scrupulously with the provisions laid down by the Security Council in resolution 591 (1986) and to prohibit, to that end, any arms sales to South Africa.

German Democratic Republic

[*Original: French*]
[*29 June 1987*]

Almost 10 years after the imposition of the mandatory arms embargo against the régime in South Africa, the latter is still able to pursue its policies of *apartheid*, destabilization and aggression against sovereign States in the region and illegal occupation of Namibia. The State terrorism pursued by Pretoria both inside and outside the country and its massive military potential threaten not only the peaceful development of the peoples of the region but also international peace and security, demonstrating the need to isolate the racist régime world wide and to put an end to its crimes. The German Democratic Republic therefore supports the demand for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

If the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa were strengthened, that would be a major contribution towards halting the régime's aggressive, militaristic policies. Security Council resolutions 418 (1977), 558 (1984) and 591 (1986) provide a solid basis for doing so. It is time to stop undermining these decisions and apply the embargo effectively. In this context, the German Democratic Republic welcomes the results of the International Seminar on the United Nations Arms Embargo against South Africa, organized by the Special Committee against *Apartheid*. This seminar, which took place from 28 to 30 May 1986 in London, emphasized the measures needed to make the arms embargo more effective. It also denounced those who, through their military collaboration with the racist régime, share responsibility for the fact that Pretoria now has a powerful war machine.

In the same year that the arms embargo was imposed, the Security Council also decided, by its resolution 421 (1977), to establish a committee to monitor and strengthen the arms embargo. If this committee were to resume activities, that would be an effective contribution towards making the embargo a reality.

South Africa's nuclear ambitions pose a particular threat to world peace. At a time when mankind's main task is to prevent a nuclear holocaust, Western countries and Israel must halt their efforts to help the aggressive South African régime increase its nuclear capability.

The German Democratic Republic adheres strictly to the provisions of Security Council resolutions 418 (1977), 558 (1984) and 591 (1986), as well as all other major decisions. It maintains no relations, military or otherwise, with South Africa. Its Minister for Foreign Trade has declared a comprehensive trade embargo against South Africa that applies not only to direct trade relations with partners in South Africa but also to the conduct of trade with South Africa in which partners from third countries participate. The attitude of the German Democratic Republic is fully consistent with the provisions of its constitution, details of which are included in the information given by the German Democratic Republic in July 1985 on its implementation of resolution 418 (1977).

Erich Honecker, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, stated on the occasion of a visit by a high-level delegation of the front-line States of southern Africa in April 1987 that the German Democratic Republic believes that, despite the complexity of the problems facing today's world, there is no problem that cannot be solved by negotiation, taking into account the legitimate interests of the parties concerned. However, the steady escalation of the violence perpetrated by the *apartheid* régime in Pretoria threatens the peaceful solution of the conflict in southern Africa. Compliance with the arms embargo would be an important step towards achieving a peaceful settlement of these conflicts and putting an end to the crimes of the racist régime.

Germany, Federal Republic of

[*Original: English*]
[*23 June 1987*]

Security Council resolution 591 (1986), reaffirming Council resolution 418 (1977), is strictly observed by the Federal Republic of Germany. No export licences, which would anyhow be required under the Federal War Weapons Control Act and the Federal Foreign Trade and Exchange Act, are granted for any transaction falling within the purview of resolution 418 (1977). Violations of the arms embargo are prosecuted and punished by the competent authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Ghana

[*Original: English*]
[*22 June 1987*]

As a matter of official policy, Ghana has no relations, diplomatic, consular, or otherwise, with South Africa. Nor does Ghana contemplate entering into any relations, let alone military collaborations, with the racist régime contrary to the provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977). Ghana therefore stands ready to lend its full support for the realization of the objectives of Council resolution 591 (1986).

Greece

[*Original: English*]
[*22 June 1987*]

Guided by its position of principle regarding the policy of *apartheid*, Greece adheres strictly to Security Council resolutions 418 (1977), 558 (1984) and 591 (1986) concerning the arms embargo against South Africa and does not export to or import from this country arms of any kind. Through administrative measures the Government of Greece prohibits the exports of arms to South Africa. Neither does it maintain contact in the military, security and intelligence fields.

India

[*Original: English*]
[*9 January 1987*]

The Government of India has consistently supported the oppressed people of South Africa in their struggle against the *apartheid* régime. India has consistently opposed all forms of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* pursued by that régime. It was at the initiative of India that the issue of racism in South Africa was first inscribed on the agenda of the United Nations in 1946.

India has no diplomatic, economic, trade, cultural and sports links with the racist régime in Pretoria, and its boycott of that régime is complete and total. The question of exporting arms to that régime does not, therefore, arise. As a member of the Security Council,

India voted in favour of resolutions 418 (1977) and 558 (1984). The Government of India has ensured the implementation of all resolutions of the Security Council relating to the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa and has co-sponsored and supported resolutions on this subject in the General Assembly. The Government of India has stressed with vigour and consistency the need to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions to isolate the régime in South Africa in view of its policies of domestic oppression and racism and the external threat it poses to neighbouring States in southern Africa and to international peace and security.

Iraq

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*5 February 1987*]

1. Iraq does not collaborate in any way whatsoever with the South African régime, whether in the political, economic, military or cultural field. Iraqi laws prohibit companies, institutions and individuals from engaging in any form of collaboration, be it official or unofficial, with that régime.

2. Iraq maintains a complete embargo on all forms of nuclear co-operation with South Africa.

3. Iraq maintains an effective embargo on the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa, as well as on all forms of assistance provided to the oil industry in South Africa.

4. Iraq prohibits the provision of loans and financial credits to South Africa, as well as investment in that country.

5. Iraq supports all resolutions of the United Nations and other international organizations relating to the isolation of South Africa, the latest of which were the resolutions adopted at the forty-first session of the General Assembly on the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa and the question of Namibia, particularly the resolutions relating to the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the régime.

6. Iraq is taking effective steps to implement those resolutions by obliging all parties which collaborate with that régime not to resell any of Iraq's exports, including oil, to the régime. Iraq is also endeavouring, by means of all the resources at its disposal, to monitor closely compliance with that requirement. Studies, statistics and international publications on the subject prove that there has been no violation of the requirement by those parties.

7. Iraq is taking effective action, through its membership in the United Nations Special Committee of 24 (the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples) and the League of Arab States and its bilateral ties, to promote Afro-Arab solidarity, since such solidarity constitutes an important means of confronting racist régimes in both South Africa and occupied Palestine, and is providing support and assistance to liberation movements and the African front-line States.

8. Iraq is taking part in the publicizing of information with a view to making public opinion in Iraq, the Arab world and the world as a whole aware of the dangers posed by the economic, political and military co-operation between the Zionist entity and the South African régime, particularly with respect to co-operation on scientific matters and military nuclear co-operation. It does so because such co-operation constitutes a violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and other international organizations and affords significant relief to the South African régime, quite apart from the political objectives of such co-operation, which are to impose hegemony over the African continent and to entrench the continent's racist régimes.

9. Iraq believes that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity which must be eradicated without any delay. Iraq therefore supports the struggle of the people of South Africa to exercise their right to self-determination and to establish a united, democratic and non-racial society. Iraq strongly condemns the South African régime in all international circles for its continued violent and savage persecution and oppression of the people of South Africa, its illegal occupation of Namibia and its acts of aggression and subversion against independent African States.

10. Iraq also vigorously rejects the so-called policy of constructive engagement with South Africa, because that policy encourages the régime to defy United Nations resolutions and to persist in its aggression against neighbouring States. Iraq condemns the activities of foreign companies which continue to co-operate with the South African régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields.

Ireland

[*Original: English*]
[*22 June 1987*]

Ireland strictly enforces the terms of the United Nations mandatory arms embargo under Security Council resolution 418 (1977). Through the use of its licensing powers, the Government ensures that no arms or related material are exported to South Africa. These licensing powers derive from the Control of Exports Act 1983 and the Control of Exports Orders 1983 and 1984.

These licensing powers are also used to ensure that nothing that might be considered for military or paramilitary application is exported to South Africa.

As regards exports of sensitive equipment, such as, for example, computers, before a licence is issued, the Government of Ireland must be satisfied that the goods to be exported are not destined for use by the South African security forces or by agencies that implement the *apartheid* system.

There is no nuclear co-operation between Ireland and South Africa.

The importation of weapons into Ireland is subject to strict government control. Permission is not granted for the importation of any South African weapons for any purpose. Ireland's police and defence forces purchase no equipment from South Africa.

Ireland does not participate in any activity in South Africa that might contribute to that country's military or police capabilities. There are no visits or exchange visits between government personnel that might maintain or increase South Africa's military or police capabilities.

The Customs Act 1956 provides that any person who exports or attempts to export any goods in contravention of any enactment or statutory instrument shall be guilty of an offence against the Customs Acts and shall for each such offence forfeit up to treble the value of the goods in question. The Control of Exports Act 1983 provides that every person who, for the purpose of obtaining an export licence, knowingly makes a false or misleading statement or representation shall be guilty of an offence. A person guilty of such an offence shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £Ir 10,000, or three times the value of the goods in question, whichever is greater; or at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both the fine and the imprisonment.

No arms and other equipment subject to the arms embargo can be exported from Ireland to any destination without the permission of the customs authorities. Before such permission is granted the customs authorities carry out an examination to ensure that all government regulations are complied with. Should there be reason to believe that the export of any goods would be in breach of the arms embargo, the customs authorities have the power to detain the goods, carry out an investigation and if necessary prosecute the offenders.

Israel

[*Original: English*]
[*2 June 1987*]

The position of the Government of Israel regarding its policies towards South Africa was fully set out by notes verbales to the Secretary-General from the Permanent Representative of Israel in documents S/12475 of 7 December 1977 and S/12948 of 1 December 1978 and from the Acting Permanent Representative in document S/12475/Add.1 of 3 April 1978.

This position was recently reconfirmed in an additional note verbale to the Secretary-General from Israel's Mission to the United Nations in document A/42/182 of 20 March 1987.

Italy

[*Original: English*]
[*18 June 1987*]

Italy has strictly implemented since their adoption the provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) on the arms embargo

against South Africa, including the embargo on the export of spare parts.

Italy has paid particular attention to ensuring that supplies of Italian military equipment do not reach South Africa through third countries. It strictly applies the "end users" clause and existing control procedures on the final destination of such equipment. Moreover, it refuses to grant the necessary export authorization in all those cases in which there is a suspicion that the military equipment can be re-exported in violation of the arms embargo.

Particular care is applied by the Italian authorities to ensure that no authorization is granted for the export to South Africa of equipment such as that listed in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of resolution 591 (1986) or "dual use" material that could be used for military purposes. Very restrictive criteria are also applied to exports of equipment with a high technological content even when it does not have a military capacity or is not intended for military use.

Italy does not import arms, ammunitions or military vehicles produced in South Africa.

The exchanges of visits mentioned in paragraph 8 of resolution 591 (1986) are governed, as far as Italy is concerned, by the particularly restrictive criteria agreed upon by the States members of the European Community.

The Italian Parliament, at the initiative of the Government, has been reviewing for some time the whole question of the legal discipline of the arms trade sector. In this context particular attention is being paid by the Italian Parliament to the question of the technical and procedural instruments, including sanctions, aimed at securing full observance and implementation of the legislative measures to be adopted.

Jamaica

[Original: English]
[17 June 1987]

The Jamaican Government has strictly enforced its well-known policy of not having any contact whatsoever with South Africa. As such it has adhered fully to the arms embargo, the oil embargo and the cultural, sporting and economic boycott of South Africa.

The Government of Jamaica also wishes to reiterate that Jamaica has no arms industry, and the Government fully ensures that Jamaica is not used as a trans-shipment port for arms and any other goods destined for South Africa. Furthermore, the Government of Jamaica's total boycott against South Africa is well known to workers and supervisors in Jamaica's trans-shipment zones.

Finally, in relation to paragraph 11 of Security Council resolution 591 (1986), the Government of Jamaica wishes to affirm that there have been no known violations of the arms embargo by companies in Jamaica.

Japan

[Original: English]
[23 June 1987]

1. Even before the Security Council, by its resolution 418 (1977), imposed the arms embargo, it was Japan's strictly observed policy to prohibit the export to South Africa of arms, equipment related to arms production, and military technology in accordance with the three principles on arms export. Japan does not engage in any military co-operation whatsoever with South Africa.

2. Japan has never exported nuclear reactors or other related materials, nor has it extended any technical co-operation to South Africa with regard to nuclear development.

3. In accordance with Security Council resolution 569 (1985), which urged Member States to take additional measures against South Africa, in October 1985 the Government of Japan decided to ban the export of computers to the South African armed forces, police and other agencies enforce the policies of *apartheid*.

Jordan

[Original: Arabic]
[4 March 1987]

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan wishes to reaffirm its position of absolute and firm commitment to oppose the policy of *apartheid* in South Africa and its stand with the people of South Africa in their just struggle against all forms of racism.

This Jordanian position is based on the provisions of the Jordanian Constitution and the Criminal Code (Act No. 16 of 1960), which lay down firm principles that guarantee freedom and equality of rights and obligations for all citizens and provide them with protection against discrimination on grounds of race, language, colour or religion. Moreover, racial discrimination is incompatible with the teachings of the Islamic religion.

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan adheres to all the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States relating to combating the policy of racial discrimination pursued by the white minority Government in South Africa.

Jordan is determined to reject and condemn the inhumane policy of racial discrimination and it calls upon the international community to adopt practical deterrent measures and to impose comprehensive sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to eliminate the policy of racial discrimination pursued by the Government of South Africa.

In accordance with these principles and basic tenets, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan does not maintain any relations with the South African régime, whether diplomatic, military, commercial, cultural, athletic, touristic or other.

Lesotho

[Original: English]
[14 April 1987]

The Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho has not taken any measures because Lesotho does not manufacture arms or deal in arms except importation of small armaments and ammunition necessary for the maintenance of internal law and order.

Lybian Arab Jamahiriya

[Original: Arabic]
[18 June 1987]

On the basis of the position of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the policy of *apartheid* in South Africa, which the United Nations has categorized as a crime against humanity, the Jamahiriya has no political, economic, military, social or cultural relations with the racist Pretoria régime. The Jamahiriya has closed its airspace and waters to all aircraft and ships proceeding from or to South Africa, and it is fully committed to the implementation of the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the Security Council concerning an arms embargo against the racist régime in South Africa and the other resolutions adopted by the United Nations and by other international and regional organizations condemning the policy of *apartheid* and calling for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist Pretoria régime under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

Mali

[Original: French]
[28 January 1987]

The Government of Mali, which is a founding member of the Organization of African Unity and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, is entirely faithful in its implementation of Security Council resolution 591 (1986), in accordance with the ideals and principles of the Malian people, its party, the Democratic Union of the Malian People, and its Government.

The Government of Mali maintains absolutely no ties with the racist régime of South Africa.

Mexico

[Original: Spanish]
[30 January 1987]

The Government of Mexico, basing itself on the guiding principles of its foreign policy, supports United Nations resolutions aimed at

putting an end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia as well as those that seek to eliminate the *apartheid* régime.

By virtue of the above, the Government of Mexico firmly supports Security Council resolutions concerning the embargo of all types of weapons to South Africa, particularly resolution 591 (1986), which reaffirms the importance the Mexican Government attaches to strict compliance with the provisions of that resolution, in keeping with its position that the embargo of weapons and related materials must be total.

It will be recalled that Mexico served as Chairman of the Security Council Committee on the arms embargo against South Africa in 1981.

Netherlands

[Original: English]
[19 June 1987]

The Netherlands, since the passage of Security Council resolution 181 (1963), has strictly observed the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa. After the adoption of Council resolution 418 (1977), the implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa was even further strengthened in the Netherlands when the Sanctions Act 1977 and the decrees and licences based upon the Sanctions Act (published in A/40/22/Add.1 of 14 October 1985) were adopted.

Furthermore, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the European Community on 10 September 1985 decided on the following measures relevant to Security Council resolution 591 (1986):

(*a*) A rigorously controlled embargo on exports of arms and paramilitary equipment to the Republic of South Africa;

(*b*) A rigorously controlled embargo on imports of arms and paramilitary equipment from the Republic of South Africa;

(*c*) Refusal to co-operate in the military sphere;

(*d*) The recall of military attachés accredited to the Republic of South Africa, and refusal to grant accreditation to military attachés from the Republic of South Africa (in the case of the Netherlands, at the time of the decision no military attachés were accredited to South Africa nor South African military attachés to the Netherlands);

(*e*) The cessation of exports of sensitive equipment destined for the police and armed forces of the Republic of South Africa;

(*f*) The prohibition of all new collaborations in the nuclear sector.

In so far as still necessary, the aforementioned decisions of the European Community Foreign Ministers have been implemented in national legislation (Import and Export Decree South Africa).

Nigeria

[Original: English]
[18 June 1987]

Prior to and in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 591 (1986), Nigeria seriously observes the Security Council resolution on arms embargo against *apartheid* South Africa to the extent that it has become part of the laws of Nigeria in accordance with the enactment of the 1981 Legislation, No. 2, Schedule 7, Act.

It should be observed that the above-mentioned legislative Act was enacted in compliance with Council resolutions 418 (1977), 421 (1977) and 473 (1980) and has ever since remained the extant regulation on the question of arms embargo against South Africa. Nigeria has since closed all loopholes in the arms embargo against racist South Africa.

Pakistan

[Original: English]
[13 January 1987]

Pakistan does not maintain any relations at all with South Africa, and the Government of Pakistan is determined to abide fully, in letter and spirit, by all the provisions of the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on this question.

Romania

[Original: English]
[25 June 1987]

Romania has no political, economic or consular relations or any links of other kinds with the minority régime of South Africa. This has been stressed in the communication previously transmitted by the Romanian Government to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and in the official statements made by the representatives of Romania at the United Nations or in other international forums.

The Romanian Government reiterates the solidarity of the Romanian people with the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for the complete elimination of colonialism, any forms of domination and oppression. It firmly condemns the aggressive actions of South Africa against the neighbouring independent countries, the racist policy of *apartheid* and the repressive measures of the Pretoria minority régime against the majority population of this country.

Saudi Arabia

[Original: English]
[20 February 1987]

The Government of Saudi Arabia is pleased to announce that it does not co-operate with South Africa in any facet of the military field or, for that matter, in any other field.

Switzerland

[Original: French]
[1 June 1987]

The position of principle of Switzerland concerning the question of arms export to South Africa was communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in a note from the Permanent Observer dated 13 April 1978, which was published in document S/12644. It was referred to in a note dated 6 February 1987 from the Permanent Observer addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established under resolution 421 (1977).

The Permanent Observer wishes to reaffirm the position of Switzerland. As it is not a Member of the United Nations, Switzerland is not bound by the decisions of the Security Council. However, on its own initiative, as far back as 6 December 1963, it introduced a general embargo on Swiss exports of weapons to the Republic of South Africa. This measure was confirmed and reinforced by the new federal Act of 30 June 1972 concerning war *matériel*. Specifically, no export permit is granted for weapons bound for territories in which armed conflicts have broken out or threaten to break out, or in which dangerous tensions prevail. The export of weapons is also prohibited if there is any risk of its jeopardizing the Confederation's efforts in the field of international relations, specifically with regard to respect for human dignity. All exports of war *matériel* are strictly controlled, and violators are punishable under the provisions of the federal Act on war *matériel*. This policy will continue to be applied in accordance with the legislation in force.

Switzerland is also a party, since 9 March 1977, to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, whose provisions it observes strictly. As such, it opposes any direct or indirect transfer of nuclear weapons and abides by the regulations designed to prevent nuclear energy from being diverted from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons.

Syrian Arab Republic

[Original: English]
[2 June 1987]

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has not engaged in the past and will not engage in any form of activity or relations in any field with the racist régime of South Africa, in compliance with its established policy and its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular, resolution 418 (1977) and resolution 591 (1986).

Togo

[Original: French]
[26 January 1987]

The Togolese Government has always been concerned about the situation in South Africa and has always supported the measures recommended by the United Nations in its struggle against *apartheid*, in particular by voting in favour of relevant resolutions and by its various activities.

Since the adoption of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) on 4 November 1977, the Togolese Government has taken care to ensure the effectiveness of the mandatory embargo on the provision of arms to South Africa.

During its term on the Security Council (1982-1983), Togo spared no effort to play a major role in the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) and to study ways and means by which the mandatory embargo could be made more effective against South Africa. In doing so, Togo, which neither manufactures nor trades in arms, wished above all to encourage the States concerned to co-operate with the United Nations for the effective implementation of this embargo.

Togo, being neither a manufacturer of nor a dealer in arms, is also doing its utmost to monitor closely the movement of goods and persons in its port and airports, in order to avoid Togolese territory becoming a transit point for arms on the way to or from South Africa.

In addition, the Togolese Government refrains from importing arms, ammunition of any type or military vehicles manufactured in South Africa.

Lastly, inspired by the desire to contribute to the elimination of *apartheid* from South Africa and to the establishment of a democratic society respectful of human rights in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Togo has, to the extent possible, taken steps, including police and customs inspection measures, to implement the arms embargo against South Africa.

Trinidad and Tobago

[Original: English]
[10 February 1987]

By Proclamation No. 12 of 1967 dated 29 November 1967, the importation from or exportation to South Africa of any goods whatsoever was prohibited by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. In view of the absolute nature of the Proclamation, no further legislative measures in regard to the implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa have been deemed necessary.

Turkey

[Original: English]
[5 June 1987]

The Government of Turkey has expressed its avowed position concerning the *apartheid* policies and practices pursued by the Government of South Africa at various international forums. Turkey has on every occasion vehemently condemned the inhuman and degrading *apartheid* policies of South Africa and has expressed its profound concern over the worsening situation in southern Africa.

The Government of Turkey maintains no diplomatic or consular relations with South Africa. Turkey strictly complies with the letter and spirit of Security Council resolution 418 (1977), in which a mandatory arms embargo was imposed against South Africa. Furthermore, Turkey welcomes the adoption of Council resolution 591 (1986) on 28 November 1986 in order to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of the mandatory arms embargo.

The Republic of Turkey has never had any co-operation in the military field with South Africa. Turkey neither exports to nor imports arms, ammunition or spare parts from South Africa, and as a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons meticulously refrains from any co-operation in the nuclear field with South Africa.

Turkey is of the view that the international community as a whole should exert real pressure on the Government of South Africa and will continue to support any action aimed at the total elimination of *apartheid* and the establishment of a true democratic society in South Africa.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

[Original: Russian]
[26 June 1987]

The Soviet Union, guided by its position of principle regarding the racist policy of *apartheid* pursued by South Africa, and in keeping with the recommendations of the General Assembly and the decisions of the Security Council, maintains no relations with South Africa in the political, economic, military or other fields; similarly it has neither contractual nor licensing arrangements with the Pretoria régime.

Specifically, the relevant Soviet organizations and authorities strictly comply in their practical activities with Security Council resolutions 418 (1977), 473 (1980), 558 (1984) and 569 (1985) and in addition with Council resolution 591 (1986), aimed at tightening the embargo required by earlier Council resolutions on the provision to South Africa of weapons, ammunition of all types and military vehicles and the import of such items produced there.

The Soviet Union favours more active efforts by the United Nations to secure full compliance by all States with the embargo imposed by Council resolution 418 (1977) on the supply of weapons, ammunition and military vehicles or the issuance of licences for their manufacture to the South African racist régime, and on collaboration of any kind with South Africa in the development or manufacture of nuclear weapons. It is important that the Security Council Committee on the South African arms embargo should consistently be able to block any attempts to circumvent resolution 418 (1977). Effective compliance with resolution 558 (1984), imposing an embargo on the import of weapons, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa, should also be ensured.

Considering that the Pretoria régime is persisting in its policy of *apartheid*, aggression, destabilization and State terrorism against sovereign independent States in southern Africa and is forging ahead with the expansion of its military-industrial potential and racing to acquire nuclear weapons, the USSR supports the General Assembly's appeal to the Security Council to impose comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

[Original: English]
[30 June 1987]

[Text identical to that transmitted in the note verbale dated 30 June 1987 from the representative of the United Kingdom to the Secretary-General in document S/18957.]

United States of America

[Original: English]
[20 March 1987]

The United States has recently taken additional measures regarding the embargo, taking into account Security Council resolution 591 (1986). On 19 December 1986, the Deputy Secretary of State approved amendments to the international traffic in arms regulations that relate directly to the arms embargo and South Africa. The public notice accompanying the amendments specifically refers to Security Council resolution 591 (1986). The notice and the amendments were published in the *Federal Register* on 30 December 1986. A copy of the regulation is enclosed.

Enclosure

*Federal Register/Vol. 51, No. 249/Tuesday, December 30, 1986/ Rules and Regulations**

Action: Final rule.

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* Department of State, 22 CFR Parts 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128 [Departmental Regulations 108.855]. South Africa and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR). *Agency:* Department of State.

Summary: The Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of October 2, 1986, (Pub. L. 99-440), as amended, contains a prohibition on the export of items on the U.S. Munitions List to South Africa. This final rule implements the requirements of the Act. It also makes several unrelated amendments to the ITAR to correct or clarify certain provisions.

Effective date: December 30, 1986.

For further information contact: J. Smaldone, Chief, Arms Licensing Division, Office of Munitions Control, (202) 235-9761, or Edward Cummings, Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State, (202) 647-4110.

Supplementary information: Section 317 of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, (October 2, 1986, Pub. L. 99-440), as amended, (the Act) provides that no item on the United States Munitions List (22 CFR Part 121) may be exported to South Africa. Exceptions are provided under certain limited circumstances for items that are not covered by the United Nations Security Council Embargo against South Africa. Section 318 of the Act provides that licenses may not be issued in such exceptional circumstances unless Congress is notified thirty days in advance.

Section 317 of the Act codifies existing U.S. policy on the enforcement of the U.N. arms embargo. The embargo had its origin in 1962, when President Kennedy decided not to permit any further sales to South Africa of arms which might be used to enforce that country's apartheid policy. On August 7, 1963, the U.N. Security Council adopted resolution 181 (1963), which called upon all states voluntarily to "cease forthwith the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types, and military vehicles to South Africa". In response to this request, the U.S. arms embargo was extended in 1963 to cover all arms sales. The policy was outlined in a United Nations speech in August of that year by Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, who told the Security Council that the United States expected to bring to an end the sale of all military equipment to the South African Government by the end of 1963. Ambassador Stevenson specified that exceptions would be permitted for the fulfillment of existing contracts and that the United States reserved the right to interpret this policy in the light of requirements for ensuring international peace and security. He added that the United States was taking this step to show its deep concern about South Africa's failure to abandon apartheid.

The guidelines for executing this policy were established in 1964 and prohibited the sale of items for use in combat or training by military, parmilitary, or police forces. The guidelines prohibited the sale of all military equipment and items of significant use in training or combat, as well as equipment and materials for the production and maintenance of arms and ammunition. They provided for the contractual and common defense exceptions to which Ambassador Stevenson had referred and also contained a provision for dealing with so-called gray area cases. They specified that items of distinct nonmilitary utility (but in no case any arms, ammunition, or items of a weapons nature) could be exported to South Africa if ordered by and for civilian nongovernmental users.

On November 4, 1977, the Security Council adopted a mandatory resolution, resolution 418 (1977), under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. The Security Council required that all States "cease forthwith any provision to South Africa of arms and related materials of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and shall cease as well the provision of all types of equipment and supplies, and grant of licensing arrangements, for the manufacture or maintenance of the aforementioned". On November 28, 1986, the Security Council adopted voluntary resolution 591 (1986), which broadens the embargo.

The U.S. has strictly enforced the U.N. arms embargo. No exceptions have been made to the prohibitions contained in Security Council resolution 418 (1977) since it entered into force.

It has also been the policy of the U.S. to prohibit exports to South Africa of certain articles not covered by the U.N. embargo. The U.S. embargo continues to be broader than that contained in Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 591 (1986). Both the State and Commerce Departments have promulgated rules to implement the U.S. policy.

For example, the Department of State does not license any export of U.S. Munitions List items to the South African Government, including the military or police. Section 126.1 of the ITAR provides that it is the policy of the United States to deny licenses and other approvals with respect to defense articles and defense services destined for or originating in certain countries, including any country with respect to which the United States maintains an arms embargo. South Africa is such a country. The U.S. Munitions List does contain items that are not covered by the 1977 U.N. embargo and exceptions have been considered in exceptional cases for exports of some of these items to non-governmental entities in South Africa. Exceptions have been permitted since the entry into force of the U.N. embargo only if the item was clearly not covered by the U.N. embargo. The licenses granted in recent years have been for items such as cryptographic devices for automatic teller machines to be used by commercial banks.

In addition to these rules, the Commerce Department has promulgated rules to prohibit exports of items (e.g., computers) subject to its export jurisdiction which might be used by the police and military and apartheid enforcing agencies. These regulations also implement section 108 (*a*) of the Export Administration Amendments Act of 1985 (July 12, 1985, Pub. L. 99-64, 99, Stat. 137, 50 U.S.C. App. 2405 note). Items under the export jurisdiction of Commerce may not be exported to the military or police in South Africa. The only exceptions relate to medical supplies and devices to be used to prevent unlawful interference with international civil aviation.

Finally, the U.S. voted in favor of the voluntary Security Council arms import embargo of December 13, 1984 (resolution 558 (1984)). Section 1 (*d*) of the President's Executive Order on South Africa of September 9, 1985 ordered a strict implementation of this import embargo, and Treasury has published the necessary regulations (see 50 FR 42157 and 27 CFR 47.21 (category XXII) and § 47.52 (*c*)). The U.S. has gone beyond the terms of the voluntary embargo (e.g., by prohibiting the import of manufacturing data to produce South African weapons in the U.S.). Section 302 of the Act codifies this import prohibition, and no changes to State or Treasury regulations are necessary to implement this prohibition.

The Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act includes a specific provision on Munitions List exports largely because of some uncertainty regarding existing U.S. practice. The Department of State accordingly believes that it would be advisable to amend the ITAR to make clear the requirements of the U.N. embargo and the Act.

In addition, changes are made to other provisions in the ITAR to correct technical errors or omissions in the final rule of December 6, 1984 revising the ITAR (49 FR 47682). These changes also clarify or update the requirements of the ITAR and standarize some of the clauses and information required with respect to commercial agreements relating to defense articles.

For example, questions have arisen as to who must complete the required end user certificate with respect to manufacturing license agreements. Section 124.10 is amended to make clear that the foreign end user must complete the form. Section 124.14 is amended by requiring that agreements on exports to warehouses outside the U.S. contain the standard clause (currently in § 124.9) on the duration of certain obligations after the termination of the agreements. Section 126.8 is revised to make clear when prior approval is required to make certain proposals with respect to arms sales and agreements.

The following amendments deal with a foreign affairs function of the United States and are thus excluded from the major rule procedures of Executive Order 12291 (46 FR 13193) and the procedures of 5 U.S.C. 553 and 554. The basic regulations that are amended by this final rule were the subject of public comment because of the desirability of obtaining the public's views. However, the amendments deal with statutory requirements that have entered into force and consequently the regulations are promulgated as a final rule.

List of Subjects in 22 CFR Parts 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, and 128

Arms and Munitions exports.

Accordingly, for the reasons set forth in the preamble, Title 22, Chapter I, Subchapter M of the Code of Federal Regulations, is amended as set forth below.

Part 121—The United States Munitions List

1. The authority citation for Part 121 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 38, Arms Export Control Act. 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2778); E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311; 22 U.S.C. 2658.

2. In § 121.1, Category VIII, paragraphs (*g*) and (*j*) are redesignated as paragraphs (*j*) and (*g*), respectively, and paragraphs (*h*) and newly redesignated (*j*) are revised to read as follows:

§ 121.1 General. The United States Munitions List.

. . .

Category VIII—Aircraft, Spacecraft, and Associated Equipment

. . .

(*h*) Developmental aircraft and components thereof which have a significant military applicability, excluding aircraft components concerning which Federal Aviation Agency certification has been granted.

. . .

(*j*) Components, parts, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment (including ground support equipment) specifically designed or modified for the articles in paragraphs (*a*) through (*i*) of this category, excluding aircraft tires and propellors used with reciprocating engines.

Part 123—Licenses for the Export of Defense Articles

3. The authority citation for Part 123 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 38, Arms Export Control Act. 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2778); E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311; 22 U.S.C. 2658.

§ 123.10 [Amended]

4. In § 123.10, paragraph (*e*) is amended by changing the phrase "significant military equipment" to "major defense equipment".

Part 124—Manufacturing License Agreements, Technical Assistance Agreements, and Other Defense Services

5. The authority citation for Part 124 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 38, Arms Export Control Act. 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2778); E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311; 22 U.S.C. 2658.

6. In § 124.10, paragraph (*a*) (4) is amended by revising the first sentence and paragraph (*b*) is amended by revising paragraph (1) to read as follows:

§ 124.10 Additional clauses required only in manufacturing license agreements.

(*a*) . . .

(4) "If the U.S. Government has made financial or other contributions to the design and development of any licensed article, any charges for technical assistance or know-how relating to the item in connection with purchases of such articles from licensee or sublicensees with funds derived through the U.S. Government must be proportionately reduced to reflect the U.S. Government contributions, and subject to the provisions of paragraphs (*a*) (2) and (3) of this section, no other royalties, fees or other charges may be assessed against U.S. Government funded purchases of such articles . . .".

. . .

(*b*) . . .

(1) "A completed nontransfer and use certificate (DSP-83) must be executed by the foreign end-user and submitted to the Department of State of the United States before any transfer may take place."

. . .

7. In § 124.12, paragraph (*a*) (7) is added to read as follows:

§ 124.12 Required information in letters of transmittal.

(*a*) . . .

(7) A statement indicating whether any foreign military sales credits or loan guarantees are or will be involved in financing the agreement.

. . .

8. In § 124.14, paragraph (*c*) is amended to add new paragraph (8) to read as follows:

§ 124.14 Exports to warehouses or distribution points outside the United States.

. . .

(*c*) . . .

(8) "All provisions in this agreement which refer to the United States Government and the Department of State will remain binding on the parties after the termination of the agreement."

. . .

Part 125—Licenses for the Export of Technical Data and Classified Defense Articles

9. The authority citation for Part 125 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 38, Arms Export Control Act. 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2778); E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311; 22 U.S.C. 2658.

10. In § 125.4, paragraph (*a*) is amended by revising the second sentence and paragraph (*b*) (5) and the first sentence of paragraph (*b*) (13) are revised to read as follows:

§ 125.4 Exemptions of general applicability.

(*a*) . . . These exemptions, except for paragraph (*b*) (13) of this section, do not apply to exports to proscribed destinations under § 126.1. . . .

. . .

(*b*) . . .

(5) Technical data in the form of basic operations, maintenance, and training information relating to a defense article lawfully exported or authorized for export to the same recipient. This exemption applies only to exports by the original exporter. Intermediate or depot-level repair and maintenance information may be exported only under a license or agreement approved specifically for that purpose;

. . .

(13) Technical data approved for public release (i.e., unlimited distribution) by the cognizant U.S. Government department or agency. . . .

. . .

Part 126—General policies and provisions

11. The authority citation for Part 126 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 38, Arms Export Control Act, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2778); E.O. 11958 (42 FR 4311, January 18, 1977); E.O. 11322, 32 FR 119; 22 U.S.C. 2658; Sec. 317, Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 5067); E.O. 12571 (51 FR 39505, October 27, 1986).

12. In § 126.1, the last sentence in paragraph (*a*) is revised and paragraph (*c*) is added to read as follows:

§ 126.1 Prohibited shipments to or from certain countries.

(*a*) *General.* . . . The exemptions provided in the regulations in this subchapter, except § 123.17 and § 125.4 (*b*) (13) of this subchapter, do not apply with respect to exports to or originating in any of such proscribed countries or areas.

. . .

(*c*) *South Africa.* South Africa is subject to an arms embargo and thus to the policy specified in paragraph (*a*) of this section. In accordance with section 317 of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 (Pub. L. 99-440), exceptions may be made to this policy only if the Assistant Secretary for Politico-Military Affairs determines that (1) the item is not covered by United Nations Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of November 4, 1977 and (2) the item is to be exported solely for commercial purposes and not for use by the armed forces, police, or other security forces of South Africa or for any other similar purpose. Such exceptions are subject to the prior congressional notification requirements specified in section 318 of that Act.

13. Section 126.8 is revised to read as follows:

§ 126.8 Proposals to foreign persons relating to significant military equipment.

(*a*) *General.* Certain proposals to foreign persons for the sale or manufacture abroad of significant military equipment require either the prior approval of, or prior notification to, the Office of Munitions Control.

(1) Sale of significant military equipment: prior approval requirement. The approval of the Office of Munitions Control is required before a U.S. person may make a proposal or presentation designed to constitute a basis for a decision on the part of any foreign person to purchase significant military equipment on the

United States Munitions List whenever all the following conditions are met:

(i) The value of the significant military equipment to be sold is $14,000,000 or more; and

(ii) The equipment is intended for use by the armed forces of any foreign country other than a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Australia, New Zealand, or Japan; and

(iii) The sale would involve the export from the United States of any defense article or the furnishing abroad of any defense service including technical data; and

(iv) The identical significant military equipment has not been previously licensed for permanent export or approved for sale under the Foreign Military Sales Program of the Department of Defense, to any foreign country.

(2) Sale of significant military equipment: prior notification requirement. The Office of Munitions Control must be notified in writing at least thirty days in advance of any proposal or presentation concerning the sale of significant military equipment whenever the conditions specified in paragraphs (*a*) (1) (i) through (iii) of this section are met and the identical equipment has been previously licensed for permanent export or approved for sale under the FMS Program to any foreign country.

(3) Manufacture abroad of significant military equipment. The approval of the Office of Munitions Control is required before a U.S. person may make a proposal or presentation designed to constitute a basis for a decision on the part of any foreign person to enter into any manufacturing license agreement or technical assistance agreement for the production or assembly of significant military equipment, regardless of dollar value, in any foreign country, whenever (i) the equipment is intended for use by the armed forces of any foreign country; and (ii) the agreement would involve the export from the United States of any defense article or the furnishing abroad of any defense service including technical data.

(*b*) *Definition or "Proposal or Presentation".* The terms "proposal or presentation designed to constitute a basis for a decision . . . to purchase" or to "enter into any . . . agreement" mean the communication of information in sufficient detail that the person communicating that information knows or should know that it would permit an intended purchaser to decide either to acquire the particular equipment in question or to enter into the manufacturing license agreement or technical assistance agreement. For example, a presentation which describes the equipment's performance characteristics, price, and probable availability for delivery would require prior notification or approval, as appropriate, where the conditions specified in paragraph (*a*) of this section are met. By contrast, the following would not require prior notification or approval: advertising or other reporting in a publication of general circulation; preliminary discussions to ascertain market potential; or merely calling attention to the fact that a company manufactures a particular item of significant military equipment.

(*c*) *Satisfaction of Requirements.* (1) The requirement of this section for prior approval is met by any of the following:

(i) A written statement from the Office of Munitions Control approving the proposed sale or agreement or approving the making of a proposal or presentation.

(ii) A license issued under § 125.2 or § 125.3 for the export of technical data relating to the proposed sale or agreement to the country concerned.

(iii) A temporary export license issued under § 123.27 relating to the proposed sale or agreement for a demonstration to the armed forces of the country of export.

(iv) With respect to manufacturing license agreements or technical assistance agreements, the application for export licenses pursuant to the two preceding subparagraphs must state that they are related to possible agreements of this kind.

(2) The requirement of this section for prior notification is met by informing the Office of Munitions Control by letter at least 30 days before making the proposal or presentation. The letter must comply with the procedures set forth in paragraph (*d*) of this section and must identify the relevant license, approval, or FMS case by which the identical equipment had previously been authorized for permanent export or sale. The Office of Munitions Control will provide written acknowledgement of such prior notification to confirm compliance with this requirement and the commencement of the 30-day notification period.

(*d*) *Procedures.* Unless a license has been obtained pursuant to § 126.8 (*c*) (ii) or (iii), a request for prior approval to make a proposal or presentation with respect to significant military equipment, or a 30-day prior notification regarding the sale of such equipment, must be made by letter to the Office of Munitions Control. The letter must outline in detail the intended transaction, including usage of the equipment involved and the country (or countries) involved. Seven copies of the letter should be provided as well as seven copies of suitable descriptive information concerning the equipment.

(*e*) *Statement to accompany licensing requests.* (1) Every application for an export license or other approval to implement a sale or agreement which meets the criteria specified in paragraph (*a*) of this section must be accompanied by a statement from the applicant which either:

(i) Refers to a specific notification made or approval previously granted with respect to the transaction; or

(ii) Certifies that no proposal or presentation requiring prior notification or approval has been made.

(2) The Department of State may require a similar statement from the Foreign Military Sales contractor concerned in any case where the United States Government receives a request for a letter of offer for a sale which meets the criteria specified in paragraph (*a*) of this section.

(*f*) *Penalties.* In addition to other remedies and penalties prescribed by law or this subchapter, a failure to satisfy the prior approval or prior notification requirements of this section may be considered to be a reason for disapproval of a license, agreement or sale under the FMS Program.

(*g*) *License for technical data.* Nothing in this section constitutes or is to be construed as an exemption from the licensing requirement for the export of technical data that is embodied in any proposal or presentation made to any foreign persons.

Part 127—Violations and Penalties

14. The authority citation for Part 127 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 38, Arms Export Control Act, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2778); E.O. 19958, 42 FR 4311, 22 U.S.C. 401; 22 U.S.C. 2658.

§§ 127.6, 127.7, 127.8, and 127.9 [Amended]

15. In Part 127, remove the words "Director, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs" and add in their place, the words "Assistant Secretary for Politico-Military Affairs" in the following places.

(*a*) Section 127.6 (*a*), introductory text and (*b*).

(*b*) Section 127.7 (*b*).

(*c*) Section 127.8.

(*d*) Section 127.9 (*a*).

Part 128—Administrative Procedures

16. The authority citation for Part 128 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 38, Arms Export Control Act. 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2778); E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311; 22 U.S.C. 2658; E.O. 12291, 46 FR 1981.

§§ 128.4, 128.9, 128.10, 128.11, and 128.13 [Amended]

17. In Part 128, remove the words "Director, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs" and add in their place, the words "Assistant Secretary for Politico-Military Affairs" in the following places:

(*a*) Section 128.4 (*b*).

(*b*) Section 128.9 (*b*).

(*c*) Section 128.10.

(*d*) Section 128.11 (*a*) and (*b*).

(*e*) Section 128.13 (*c*).

(*f*) Section 128.15 (*a*).

(*g*) Section 128.15 (*b*) (4).

Dated: December 19, 1986.

John C. Whitehead,
Deputy Secretary of State

[FR Doc. 86-29100 Filed 12-29-86; 8:45 am]

VIET NAM

[*Original: English*]
[*22 June 1987*]

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam further reiterates its determined dedication to and full support for the struggle of the South African people and the international community for the total elimination of *apartheid*. Viet Nam is of the view that it is high time that the Security Council must take up its political and moral responsibility to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, and that any policy of appeasement towards the régime is nothing but complicity and encouragement of *apartheid* itself.

Viet Nam, guided by its principled position regarding the racist policy of *apartheid* of South Africa, maintains no relations with South Africa in the economic, military or any other field. Viet Nam has supported and strictly adhered to Security Council decisions on the arms embargo against South Africa, including resolution 591 (1986), which is aimed at eliminating all loopholes in the arms embargo and making it more effective. This resolution supplements previous Security Council decisions on a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa. In the face of continued violation of the embargo, the Council is asked to adopt further concrete and effective measures to ensure the strict application and enforcement of the arms embargo as well as an end to military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa, and to give the embargo a comprehensive character.

Apartheid, which constitutes a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security, cannot be reformed but must be eradicated. The racist régime of South Africa is, by its nature, continuing to conduct a policy of *apartheid*, aggression, destabilization and State terrorism against the South African people, the Namibian people and the independent States of the region. The racist régime is also enhancing the build-up of its military potential and seeking to obtain access to nuclear weapons. There is therefore an urgent need for the Security Council to take all necessary measures aimed at the total and speedy elimination of racism and *apartheid* in the region, including the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

YUGOSLAVIA

[*Original: English*]
[*12 January 1987*]

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, strictly abiding by the appropriate decisions of the United Nations, the positions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the provisions of its national legislation, maintains no political, economic, financial, military, sport, cultural or any other relations with the South African régime. These facts have been pointed out on many occasions in the replies of the Yugoslav Government to the Secretary-General's questionnaires concerning various aspects of the boycott of the racist régime of South Africa in all areas of international co-operation. Accordingly, Yugoslavia fully implements all the provisions of Security Council resolution 591 (1986), as well as of Council resolution 418 (1977) and all other resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly relating to the problem of the policy of *apartheid* pursued by the racist régime of South Africa and the problem of the occupation of Namibia by that régime.

[1] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

[2] Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973).

[3] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year*, 2740th meeting.

[4] *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971*, p. 16.

[5] See *Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

[6] See A/41/654, annex II.

[7] Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925 (League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138).

[8] General Assembly resolution S-13/2, annex, of 1 June 1986.

[9] The document is not reproduced in the present *Supplement*; it may be consulted in the files of the Secretariat.

[10] A copy of the video cassette in English was received by the Secretary-General and may be consulted at the Reference and Bibliographical Section of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.

[11] The photographs are not reproduced in the present *Supplement*; they may be consulted in the files of the Secretariat.

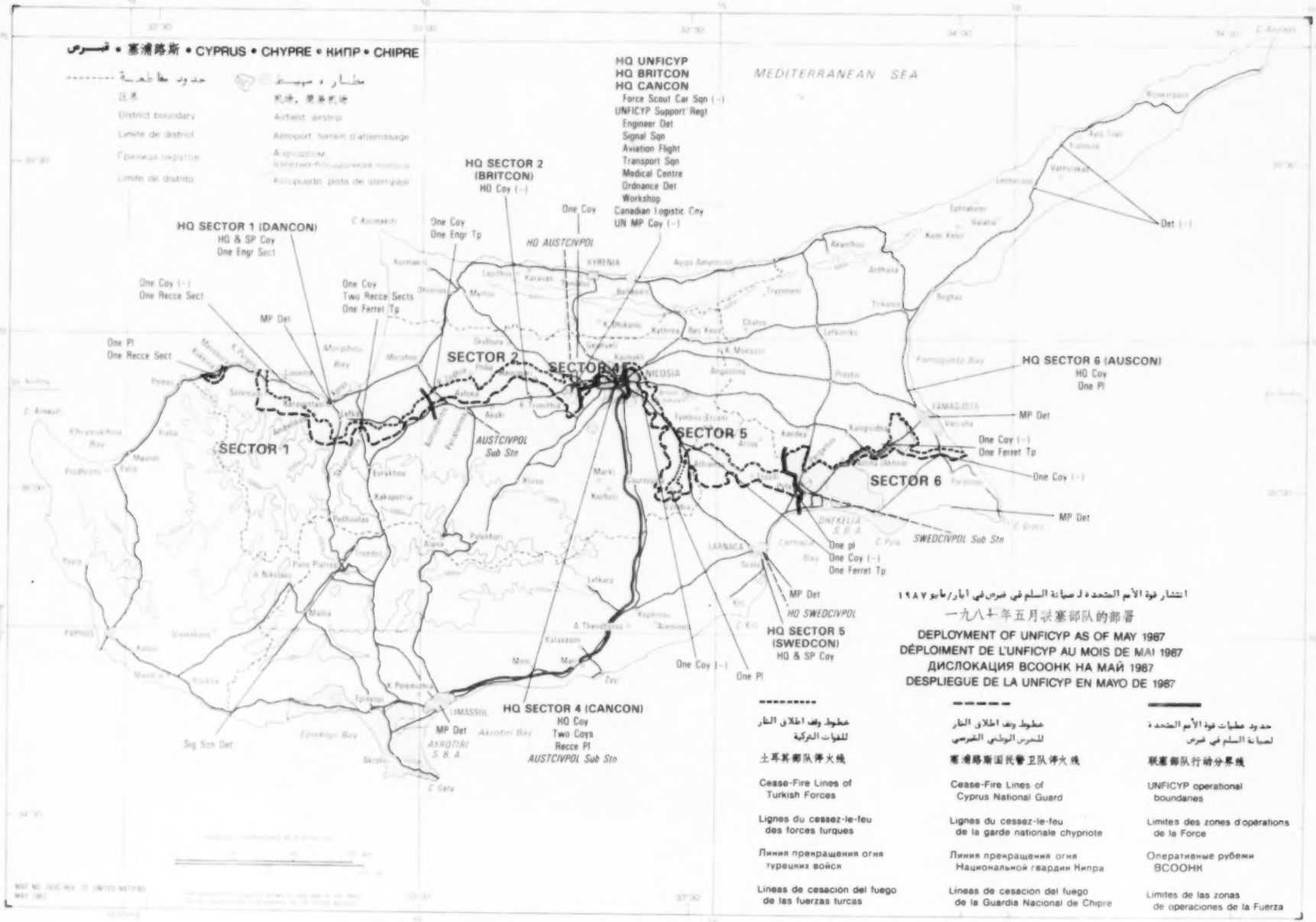
[12] See *Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, vol. I, Report of the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.4), resolution 16.

[13] Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972).

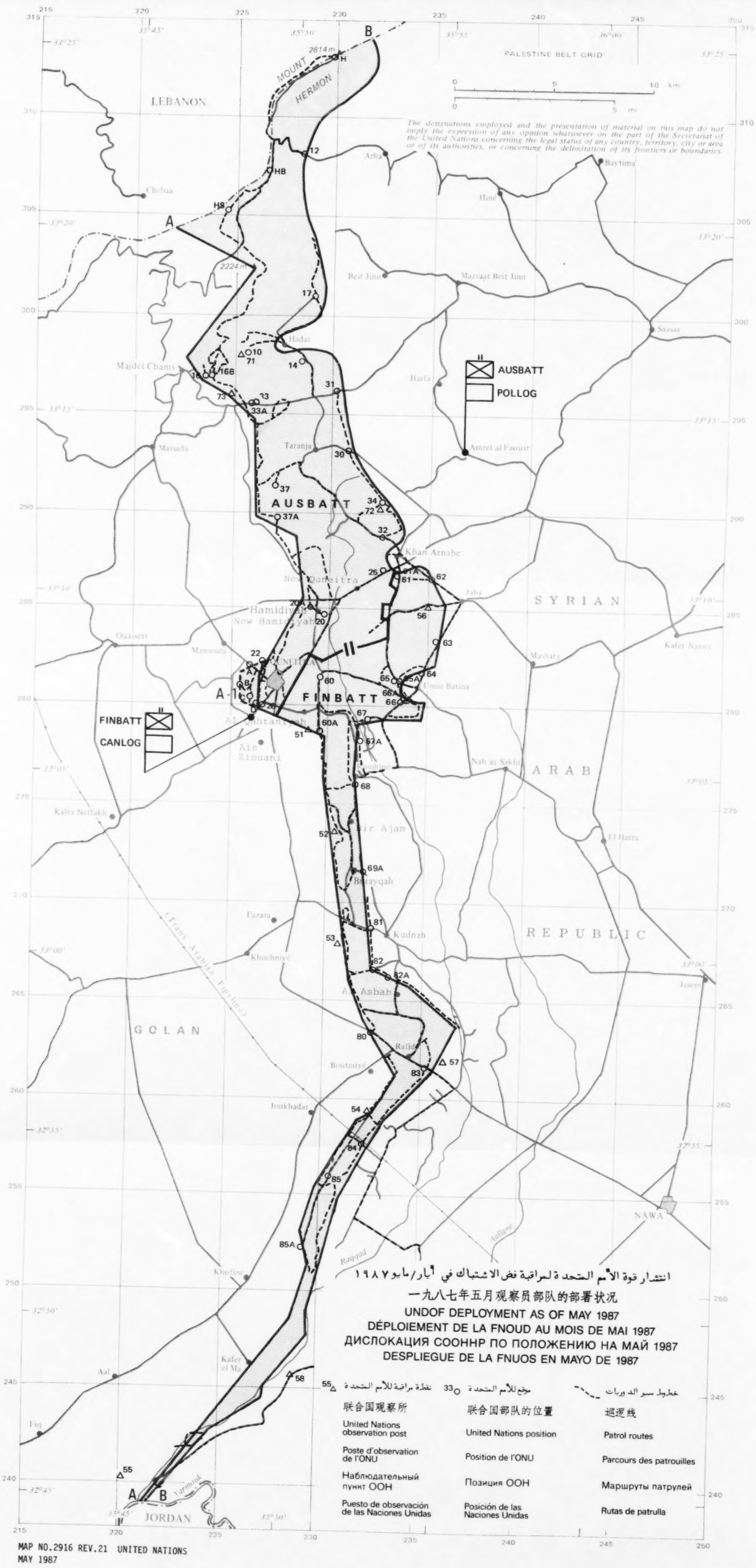
[14] Signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 974, No. 14118).

[15] A/40/1078, annex II.

[16] In accordance with the established practice of the Secretariat, the term "all States" refers to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.



انتشار قوة الأمم المتحدة لصيانة السلم في قبرص في أيار/مايو ١٩٨٧
一九八七年五月联塞部队的部署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The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
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NAWA
Raqqad
Khisfine
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JORDAN
انتشار قوة الأمم المتحدة لمراقبة فض الاشتباك في آيار/مايو ١٩٨٧
一九八七年五月观察员部队的部署状况
UNDOF DEPLOYMENT AS OF MAY 1987
DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FNOUD AU MOIS DE MAI 1987
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ СООННР ПО ПОЛОЖЕНИЮ НА МАЙ 1987
DESPLIEGUE DE LA FNUOS EN MAYO DE 1987
نقطة مراقبة للأمم المتحدة
联合国观察所
United Nations observation post
Poste d'observation de l'ONU
Наблюдательный пункт ООН
Puesto de observación de las Naciones Unidas
موقع للأمم المتحدة
联合国部队的位置
United Nations position
Position de l'ONU
Позиция ООН
Posición de las Naciones Unidas
خطوط سير الدوريات
巡逻线
Patrol routes
Parcours des patrouilles
Маршруты патрулей
Rutas de patrulla
MAP NO.2916 REV.21 UNITED NATIONS
MAY 1987

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

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